Row Reduction

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Linear Equations

Linear Equations

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = b_m$$

Example

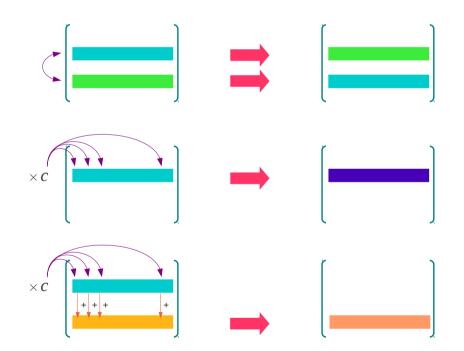
$$egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \hline a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \hline a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} +8 \\ -11 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Gauss-Jordan Elimination

$$\begin{bmatrix} +2 & +1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & +2 \\ -2 & +1 & +2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +8 \\ -11 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} * \\ * \\ * \end{bmatrix}$$



Gauss-Jordan Elimination - Step 1

$$+2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 8$$
 (L_1)

$$-3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -11 \qquad (L_2)$$

$$-2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -3 \qquad (L_3)$$

$$+1x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = 4$$
 $(\frac{1}{2} \times L_1)$

$$+1x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = 4 \qquad (\frac{1}{2} \times L_1)$$

$$-3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -11 \qquad (L_2)$$

$$-2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -3 (L_3$$

Gauss-Jordan Elimination – Step 2

$$+1x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = +4$$
 (L₁)

$$-3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -11 \qquad (L_2)$$

$$-2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -3 (L_3)$$

$$+3x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_2 - \frac{3}{2}x_3 = +12$$
 $(3 \times L_1)$
 $-3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -11$ (L_2)

$$+2x_1 + \frac{2}{2}x_2 - \frac{2}{2}x_3 = +8$$
 $(2 \times L_1)$

$$-2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -3 \qquad (L_3)$$

$$+1x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = +4$$
 (L₁)

$$0x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 = +1 \qquad (3 \times L_1 + L_2)$$

$$0x_1 + 2x_2 + 1x_3 = +5$$
 $(2 \times L_1 + L_3)$

Gauss-Jordan Elimination – Step 3

$$+1x_{1} + \frac{1}{2}x_{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_{3} = +4 \qquad (L_{1})$$

$$0x_{1} + \frac{1}{2}x_{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_{3} = +1 \qquad (L_{2})$$

$$0x_{1} + 2x_{2} + 1x_{3} = +5 \qquad (L_{3})$$

$$0x_1 + 1x_2 + 1x_3 = +2$$
 $(2 \times L_2)$

Gauss-Jordan Elimination - Step 4

$$+1x_{1} + \frac{1}{2}x_{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_{3} = +4 \qquad (L_{1})$$

$$0x_{1} + 1x_{2} + 1x_{3} = +2 \qquad (L_{2})$$

$$0x_{1} + 2x_{2} + 1x_{3} = +5 \qquad (L_{3})$$

$$0x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 = -4 [-2 \times L_2]$$

$$0x_1 + 2x_2 + 1x_3 = +5 (L_3)$$

$$+ 1x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = +4$$

$$0x_1 + 1x_2 + 1x_3 = +2$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 - 1x_3 = +1$$

$$(L_1)$$

$$(L_2)$$

Gauss-Jordan Elimination – Step 5

$$+ 1x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = +4$$

$$0x_1 + 1x_2 + 1x_3 = +2$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 - 1x_3 = +1$$

$$(L_1)$$

$$(L_2)$$

$$0x_1 - 0x_2 + 1x_3 = -1$$
 $(-1 \times L_3)$ 0 0

$$+1x_{1} + \frac{1}{2}x_{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_{3} = +4 \qquad (L_{1})$$

