

# Finite Math - Spring 2017

Lecture Notes - 3/10/2017

## HOMEWORK

- Section 4.2 - 9, 10, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 30, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 61, 65

## SECTION 4.2 - SYSTEMS OF LINEAR EQUATIONS AND AUGMENTED MATRICES

### Matrices.

**Definition 1** (Matrix). A matrix is a rectangular array of numbers written within brackets. The entries in a matrix are called elements of the matrix.

Some examples of matrices are

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 5 \\ 7 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 5 & 12 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 8 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 7 & -9 & 22 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Definition 2.** A matrix is called an  $m \times n$  matrix if it has  $m$  rows and  $n$  columns. The expression  $m \times n$  is called the size of the matrix. The numbers  $m$  and  $n$  are called the dimensions of the matrix. If  $m = n$ , the matrix is called a square matrix. A matrix with only 1 column is called a column matrix and a matrix with only 1 row is called a row matrix.

For example, the matrix  $A$  above is a  $2 \times 3$  matrix and the matrix  $B$  is a  $4 \times 4$  matrix and so  $B$  is a square matrix.

When we write an arbitrary matrix we use the *double subscript notation*,  $a_{ij}$ , which is read as “a sub i-j”, for example, the element  $a_{23}$  is read as “a sub two-three” (not as “a sub twenty-three”); sometimes we will drop “sub” and just say “a two-three”. Here is an example arbitrary  $m \times n$  matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

The *principal diagonal* (or main diagonal) of a matrix is the diagonal formed by the elements  $a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33}, \dots$ . This diagonal always starts in the upper left corner, but it doesn't have to end in the bottom right. In the next examples, the principal diagonal is red.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \color{red}{1} & -4 & 5 \\ 7 & \color{red}{0} & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} \color{red}{-4} & 5 & 12 & 4 \\ 0 & \color{red}{1} & 8 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & \color{red}{9} & 0 \\ 7 & -9 & 22 & \color{red}{10} \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} \color{red}{\pi} & 1 \\ 0 & \color{red}{3} \\ -7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Augmented Matrices.** In this section, we will stick with systems of 2 equations. Given a system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 &= k_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 &= k_2 \end{aligned}$$

we have two matrices that we can associate to it, the *coefficient matrix*

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

and the *constant matrix*

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

We can also put these two matrices together and form an *augmented matrix* associated to the system

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & k_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & k_2 \end{array} \right]$$

(the dashed line separates the coefficient matrix from the constant matrix).

**Example 1.** Find the augmented matrix associated to the system

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 4y &= 1 \\ x - 2y &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

**Solution.**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

**Notation.** We will number the rows of a matrix from top to bottom and the columns of a matrix from left to right. When referring to the  $i^{\text{th}}$  row of a matrix we write  $R_i$  (for example  $R_2$  refers to the second row) and we use  $C_j$  to refer to the  $j^{\text{th}}$  column.

**Definition 3** (Row Equivalent). We say that two augmented matrices are row equivalent if they are augmented matrices of equivalent linear systems. We write  $a \sim b$  between two augmented matrices which are row equivalent.

This definition immediately leads to the following theorem

**Theorem 1.** An augmented matrix is transformed into a row-equivalent matrix by performing any of the row operations:

- (a) Two rows are interchanged ( $R_i \leftrightarrow R_j$ ).
- (b) A row is multiplied by a nonzero constant ( $kR_i \rightarrow R_i$ ).
- (c) A constant multiple of one row is added to another row ( $kR_j + R_i \rightarrow R_i$ ).

The arrow  $\rightarrow$  is used to mean “replaces.”

**Solving Linear Systems Using Augmented Matrices.** When solving linear systems using augmented matrices, the goal is to use row operations as needed to get a 1 for every entry on the principal diagonal and zeros everywhere else on the left side of the augmented matrix. That is, the goal is to turn in into an augmented matrix of the form

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & m \\ 0 & 1 & n \end{array} \right]$$

which corresponds to the system

$$\begin{aligned} x &= m \\ y &= n \end{aligned}$$

thus telling us that  $x = m$  and  $y = n$ .

**Example 2.** Solve the following system using an augmented matrix

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 4y &= 1 \\ x - 2y &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

**Solution.** The augmented matrix for this system is

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

If we subtract 3 times the second row from the first, we can get a zero in the top left:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 7 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 - 3R_2 \rightarrow R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 10 & -20 \\ 1 & -2 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

Then we can make the second entry in the first row a 1 by dividing the first row by 10:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 10 & -20 \\ 1 & -2 & 7 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{10}R_1 \rightarrow R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

Since that 1 is in the second column, we actually want it in the second row, so switch the rows:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 7 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

Finally, we can get rid of the  $-2$  in the first row by adding 2 times the second row to the first:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 + 2R_2 \leftrightarrow R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

So, this tells us that  $x = 3$  and  $y = -2$ .

We can be a little more economical with how we write the solutions as well

**Example 3.** Solve the system using an augmented matrix

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 3x_2 &= 6 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Solution.** Begin by writing the augmented matrix, then just write the equivalences at every step

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -3 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\frac{1}{2}R_1 \rightarrow R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] \\ & \xrightarrow[\sim]{-3R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{17}{2} & -\frac{17}{2} \end{array} \right] \\ & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\frac{2}{17}R_2 \rightarrow R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \\ & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\frac{3}{2}R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

So  $x_1 = \frac{3}{2}$  and  $x_2 = -1$ .

**Example 4.** Solve the system using an augmented matrix

$$\begin{aligned} 5x - 2y &= 11 \\ 2x + 3y &= \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**Solution.**  $x = 2, y = -\frac{1}{2}$