5.5 Systems of Linear Equations

Variables: $x, y, z, x_1, x_2, \ldots$

Real numbers: $a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, a_{11}, a_{12}, \ldots$

Determinants: D, D_x, D_y, D_z

Matrices: A, B, X

544. $\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = d_2 \end{cases}$,

$x = \frac{D_x}{D}$, $y = \frac{D_y}{D}$ (Cramer's rule),

where

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1b_2 - a_2b_1,$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = d_1b_2 - d_2b_1,$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1d_2 - a_2d_1.$$

545. If $D \neq 0$, then the system has a single solution:

$x = \frac{D_x}{D}$, $y = \frac{D_y}{D}$.

If $D = 0$ and $D_x \neq 0$ (or $D_y \neq 0$), then the system has no solution.

If $D = D_x = D_y = 0$, then the system has infinitely many solutions.

546. $$\begin{cases} a_1x+b_1y+c_1z=d_1 \\ a_2x+b_2y+c_2z=d_2 \\ a_3x+b_3y+c_3z=d_3 \end{cases},$$

$x=\dfrac{D_x}{D}$, $y=\dfrac{D_y}{D}$, $z=\dfrac{D_z}{D}$ (Cramer's rule),

where

$$D=\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix},\ D_x=\begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$D_y=\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix},\ D_z=\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

547. If $D\neq 0$, then the system has a single solution:

$x=\dfrac{D_x}{D}$, $y=\dfrac{D_y}{D}$, $z=\dfrac{D_z}{D}$.

If $D=0$ and $D_x\neq 0$ (or $D_y\neq 0$ or $D_z\neq 0$), then the system has no solution.

If $D=D_x=D_y=D_z=0$, then the system has infinitely many solutions.

548. Matrix Form of a System of n Linear Equations in n Unknowns

The set of linear equations

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1+a_{12}x_2+\ldots+a_{1n}x_n=b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1+a_{22}x_2+\ldots+a_{2n}x_n=b_2 \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ a_{n1}x_1+a_{n2}x_2+\ldots+a_{nn}x_n=b_n \end{cases}$$

can be written in matrix form

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix},$$

i.e.

$A\cdot X=B$,

where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, \; X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \; B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

549. Solution of a Set of Linear Equations $n \times n$

$X = A^{-1} \cdot B$,

where A^{-1} is the inverse of A.