$$0x_{1} + 1x_{2} + 1x_{3} = +2 \qquad (L_{2})$$

$$0x_{1} + 0x_{2} + 1x_{3} = -1 \qquad (-1 \times L_{3})$$

$$+1 + 1/2 - 1/2 \qquad +4$$

$$0 + 1 + 1 \qquad +2$$

$$0 = 0 \qquad +1 \qquad -1$$

Forward Phase

Forward Phase - Gaussian Elimination

Gauss-Jordan Elimination – Step 6

$$+1x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = +4$$
 (L₁)

$$0x_1 + 1x_2 + 1x_3 = +2 (L_2)$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 + 1x_3 = -1 (L_3)$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \qquad \left(+\frac{1}{2} \times L_3 \right)$$

$$+1x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = +4$$
 (L₁)

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 - 1x_3 = +1 \qquad (-1 \times L_3)$$

$$0x_1 + 1x_2 + 1x_3 = +2 (L_2$$

$$(L_2)$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad +1/2 \quad -1/2$$

$$+1x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 + 0x_3 = +\frac{7}{2}$$
 $(+\frac{1}{2} \times L_3 + L_1)$

$$0x_1 + 1x_2 + 0x_3 = +3 \qquad (-1 \times L_3 + L_2)$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 + 1x_3 = -1 (L_3)$$

Gauss-Jordan Elimination – Step 7

$$+1x_{1} + \frac{1}{2}x_{2} + 0x_{3} = +\frac{7}{2} \qquad (L_{1})$$

$$0x_{1} + 1x_{2} + 0x_{3} = +3 \qquad (L_{2})$$

$$0x_{1} + 0x_{2} + 1x_{3} = -1 \qquad (L_{3})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} +1 & +1/2 & 0 & +7/2 \\ 0 & +1 & 0 & +3 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 + 0x_3 = -\frac{3}{2} \qquad \left[-\frac{1}{2} \times L_2 \right] + 1x_1 + 0x_2 - 0x_3 = +2 \qquad (L_1)$$

$$+1x_1 + 0x_2 - 0x_3 = +2$$
 $(+1 \times L_3 + L_1)$
 $0x_1 + 1x_2 + 0x_3 = +3$ (L_2)
 $0x_1 + 0x_2 + 1x_3 = -1$ (L_3)

Backward Phase

Gauss-Jordan Elimination

Forward Phase - Gaussian Elimination

$$\begin{bmatrix} +2 & +1 & -1 & +8 \\ -3 & -1 & +2 & -11 \\ -2 & +1 & +2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +1 & +1/2 & -1/2 & +4 \\ -3 & -1 & +2 & -11 \\ -2 & +1 & +2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +1 & +1/2 & -1/2 & +4 \\ -3 & -1 & +2 & -11 \\ -2 & +1 & +2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +1 & +1/2 & -1/2 & +4 \\ 0 & +2 & +1 & +5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +1 & +1/2 & -1/2 & +4 \\ 0 & +2 & +1 & +5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} +1 & +1/2 & -1/2 & +4 \\ 0 & +2 & +1 & +5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Backward Phase

REF: Row Echelon Forms (1)

zero rows

Should be grouped at the bottom

A leading 1

The 1st non-zero element should be one

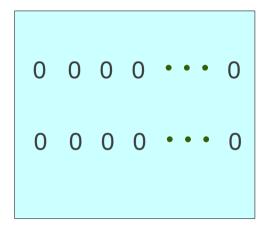
The leading 1 of the lower row should be farther to the right than the leading 1 of the higher row

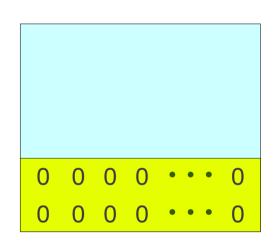
REF: Row Echelon Forms (2)

zero rows



Should be grouped at the bottom





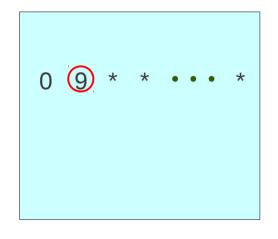
REF: Row Echelon Forms (3)

