

MA162: Finite mathematics

Jack Schmidt

University of Kentucky

January 28, 2010

SCHEDULE:

- HW A2 is due Monday, Feb 1st, 2010.
Deadline: notify me by email of need for alternate exam
- HW A3 is due **Sunday**, Feb 7th, 2010.
- Exam 1 is Monday, Feb 8th, 5:00pm-7:00pm.
Practice exam **now available**
- HW B1 is due Monday, Feb 22nd, 2010.

Today we will cover 2.2, augmented matrices, and the elimination algorithm

2.2: Efficiently solving systems

- We managed to solve some fairly big systems last time using our old algebra skills.
- It was bracing, and I am glad we've done it.
Let's do something smarter this time.
- Two main changes:
- Write down less so that we can see the important parts clearly
- Use a **systematic** method to solve

2.2: Efficient notation

- We worked some equations with the variables x, y, z
- We worked some equations with the variables A, B, C
- The letters we used did not matter; just placeholders
- Why do we even write them down?
- The plus signs and equals are pretty boring too.
- The only part we need are the numbers
(and where the numbers are)

2.2: Augmented matrices

$$x + 2y + 3z = 4$$

$$y + 5z = 7$$

$$8x + y = 9$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 8 & 1 & 0 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

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$$1x \quad + 2y \quad + 3z \quad = 4$$

$$\quad + 1y \quad + 5z \quad = 7$$

$$8x \quad + 1y \quad \quad \quad = 9$$

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2.2: More examples

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2x + 3z = 4 & 2x & + 0y & + 3z & = 4 \\ 6z + 5y = 7 & 0x & + 5y & + 6z & = 7 \\ 8x + 9y = 1 & 8x & + 9y & + 0z & = 1 \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 8 & 9 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4x + 3z = 2 & 4x & + 0y & + 3z & = 2 \\ 8z - y = 7 & 0x & - 1y & + 8z & = 7 \\ 5x - 9y = 6 & 5x & - 9y & + 0z & = 6 \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 8 & 7 \\ 5 & -9 & 0 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} y = 3 - 2x & 2x & + 1y & + 0z & = 3 \\ z = 7 + 4y & 0x & - 4y & + 1z & = 7 \\ x = 6 + 5z & x & + 0y & - 5z & = 6 \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

2.2: Efficient notation

- We now have a very clean way to write down systems of equations
- Make sure you can convert from a system of equations to the **augmented matrix**
- Make sure you can convert from an augmented matrix to a system of equations
- We'll practice that now

Lab time: Activity 2.2a

- Form groups of 1-4 people and finish working on activity 2.2a
- You will be given a **short quiz** on the material at the end
- Collaboration is encouraged, but write down your own thoughts
- Write neatly enough for your own notes,
but you will not hand in anything but the quiz

2.2: A systematic procedure

- Now we will learn a method of solving systems
- We will transform the equations until they look like (REF):

$$x + 2y + 3z = 4$$

$$5y + 6z = 7$$

$$8z = 9$$

- Next time, we will transform them until they look like (RREF):

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 2$$

$$z = 3$$

- We will do this by following a set of rules
- Your work on the exam is graded **strictly**

2.2: First step: Find pivots

- The 0th step is to make sure you have got an augmented matrix
- Once you do we look for **pivots**
- Each row should have a pivot;
it is the **first nonzero** number in the row

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

- We want **one pivot per column**
- We are usually **disappointed**

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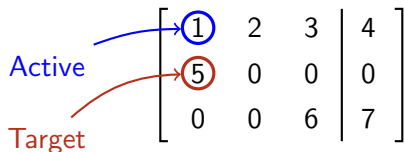
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2.2: Second step: Choose target

- If there are two pivots in one column, we **eliminate** one of them
- The **active pivot** is the first pivot in the first bad column
- The **target pivot** is the next pivot in the first bad column



The diagram shows a 3x4 matrix with an augmented column. The first column contains the values 1, 5, and 0. The first two rows are circled in blue and red respectively, with arrows pointing to them from the labels 'Active' and 'Target'. The matrix is:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

2.2: Third step: Eliminate the target

- We are now going to subtract a multiple of the **active row** from the **target row**
- We choose the multiple: $\frac{\text{target pivot}}{\text{active pivot}}$
- In our example, we choose $\frac{5}{1} = 5$

$$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr} & & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & \\ -5 \cdot (& 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &) & & & \\ \hline & & 0 & -10 & -20 & -20 & & & \\ & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & -5 & & \\ & 0 & -10 & -20 & -20 & & 0 & & \end{array}$$

- We changed the old 5 to a zero!
- This **new row** will replace our old target row

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2.2: Fourth step: regroup

- Now we rewrite our new matrix and start over with an **easier** system

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array} \right] \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -10 & -15 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

- We also need to **show our work** in a **very specific way**

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- We also need to **show our work** in a **very specific way**

2.2: First step again: find pivots

- Now we begin again with our new **simpler** system:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -10 & -15 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array} \right]$$

- We find the pivots
- Each column left of the bar has exactly one pivot!
- This is called **REF** and means that for today we are done
- We can solve this using algebra, first for z , then for y , then for x

2.2: First step again: find pivots

- Now we begin again with our new **simpler** system:

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2.2: Final step: Back substitution

- To finish up, we convert back to a system of equations:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -10 & -15 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{rclcl} x & + 2y & + 3z & = & 4 \\ & -10y & - 15z & = & -20 \\ & & 6z & = & 7 \end{array}$$

- We can solve for z very easily: $6z = 7$ means $z = \frac{7}{6}$

2.2: Final step: Back substitution

- We know $z = \frac{7}{6}$ and

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} x & + & 2y & + & 3z & = & 4 \\ & & -10y & - & 15z & = & -20 \end{array}$$

- We can make the second equation easier by plugging in z :

$$\begin{aligned} -20 &= -10y - 15z = -10y - 15\frac{7}{6} = -10y - 17.5 \\ 10y &= 2.5 & y &= 0.25 \end{aligned}$$

- We can make the first equation easier by plugging in both y and z :

$$4 = x + 2y + 3z = x + 2 \cdot 0.5 + 3 \cdot \frac{7}{6} = x + 0.5 + 3.5 \quad x = 0$$

- Our answer is $(x = 0, y = 0.25, z = 7/6)$

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Lab time: Activity 2.2b

- Form groups of 1-4 people and finish working on activity 2.2a
- You will be given a **short quiz** on the material at the end
- Collaboration is encouraged, but write down your own thoughts
- Write neatly enough for your own notes,
but you will not hand in anything but the quiz

Quiz: 2.1

- Write down the augmented matrix:

$$\begin{array}{rrcr} x & +0y & +2z & = 3 \\ & y & -2z & = 4 \\ & & z & = 5 \end{array}$$

- Bring the following matrix to REF:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$