Answer on Question #59826 – Math – Linear Algebra

Question

(Q3) Use Gaussian reduction to solve the following system of equations and verify your results by using Mat Lab

$$X + Y + Z = 1$$

 $X + 2Y + 3Z = 2$
 $2X + Y + 4Z = 5$

Solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & +y & +z & = & 1 \\ x & +2y & +3z & = & 2 \\ 2x & +y & +4z & = & 5 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} x & +y & +z & = & 1 \\ y & +2z & = & 1 \\ 2x & +y & +4z & = & 5 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{R_3 \to R_3 - 2R_1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & +y & +z & = & 1 \\ y & +2z & = & 1 \\ -y & +2z & = & 3 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{R_3 \to R_3 + R_2} \begin{bmatrix} x & +y & +z & = & 1 \\ y & +2z & = & 1 \\ +4z & = & 4 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{R_3 \to R_3 / 4}_{R_3 \to R_3 / 4}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & +y & +z & = & 1 \\ y & +2z & = & 1 \\ z & = & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & +y & +z & = & 1 \\ y & = & -1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} x & +z & = & 2 \\ y & = & -1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} x & +z & = & 2 \\ y & = & -1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} x & +z & = & 2 \\ y & = & -1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2}_{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2}_{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2}_{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2}_{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 - R_2} \underbrace{R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_3}_{R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 \to R_1 - R_2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & +y & +z & = & 1 \\ & y & & = & -1 \\ & & z & = & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2}_{x_1} \begin{bmatrix} x & & +z & = & 2 \\ & y & & = & -1 \\ & & z & = & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{R_1 \to R_1 - R_2}_{x_1 \to x_1 - x_2} \begin{bmatrix} x & & & = & 1 \\ & y & & = & -1 \\ & & z & = & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

where R_1 , R_2 , R_3 are row 1, row 2, row 3 respectively, $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$ means that the first row is subtracted from the second row and the result is placed in the second row.

Verify the result using Mat Lab:

```
Command Window
New to MATLAB? See resources for Getting Started.
  [sol1, sol2, sol3] = solve([x + y + z==1, x + 2*y + 3*z==2, 2*x + y + 4*z==5], [x, y, z])
  sol1 =
  1
  so12 =
  -1
  so13 =
                                                                                                  △ P ■ 1 1 1 1 ENG 8:2
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Answer: (X, Y, Z) = (1, -1, 1).