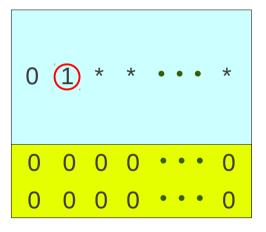
non-zero row



A leading one

The 1st non-zero element should be one



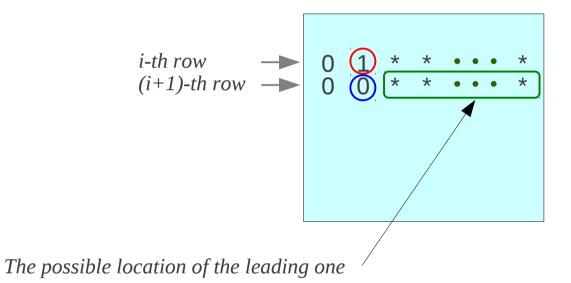


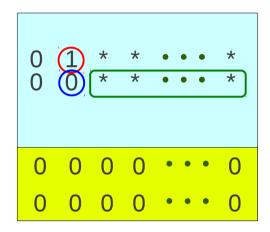
REF: Row Echelon Forms (4)

Any successive non-zero rows



The leading **1** of the lower row should be farther to the **right** than the leading **1** of the higher row





Could be like this

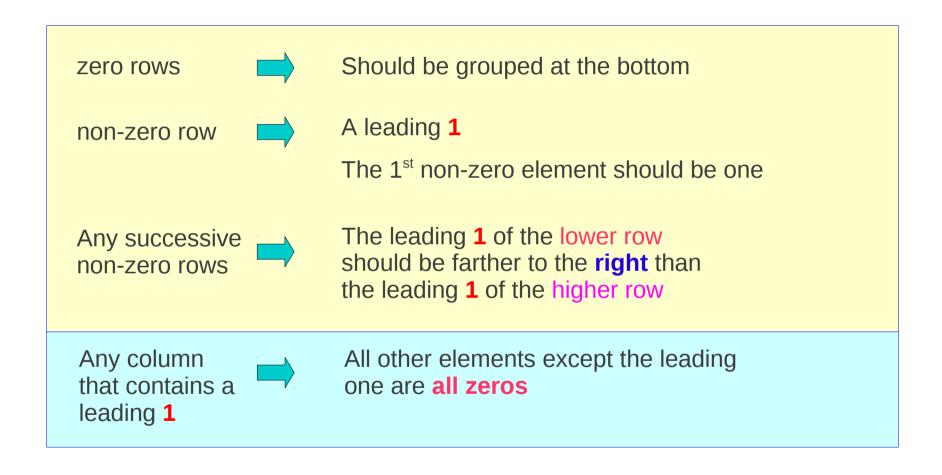
0 0 1 * • • • *

Or like this

Or like this

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

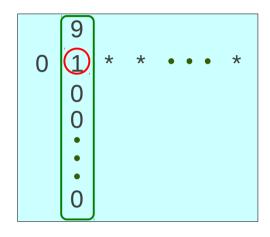
RREF: Reduced Row Echelon Forms (1)

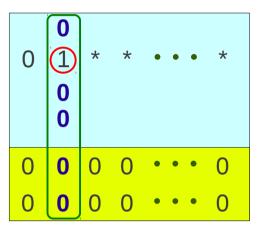


RREF: Reduced Row Echelon Forms (2)

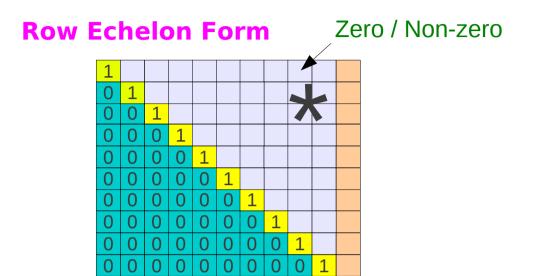
Any column that contains a leading one

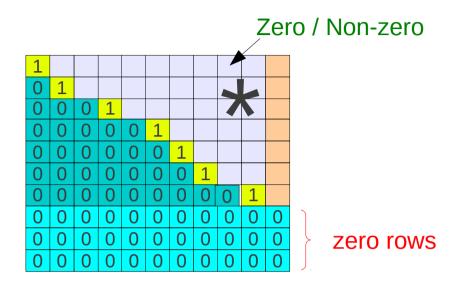
All other elements except the leading one are all zeros



