# Section 1.2 <br> Row Operations 

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## MATHS 211: Linear Algebra

## Elementary Row Operations

What are the elementary row operations on a matrix?
(1) Interchanging any two rows ( $R_{i} \leftrightarrow R_{j}$ ).
(2) Multiplying (dividing) a row by a non-zero number $\left(R_{i} \rightarrow c R_{i}\right)$.
(3) Add a multiple of a row to another row $\left(R_{i} \rightarrow R_{i}+c R_{j}\right)$.

## Example

Consider the following matrix

$$
\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
1 & 0 & 2 \\
2 & 5 & 1 \\
3 & 0 & -2
\end{array}\right)
$$

Perform $R_{3} \rightarrow R_{3}+2 R_{1}$.
Solution:

$$
\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
1 & 0 & 2 \\
2 & 5 & 1 \\
3+2(1) & 0+2(0) & -2+2(2)
\end{array}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
1 & 0 & 2 \\
2 & 5 & 1 \\
5 & 0 & 2
\end{array}\right)
$$

Goal of the elementary row operations:
We want to reach a matrix in reduced row echelon form (RREF), which is a matrix that satisfy the following properties:
(1) All zero-rows are at the bottom of the matrix.
(2) Each non-zero row has a leading 1's (called pivot).
(3) The pivots start from left to right (up to down).
(9) all entries in the pivot columns are zeros.

## Example

Which of the following matrices are reduced matrix?

$$
\left(\begin{array}{lllll}
1 & 3 & 0 & 5 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 6
\end{array}\right),\left(\begin{array}{ll}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{array}\right),\left(\begin{array}{ll}
0 & 1 \\
1 & 0
\end{array}\right),\left(\begin{array}{llll}
0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right),\left(\begin{array}{lll}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right)
$$

Example
Reduce the matrix

$$
\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & -3 & 0 & 2 \\
1 & 5 & 0 & 2
\end{array}\right)
$$

Solution:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & -3 & 0 & 2 \\
1 & 5 & 0 & 2
\end{array}\right), & R_{1} \leftrightarrow R_{2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
1 & 5 & 0 & 2 \\
0 & -3 & 0 & 2
\end{array}\right), & R_{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{-3} R_{2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
1 & 5 & 0 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{-3}
\end{array}\right), & R_{1} \rightarrow R_{1}-5 R_{2} \\
\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
1 & -5(0) & 5-5(1) & 0-5(0) \\
\left.\begin{array}{cccc}
2-5\left(\frac{2}{-3}\right) \\
& 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{-3}
\end{array}\right) \\
\left(\begin{array}{cccc}
1 & 0 & \frac{16}{3} \\
0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{-3}
\end{array}\right)
\end{array}\right.
\end{array}
$$

## Example

Reduce the matrix

$$
\left(\begin{array}{ccc}
1 & -2 & 1 \\
0 & -2 & -8 \\
5 & 0 & -5
\end{array}\right)
$$

## Example

Reduce the matrix

$$
\left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
3 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\
2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\
3 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3
\end{array}\right)
$$

