Faculty of Engineering
Mechanical Engineering Department

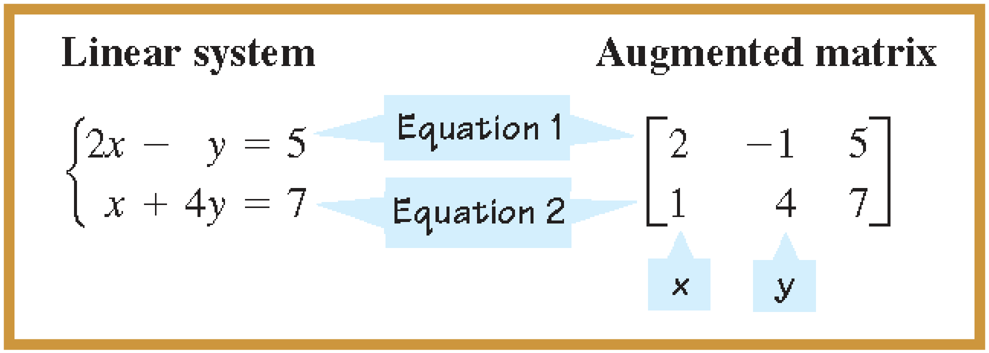
Linear Algebra and Vector Analysis
MATH 1120

: Instructor
Dr. o. Phillips Agboola

- **Matrices and Systems of Linear Equations**

Introduction

- In this section, we express a linear system by a matrix.



  - This matrix is called the augmented matrix of the system.
  - The augmented matrix contains the same information as the system, but in a simpler form.
  - The operations we learned for solving systems of equations can now be performed on the augmented matrix.

Matrix—Definition

- An *m* x *n* matrix is a rectangular array of numbers with *m* rows and *n* columns.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

m rows

n columns

Matrix—Definition

- We say the matrix has dimension m x n.

- The numbers a_{ij} are the entries of the matrix.

  – The subscript on the entry a_{ij} indicates that it is in the ith row and the jth column.

Examples

- Here are some examples.

Matrix	Dimension	
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	2 x 3	2 rows by 3 columns
$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1 x 4	1 row by 4 columns

Augmented Matrix

- We can write a system of linear equations as a matrix by writing only the coefficients and constants that appear in the equations.
  - This is called the augmented matrix of the system.

Augmented Matrix

- Here is an example.

Linear System	Augmented Matrix
$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y + z = 5 \\ x + 3y - z = 0 \\ -x + 4z = 11 \end{cases}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$

  - Notice that a missing variable in an equation corresponds to a 0 entry in the augmented matrix.

Finding Augmented Matrix of Linear System

- Write the augmented matrix of the system of equations.

$$\begin{cases} 6x - 2y - z = 4 \\ x + 3z = 1 \\ 7y + z = 5 \end{cases}$$

Example1—Finding Augmented Matrix of Linear System

- First, we write the linear system with the variables lined up in columns.

$$\begin{cases} 6x - 2y - z = 4 \\ x \qquad\quad + 3z = 0 \\ \qquad 7y + z = 5 \end{cases}$$

Example: 1—Finding Augmented Matrix of Linear System

- The augmented matrix is the matrix whose entries are the coefficients and the constants in this system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Elementary Row Operations

- The operations we used in Section 6.3 to solve linear systems correspond to operations on the rows of the augmented matrix of the system.
  - For example, adding a multiple of one equation to another corresponds to adding a multiple of one row to another.

- Elementary row operations:

  1. Add a multiple of one row to another.
  2. Multiply a row by a nonzero constant.
  3. Interchange two rows.

  – Note that performing any of these operations on the augmented matrix of a system does not change its solution.

Elementary Row Operations—Notation

- We use the following notation to describe the elementary row operations:

Symbol	Description
$R_i + kR_j \to R_i$	Change the *i*th row by adding *k* times row *j* to it. Then, put the result back in row *i*.
kR_i	Multiply the *i*th row by *k*.
$R_i \leftrightarrow R_j$	Interchange the *i*th and *j*th rows.

