

# Square Row Reduction Results

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

can't get  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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The first is the only matrix such that:

1.  $A$  is invertible

So  $A$  invertible  $\iff$  row reduces to  $I$

2.  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  has a solution for **all**  $\mathbf{b}$
3.  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  has a unique solution for **some**  $\mathbf{b}$

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4.  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  has a unique solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Recall

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = r(x)$$

## Examples

1.  $y'' + y' - 2y = \sin(x)$

2.  $x^2y'' + xy' - y = x^2 + x^3$

3.  $y'' + x^{-2}y' - x^{-3}y = x^{-3}$

# Examples

$$y'' + x^{-2}y' - x^{-3}y = x^{-3}$$

$$y'' + x^{-2}y' - x^{-3}y = 0$$
$$(x^3 y'' + x y' - y = 0)$$

Try  $x^k$ :

$$\underline{k(k-1)x^{k-2}} + \underline{kx^{k-3}} - x^{k-3} = 0$$

$$\underline{k=1}, y_1 = x$$

$$y_2 = ux$$

$$y_2' = u + u'x$$

$$y_2'' = u' + u' + u''x = 2u' + u''x$$

$$2u' + u''x + x^{-2}(u + u'x) - x^3 ux = 0$$

$$2u' + u''x + u'x^{-1} = 0$$

$$u = u', \quad u'x + u(2 + x^{-1}) = 0$$

$$\frac{u'}{u} = -\frac{(2 + x^{-1})}{x}$$

$$\log(u) = -\int 2x^{-1} + x^{-2} dx$$

$$= -2\log x + x^{-1}$$

$$u = x^{-2} e^{x^{-1}}$$

$$u = \int u - \int x^{-2} e^{x^{-1}} = -e^{x^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{u'}{u} = -\frac{(2+x^{-1})}{x}$$

$$y_z = xu = -xe^{x^{-1}}$$

$$x, -xe^{x^{-1}}$$