

Math 511

Due Monday (Scan as PDF for Blackboard)

(Due @ 1pm)

1.1 (1b, 5c, 6e, 8*, 9*, 10, 11*)

What does Mark mean an "Do my textbook ..."
(13) not 'read' textbook?

expectation

10) read the book

11) do as many examples as 'reasonable'

↳ start it, close book, finish

→ self grade
repeat

12) Ask q's

13) do as many exercises as possible

11.13 Systems of Linear Equations

$$\begin{cases} x + 3y - z = 1 \\ x + y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Solve?

(x)

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y = 3 \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x = 1 - y$$

$$2(1 - y) - y = 3$$

$$2 - 2y - y = 3$$

$$2 - 3y = 3$$

$$-3y = 1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}$$

back sub

$$x = 1 - y$$

$$x = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{ex} \quad 2x - y = 3$$

$$x + y = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 3x + 0 = 4$$

$$x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$x + y = 1$$

$$\frac{4}{3} + y = 1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x - y + z = 2 \\ 2x - y + 3z = 9 \\ \frac{1}{2}x + y = \frac{5}{2} \end{array}$$

ans (1, 2, 3)

Do this!

Sub

$$x = \underline{\underline{2 + y - z}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2(2 + y - z) - y + 3z = 9 \\ \frac{1}{2}(2 + y - z) + y = \frac{5}{2} \end{array}$$

Systems of eqns

Coeff : a_{ij}
const : b_j

Vars: x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots

n -vars

eqn 1 (row 1)

eqn 2 (row 2)

eqn M (row M)

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$$

$$a_{M1}x_1 + a_{M2}x_2 + \dots + a_{Mn}x_n = b_M$$

Matrix

Coeff:
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{M1} & a_{M2} & a_{M3} & \dots & a_{Mn} \end{bmatrix}$$
 $M \times n$ matrix

$$A = [a_{ij}]$$

Solving: $M \equiv$ eqns $n \equiv$ vars

a) no solution

b) solution

→ exactly 1

→ ∞ soln's

A $M > n$ overdetermined.
typically no solution

B $M < n$ underdetermined
if it has soln → ∞ soln's
it can still have 0.

⊂

$$M = N$$

Determined

"typically"

exactly one sol.