Elementary Row Operations

- In the next example, we compare the two ways of writing systems of linear equations.

2—Elementary Row Operations and Linear System

- Solve the system of linear equations.

$$\begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 4 \\ x + 2y - 2z = 10 \\ 3x - y + 5z = 14 \end{cases}$$

  - Our goal is to eliminate the *x*-term from the second equation and the *x*- and *y*-terms from the third equation.

Example: 2—Elementary Row Operations and Linear System

- For comparison, we write both the system of equations and its augmented matrix.

System	Augmented Matrix
$\begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 4 \\ x + 2y - 2z = 10 \\ 3x - y + 5z = 14 \end{cases}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 10 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 4 \\ 3y - 5z = 6 \\ 2y - 4z = 2 \end{cases}$	$\xrightarrow[R_3 - 3R_1 \to R_3]{R_2 - R_1 \to R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Example:-2-Elementary Row Operations and Linear System

- $$\begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 4 \\ 3y - 5z = 6 \\ y - 2z = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_3} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 4 \\ z = 3 \\ y - 2z = 1 \end{cases} \qquad \xrightarrow{R_2 - 3R_3 \to R_2} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 4 \\ y - 2z = 1 \\ z = 3 \end{cases} \qquad \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example: 2—Elementary Row Operations and Linear System

- Now, we use back-substitution to find that:

$$x = 2,\ y = 7,\ z = 3$$

  - The solution is (2, 7, 3).

EXAMPLE 6
Using Elementary Row Operations and Augmented Matrices

In the left column we solve a linear system by operating on the equations, and in the right column we solve it by operating on the rows of the augmented matrix.

System	Augmented Matrix
$$\begin{aligned} x + y + 2z &= 9 \\ 2x + 4y - 3z &= 1 \\ 3x + 6y - 5z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$	$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
Add -2 times the first equation to the second to obtain	Add -2 times the first row to the second to obtain

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$$\begin{aligned} x + y + 2z &= 9 \\ 2y - 7z &= -17 \\ 3x + 6y - 5z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & -17 \\ 3 & 6 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Add −3 times the first equation to the third to obtain

Add −3 times the first row to the third to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + 2z &= 9 \\ 2y - 7z &= -17 \\ 3y - 11z &= -27 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & -17 \\ 0 & 3 & -11 & -27 \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiply the second equation by $\frac{1}{2}$ to obtain

Multiply the second row by $\frac{1}{2}$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + 2z &= 9 \\ y - \tfrac{7}{2}z &= -\tfrac{17}{2} \\ 3y - 11z &= -27 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{2} & -\frac{17}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -11 & -27 \end{bmatrix}$$

Add −3 times the second equation to the third to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + 2z &= 9 \\ y - \tfrac{7}{2}z &= -\tfrac{17}{2} \\ -\tfrac{1}{2}z &= -\tfrac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Add −3 times the second row to the third to obtain

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{2} & -\frac{17}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiply the third equation by −2 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + 2z &= 9 \\ y - \tfrac{7}{2}z &= -\tfrac{17}{2} \\ z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Multiply the third row by −2 to obtain

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{2} & -\frac{17}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Add −1 times the second equation to the first to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x \qquad + \tfrac{11}{2}z &= \tfrac{35}{2} \\ y - \tfrac{7}{2}z &= -\tfrac{17}{2} \\ z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Add −1 times the second row to the first to obtain

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{11}{2} & \frac{35}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{2} & -\frac{17}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Add $-\frac{11}{2}$ times the third equation to the first and $\frac{7}{2}$ times the third equation to the second to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x \qquad &= 1 \\ y \quad &= 2 \\ z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Add $-\frac{11}{2}$ times the third row to the first and $\frac{7}{2}$ times the third row to the second to obtain

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

The solution

$$x = 1, \quad y = 2, \quad z = 3$$