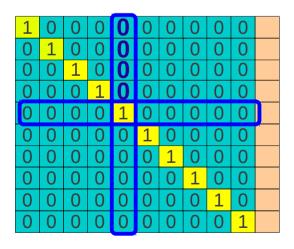


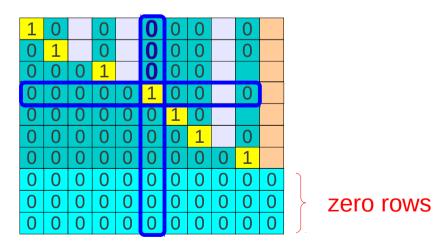
Examples





Reduced Row Echelon Form



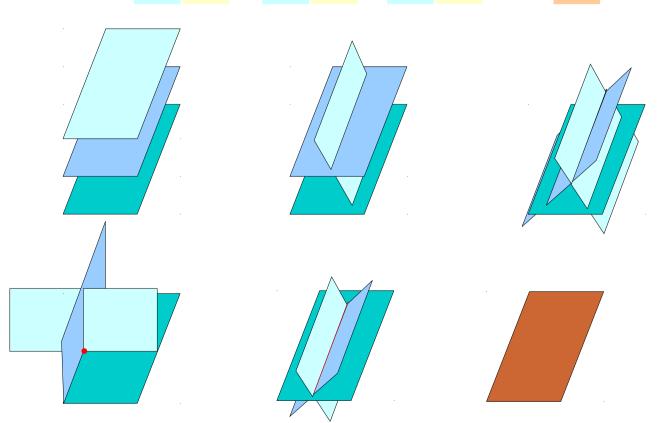


Linear Systems of 3 Unknowns

(Eq 1)
$$\longrightarrow$$
 $a_{11} x_1 + a_{12} x_2 + a_{13} x_3 = b_1$

(Eq 2)
$$\longrightarrow$$
 a_{21} x_1 + a_{22} x_2 + a_{23} x_3 = b_2

(Eq 3)
$$\longrightarrow$$
 a_{31} x_1 + a_{32} x_2 + a_{33} x_3 = b_3





Leading and Free Variables

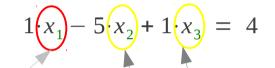
1	0	0	0
0	1	2	0
0	0	0	1

1	-5	1	4
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
			-

$$0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 1$$

$$1(x_1) + 3 \cdot x_3 = -1$$

$$1(x_2) - 4 \cdot x_3 = 2$$



with a leading 1 leading variables

Other remaining varaible **free variables**

Free Variables as Parameters (1)

1	-5	1	4
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

$$0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 1$$

$$1(x_1) + 3 \cdot x_3 = -1$$

$$1(x_2) - 4 \cdot x_3 = 2$$

$$1(x_1) - 5(x_2) + 1(x_3) = 4$$

Solve for a leading variable

$$x_1 = -1 - 3 \cdot x_3$$

 $x_2 = 2 + 4 \cdot x_3$

$$x_1 = 4 + 5 \cdot x_2 - 1 \cdot x_3$$

Treat a free variable as a parameter

$$x_3 = t$$

$$x_2 = s$$
 $x_3 = t$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 - 3t \\ x_2 = 2 + 4t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4 + 5 \cdot x_2 - 1 \cdot x_3 \\ x_2 = s \\ x_3 = t \end{cases}$$

Free Variables as Parameters (2)

