

Topic 1. Example 7. Let us solve the equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let

$$d(1, 2, 1)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Multiplying both sides of the equation by $d(1, 2, 1)^{-1}$ to get

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{which gives} \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 &= -2 + x_3, \\ x_2 &= 2 - x_3, \\ 0x_3 &= -3. \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\text{Sol}(Ax = b) = \emptyset.$$

Let

$$x_{23}(c) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_{13}(c) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{1}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = d(1, 2, 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = d(1, 2, 1) \cdot \mathbf{1}_2 \cdot x_{23}(1)x_{13}(1)$$

So that if

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{then} \quad A = P \cdot \mathbf{1}_2 \cdot Q \quad \text{with} \quad P = d(1, 2, 1) \quad \text{and} \quad Q = x_{23}(1)x_{13}(1).$$

Topic 1. Example 8.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{which gives} \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 2, \\ x_2 &= -4, \\ x_3 &= 15. \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\text{Sol}(Ax = b) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$