The Linear Systems Problem

Electrified

Jeffrey Anderson, PhD Foothill College April 18, 2015, ©

Common Practices in Linear Algebra Education

Start with Gaussian Elimination

eg. Anton, Kolman & Hill, Larson, Lay, Leon, Meyer, Olver & Shakiban, Strang

Use Implicit Applications

A Better Way?

Start with Matrix Multiplication

Use Explicit Applications

A Better Way? Four Major Problems

Matrix Multiplication Problem:

$$Ax = b$$

Linear Systems Problem:

$$Ax = b$$

Least Squares Problem:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} ||A\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{b}||_2$$

Eigenvalue Problem:

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

Explicit Applications: Linear Systems in Circuit Analysis

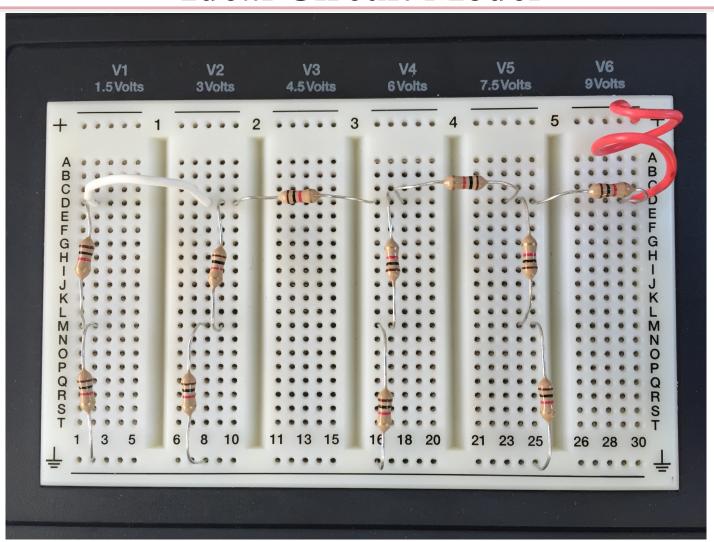
Linear Systems Problem:

 $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$

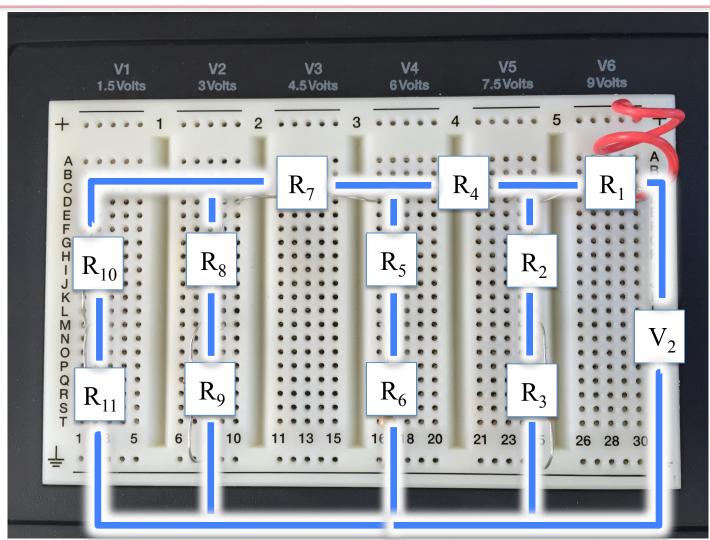
Use EXPLICIT Application:

