

### Example II.3 (Feldman's notes)

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 1$$

$$4x_1 + 5x_2 + 7x_3 = 7$$

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

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 2 & -5 & 5 & -7 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 7 \\ 23 \\ -5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) - 2(1) \\ (3) - (1) \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -6 & 2 & -8 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 7 \\ 9 \\ -12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) \\ (3) + 2(2) \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 7 \\ 9 \\ 6 \end{array}$$

$$(3) \implies 4x_3 = 2 \implies x_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \implies 3x_2 + \frac{1}{2} = 5 \implies x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(1) \implies 2x_1 + \frac{3}{2} + 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \implies x_1 = -1$$

**Check**

$$2(-1) + \frac{3}{2} + 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$4(-1) + 5 \times \frac{3}{2} + 7 \times \frac{1}{2} = 7$$

$$2(-1) - 5 \times \frac{3}{2} + 5 \times \frac{1}{2} = -7$$

## Example II.4 (Feldman's notes)

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 1$$

$$2x_1 + 4x_2 + 4x_3 + 6x_4 + x_5 = 2$$

$$3x_1 + 6x_2 + x_3 + 4x_4 + 5x_5 = 4$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 5x_4 + x_5 = 4$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 19 \\ 23 \\ 16 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) - 2(1) \\ (3) - 3(1) \\ (4) - (1) \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) \\ (3) + (2) \\ (4) - (2) \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) \\ (4) \\ (3) \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{array}$$

## Back Solution - the direct method

$$(4) \Rightarrow x_5 = 1$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow x_4 + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow x_4 = 2$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow 2x_3 + 2 \times 2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow x_1 + 2x_2 - \frac{3}{2} + 2 \times 2 + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 + 2x_2 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = t, \text{ arbitrary}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{5}{2} - 2t$$

## Back Solution - the row reduction method

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) - (4) \\ (2) + (4) \\ (3) - (4) \\ (4) \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) - 2(3) \\ (2) - 2(3) \\ (3) \\ (4) \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2)/2 \\ (3) \\ (4) \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) - (2) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (4) \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_2 = t, x_1 = -\frac{5}{2} - 2t \\ x_3 = -\frac{3}{2} \\ x_4 = 2 \\ x_5 = 1 \end{array}$$

## Example II.5 (Feldman's notes) – Check

$$\left(-\frac{5}{2} - 2t\right) + 2t - \frac{3}{2} + 2 \times 2 + 1 = 1$$

$$2\left(-\frac{5}{2} - 2t\right) + 4t + 4\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 6 \times 2 + 1 = 2$$

$$3\left(-\frac{5}{2} - 2t\right) + 6t - \frac{3}{2} + 4 \times 2 + 5 = 4$$

$$\left(-\frac{5}{2} - 2t\right) + 2t + 3\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + 5 \times 2 + 1 = 4$$

$$\left(-\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 \times 2 + 1\right) + (-2 + 2)t = 1 \quad (1')$$

$$\left(-2 \times \frac{5}{2} - 4 \times \frac{3}{2} + 6 \times 2 + 1\right) + (-2 \times 2 + 4)t = 2 \quad (2')$$

$$\left(-3 \times \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2} + 4 \times 2 + 5\right) + (-3 \times 2 + 6)t = 4 \quad (3')$$

$$\left(-\frac{5}{2} - 3 \times \frac{3}{2} + 5 \times 2 + 1\right) + (-2 + 2)t = 4 \quad (4')$$

$$(1) + (0)t = 1 \quad (1')$$

$$(2) + (0)t = 2 \quad (2')$$

$$(4) + (0)t = 4 \quad (3')$$

$$(4) + (0)t = 4 \quad (4')$$