

Math 511

Q5

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 8 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = -1 \end{cases}$$

Solve

- 1) No Solution
- 2a) exactly 1
- 2b) infinite solutions

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \quad 3 \times 4$$

Eqn's < vars
Underdetermined

row ech

$$\begin{aligned} R_2 &= -2R_1 + R_2 \\ R_3 &= -3R_1 + R_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -8 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -8 & -1 & -4 & -10 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_3 = -1R_2 + R_3 \quad \text{free} = x_3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -8 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -12 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_3 = \alpha$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 + 2 + x_4 = 3$$

$$8x_2 + 2 = -2 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{-2-2}{8}$$

$$x_4 = 3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-2-\alpha}{8}$$

Gaussian
elim

reduced row

Make zeros
above leads

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_1 = R_1 - R_3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_1 = 3R_2 - 8R_1$$

$$\alpha = x_3$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc|c} -8 & 0 & -5 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 8 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc|c} 1 & 0 & 3/8 & 0 & 3/4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/8 & 0 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 = 3/4 - 5/8 d$$

$$x_2 = -1/4 - 1/8 d$$

$$x_3 = d$$

$$x_4 = 3$$

(ex)

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

row says $0 = 5$

No Soln

free $x_3 = d$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

says problem is

really 2×3

5x3

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 7 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

really a 3x3

no free

→ exactly one soln

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \end{array} \right] \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{row ech}} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} N_{r1} = \\ (7r_1 + 12) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{array}$$

$$N_{r1} = r_1 - r_2$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Note:

Homogeneous Systems

all eqns are = 0

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

always have
all zeros soln.
trivial soln.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

x_3 is free $x_3 = d$

x_1 is $2d$
 x_2 is $-d$

$$\underline{\underline{x_3 = \alpha}}$$

$$x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_2 + \alpha = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_2 = -\alpha}}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 - \alpha + \alpha = 0$$

$$\underline{\underline{x_1 = 0}}$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -\alpha$$

$$x_3 = \alpha$$

$$(0, -\alpha, \alpha)$$

$$\underline{\underline{x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\alpha \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}}$$

$\frac{4}{x_4}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

x_1, x_3 are leads

x_2, x_4 are free \rightarrow $x_2 = \alpha$

$x_4 = \beta$