

## 2.2 Solving Systems Gnt'd

Ex: Solve by Gauss-Jordan Elimination

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} w & x & y & z & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 2 & 10 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 12 & 9 \end{array}$$

$$R_3 - R_1 \quad \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 10 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} w & x & y & z & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$R_3 - 2R_2$$

RREF ✓

$$\boxed{y = \alpha}$$

$$\boxed{z = t}$$

"parameters"

$$w + y + 9z = 3 \rightarrow w = -y - 9z + 3 \rightarrow \boxed{w = -\alpha - 9t + 3}$$

$$x + y + z = 2 \rightarrow x = 2 - y - z \rightarrow \boxed{x = 2 - \alpha - t}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} w \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \alpha + \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex: Find the intersection of the 2 lines:

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Not parallel  
May or may not intersect in 3D

$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + 4 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2s - t = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} s & t & \\ \hline 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & -6 \end{array}$$

$$R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2 \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c} \textcircled{1} & -1 & -2 \\ \hline 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 + R_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ \hline 0 & \textcircled{1} & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 + R_2 \\ R_3 + 2R_2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c} s & t & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \leftarrow \text{no info}$$

1 solution

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} s = 2 \\ t = 4 \end{array}}$$

Sub  $\Delta=2 \rightarrow 1^{\text{st}}$  line  
 or Sub  $t=4 \rightarrow 2^{\text{nd}}$  line

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Point =  $(-1, 8, 3)$

Ex: How many solutions does the system have?

$$\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{1} & k & | & 1 \\ k & 1 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_2 - kR_1 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & k & 1 \\ 0 & 1-k^2 & 1-k \end{array} \right]$$

$$1-k^2 \neq 0$$

$$\frac{R_2}{1-k^2} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{1} & k & | & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & | & \frac{1-k}{1-k^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

**1 SOLUTION**

$$1-k^2 = 0$$

$$(1-k)(1+k) = 0$$

$$k=1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

**∞-MANY SOLUTIONS**

$$k=-1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

**No SOLUTION**

$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 \text{ solution} & \text{if } 1-k^2 \neq 0 \\ \infty\text{-many} & \text{if } k=1 \\ 0 & \text{if } k=-1 \end{array} \right.$

Def

Rank of a matrix: # of nonzero rows  
in REF or RREF

Fact

rank + (# parameters in solution) = # variables

True for all Consistent systems

(Solvable)

Ex:

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} x & y & z & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \text{ REF}$$

rank = 2

$z = t$

# parameters = 1

Fact, rephrased:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\# \text{ columns with circles}) + (\# \text{ columns without circles}) \\ & = \# \text{ columns} \end{aligned}$$