1	0	0	0
0	1	2	0
0	0	0	1

1	Λ	2	1	1
1	U	3	-T	
0	1	-4	2	
0	0	0	0	
				-

1	-5	1	4
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

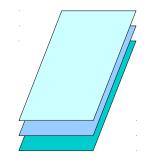
$$0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 1$$

$$1(x_1) + 3 \cdot x_3 = -1$$

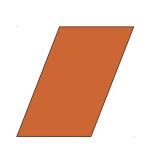
$$1(x_2) - 4 \cdot x_3 = 2$$

$$1(x_1) - 5(x_2) + 1(x_3) = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4 + 5 \cdot x_2 - 1 \cdot x_3 \\ x_2 = s & \leftarrow \text{ free variable} \\ x_3 = t & \leftarrow \text{ free variable} \end{cases}$$







Free Variables as Parameters (3)

1	0	0	0
0	1	2	0
0	0	0	1

1	-5	1	4
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

$$0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 1$$

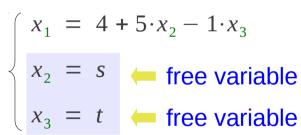
$$1(x_1) + 3(x_3) = -1$$

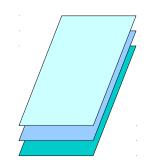
$$1(x_2) - 4(x_3) = 2$$

$$1(x_1) - 5(x_2) + 1(x_3) = 4$$

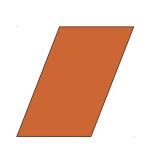
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 - 3t \\ x_2 = 2 + 4t \end{cases}$$

$$x_3 = t$$
 free variable







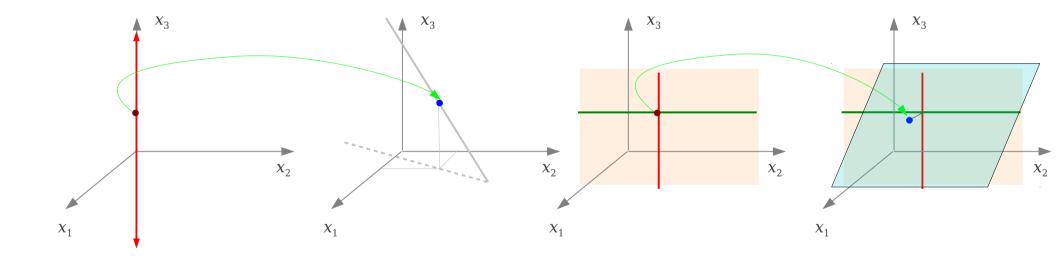


Free Variables as Parameters (4)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 - 3t \\ x_2 = 2 + 4t \end{cases}$$

$$x_3 = t \qquad \text{free variable}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4 + 5 \cdot x_2 - 1 \cdot x_3 \\ x_2 = s & \leftarrow \text{ free variable} \\ x_3 = t & \leftarrow \text{ free variable} \end{cases}$$



Consistent Linear System

A linear system with at least one solution



A Consistent Linear System

A linear system with no solutions



A Inconsistent Linear System

General Solution

A linear system with infinitely many solutions

Solve for a leading variable

Treat a free variable as a parameter



A set of parametric equations

All solutions can be obtained by assigning numerical values to those parmeters



Called a general solution

Homogeneous System

All constant terms are zero

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

All constant terms are zero

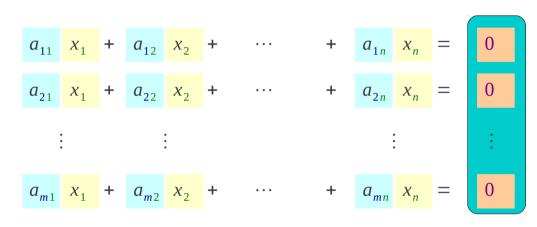
Solutions of a Homogeneous System

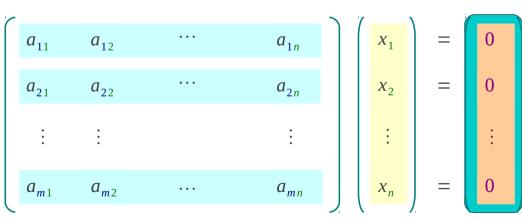
All homogeneous system passes through the origin



