

§7.3 Linear System of Eqs. Gauss Elimination.

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

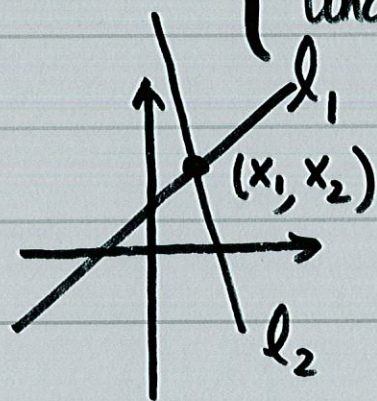
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

coefficient matrix

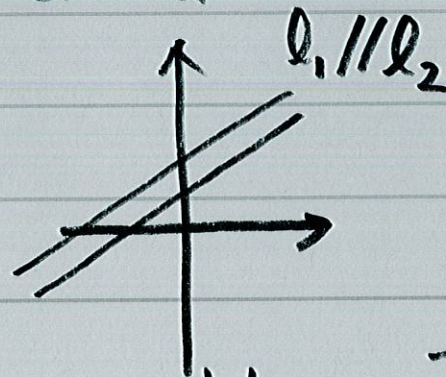
unknowns

- homogeneous $\vec{b} = \vec{0}$
 - non-homog. $\vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$
- overdetermined $m > n$
 - determined $m = n$
 - underdetermined $m < n$
- consistent at least one solution
 - inconsistent no solutions

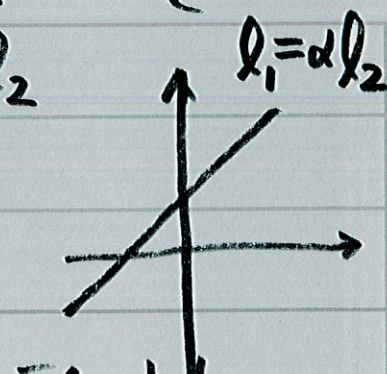
$$l_1: \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases}$$



exact one solution



no solutions



infinitely many solutions

Gauss Elimination and Back Substitution

$$A_{m \times n} \vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{a}_m \end{bmatrix}$$

\vec{a}_i — the i^{th} -row vector of A

• Elementary Row Operation (ERO)

(1) $\vec{a}_j \leftrightarrow \vec{a}_k$; (2) $\alpha \vec{a}_j + \vec{a}_k$; (3) $\alpha \vec{a}_j$ with $\alpha \neq 0$

• systems S_1 & S_2 are row-equivalent $\iff S_1 \xrightarrow{\text{ERO}} S_2$

• Row-equivalent systems have the same set of solutions.

$[A | \vec{b}]$ augmented matrix

$$\bullet \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 25 & 90 \\ 20 & 10 & 0 & 80 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\bullet \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\bullet \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$[A|\vec{b}] \xrightarrow{\text{ERO}} [R|\vec{f}] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} r_{11} & r_{12} & \dots & r_{1n} & f_1 \\ & r_{22} & \dots & r_{2n} & \vdots \\ & & \dots & & f_r \\ & & & r_{rr} & \dots & r_{rn} & f_{r+1} \\ & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & f_m \end{array} \right]$$