

Linear Algebra
9/6/2012

Topics: Row operations, elementary matrices and linear equations

NOTE: This lesson follows a lecture on Linear combinations and Linear independence.

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RECALL

A LINEAR COMBINATION
OF x_1, x_2, x_3 IS OF THE
FORM $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3$ FOR
 $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$. IN OTHER WORDS

IT IS OF THE FORM x_i : INDETERMINATE

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3] \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{WEIGHTS (VECTORS OR NUMBER OR WHATEVER MAKES SENSE)}$$

↑
POSSIBLY COLUMN VECTORS

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A SET OF VECTORS $\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$
IS LINEARLY INDEPENDENT

IPF $a_1 \vec{v}_1 + a_2 \vec{v}_2 + a_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$
IMPLIES

$$a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 0$$

THAT IS THE (HOMOGENEOUS) ^{LATER}
EQUATION

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_2 & \vec{v}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

ONLY HAS A TRIVIAL
SOLUTION

NOTE: THIS MEANS NO \vec{v}_i IS
A LINEAR COMBINATION OF THE OTHER TWO.

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HERE THIS MEANS

$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ ARE NOT COPLANAR.

THIS GENERALIZES. TO n VECTORS
NOT SHARING $n-1$ DIMENSION SPACE
IF THEY ARE LINEARLY INDEPENDENT

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MULTIPLICATION ON THE LEFT IS A ROW OPERATION.

ELEMENTARY OPERATIONS (SECT 1.1)

EXAMPLES OF THE CORRESPONDING ELEMENTARY MATRICES (SECT 2.2)

- SWAP
- REPLACE
- SCALE

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ x \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ SWAP ROWS 1 & 2.

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -2x+y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ REPLACE 2nd ROW WITH ITS SUM WITH 2 TIMES THE 1st.

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 3z \end{bmatrix}$ SCALE 3rd Row BY 3.

NOTE FROM SECT. 2.2 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELEMENTARY MATRICES AND I_3 .

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CONSIDER

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

IT MEANS

$x_1 - 2x_2 = -2$
 $3x_2 + 7x_3 = 1$
 $x_1 + 5x_2 = 3$

AUGMENTED MATRIX OF THE SYSTEM

$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right]$

COEFFICIENT MATRIX, MATRIX EQUATION, SYSTEM OF LIN. EQ., PARTITION

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ROW OPERATION WORK
THE SAME FOR ALL 3.

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ vs } [A | \vec{b}]$$

E: ELEMENTARY MATRIX

$$EA\vec{x} = E\vec{b} \text{ vs } E[A | \vec{b}] \\ = [EA | E\vec{b}]$$

NOTE

If $\vec{b} = \vec{0}$ THEN THE SYSTEM
IS CALLED HOMOGENEOUS. (sect 1.5)

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