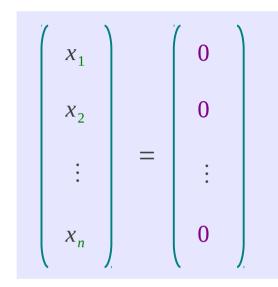
The homogeneous system has

- * only the trivial solution
- * many solutions in addition to the trivial solution



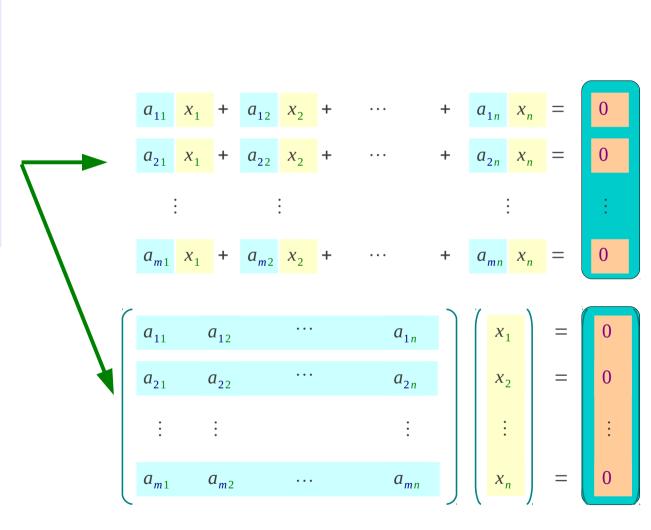


Trivial Solution



satisfies all homogeneous equation

All homogeneous system passes through the origin

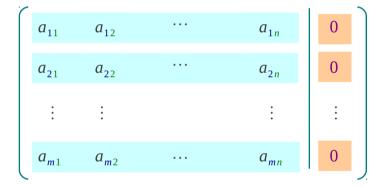


Augmented Matrix

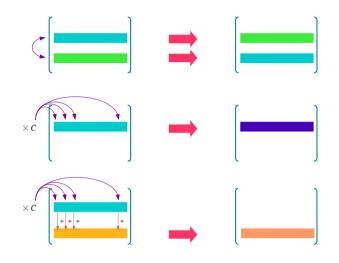
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Augmented matrix of a homogeneous system





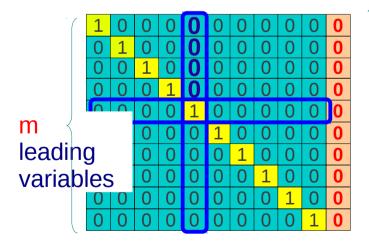
Reduced Row Echelon Form

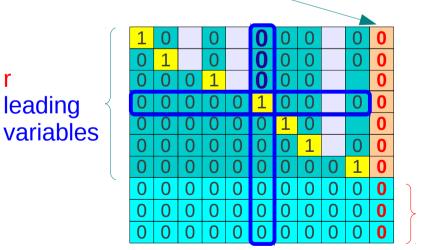


Elementary row operations do <u>not</u> <u>alter</u> the zero column of in a matrix

The augmented zero column is preserved in the reduced echelon form of a homogeneous system

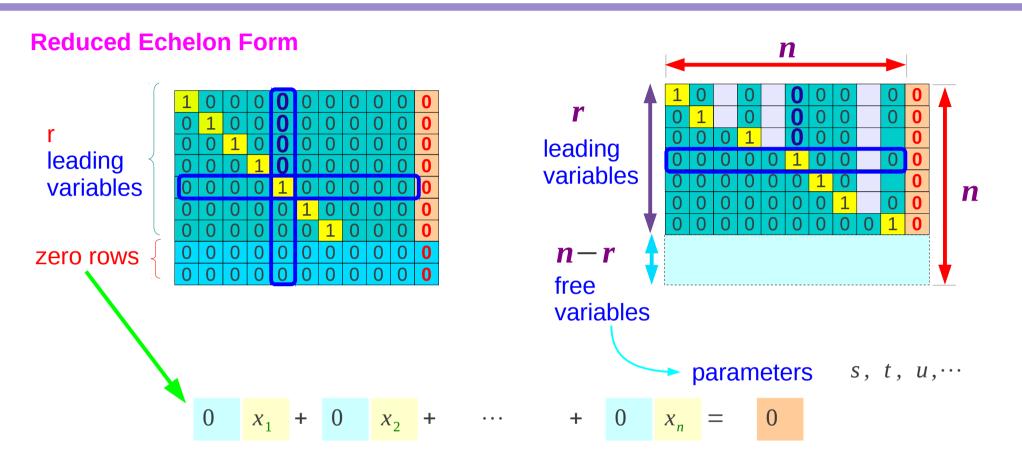
Reduced Echelon Form





zero rows

Free Variable Theroem



A homogeneous linear system with *n* unknowns

If the reduced row echelon form of its augmented matrix has

r non-zero rows

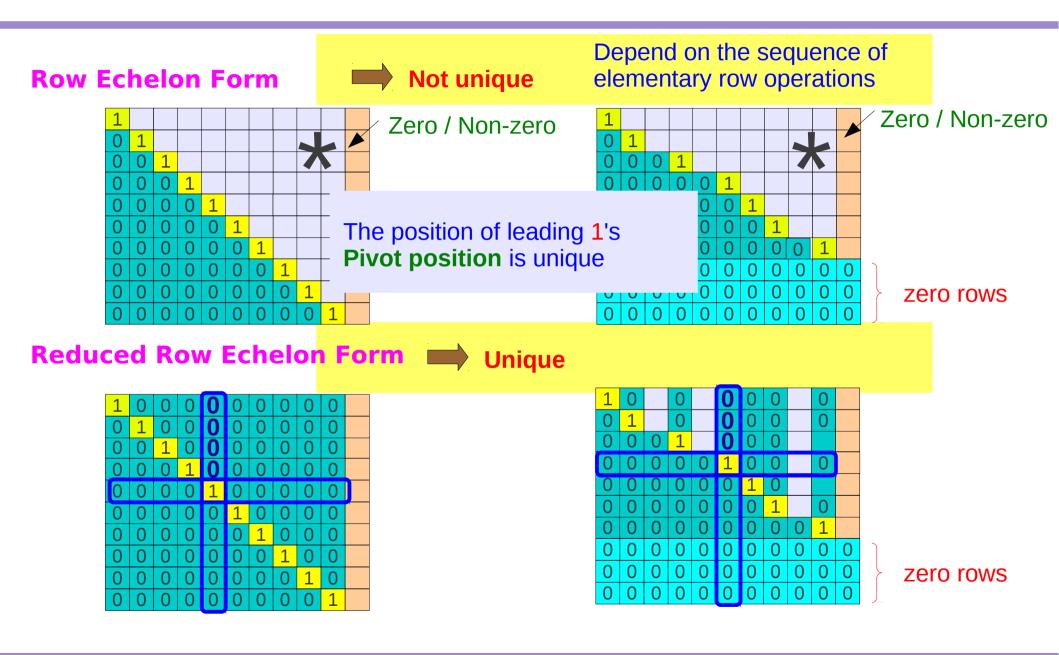


 \rightarrow n-r free variables

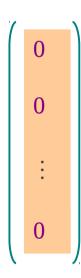


infinitely many solutions

Pivot Positions



Pulse



Pulse

References

- [1] http://en.wikipedia.org/
- [2] Anton & Busby, "Contemporary Linear Algebra"
- [3] Anton & Rorres, "Elementary Linear Algebra"