Document Camera

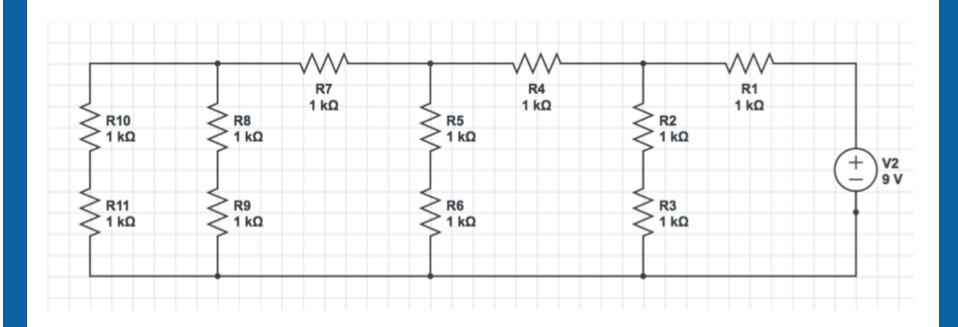
Resistor Ladder: Ideal Circuit Model



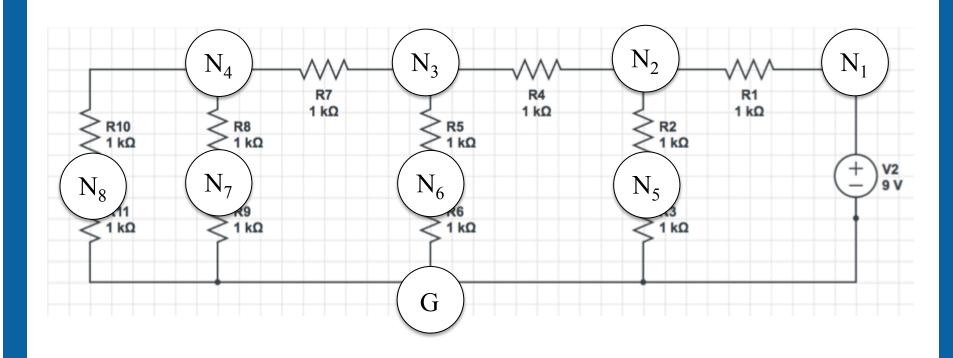
Resistor Ladder: Ideal Circuit Model



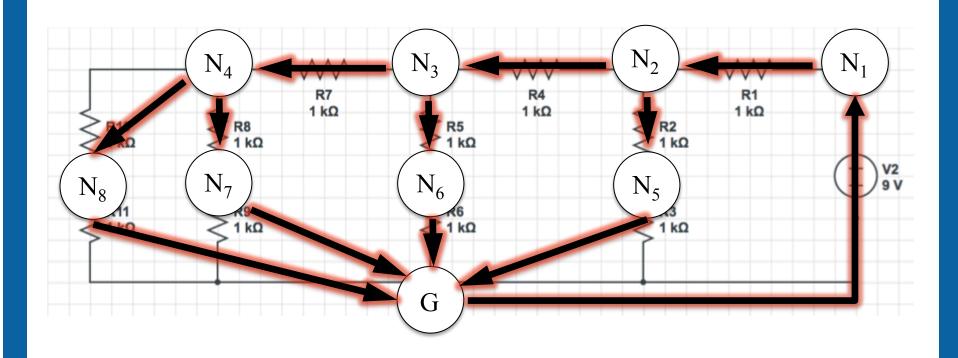
Resistor Ladders: Directed Graph Model



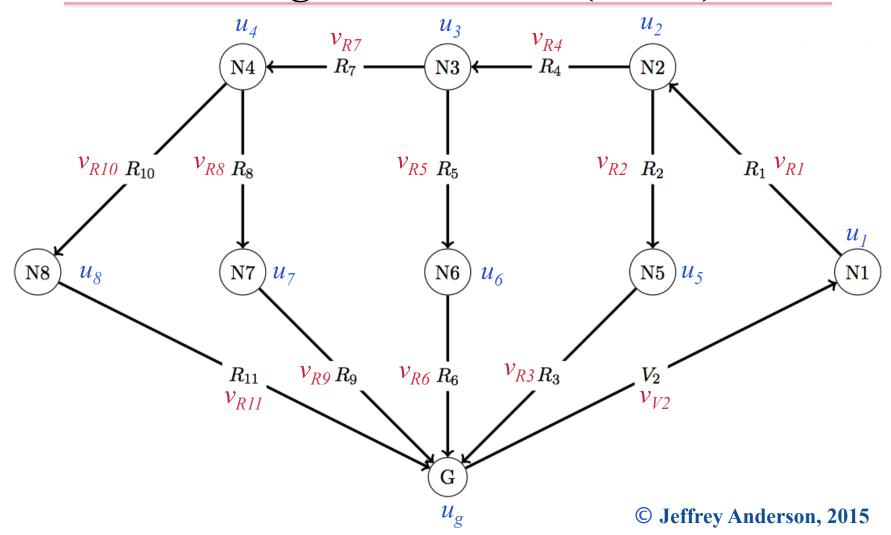
Resistor Ladders: Directed Graph Model



Resistor Ladders: Directed Graph Model



Resistor Ladders: Voltage Calculations (KVLs)



Resistor Ladders: KVLs and Matrix Multiplication

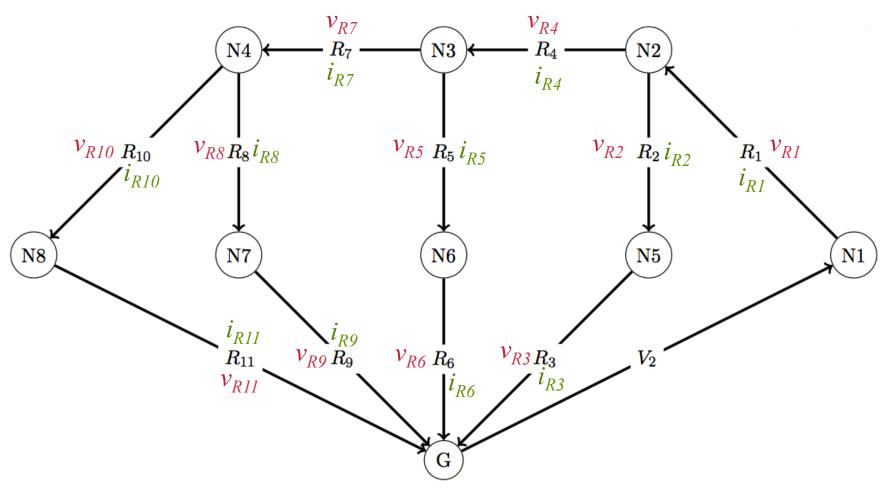
$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{V2} \\ v_{R1} \\ v_{R2} \\ v_{R3} \\ v_{R4} \\ v_{R5} \\ v_{R6} \\ v_{R7} \\ v_{R8} \\ v_{R9} \\ v_{R10} \\ v_{R11} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_g - u_1 \\ u_1 - u_2 \\ u_2 - u_5 \\ u_2 - u_5 \\ u_2 - u_3 \\ u_3 - u_6 \\ u_6 - u_g \\ u_3 - u_4 \\ u_4 - u_7 \\ u_7 - u_g \\ u_{R10} \\ v_{R11} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Resistor Ladders: KVLs and Matrix Multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{R1} \\ v_{R2} \\ v_{R3} \\ v_{R4} \\ v_{R5} \\ v_{R6} \\ v_{R7} \\ v_{R8} \\ v_{R9} \\ v_{R10} \\ v_{R11} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 - u_2 \\ u_2 - u_5 \\ u_5 - u_g \\ u_2 - u_3 \\ u_3 - u_6 \\ u_6 - u_g \\ u_3 - u_4 \\ u_4 - u_7 \\ u_7 - u_g \\ u_{8} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = A^T \mathbf{u}$$

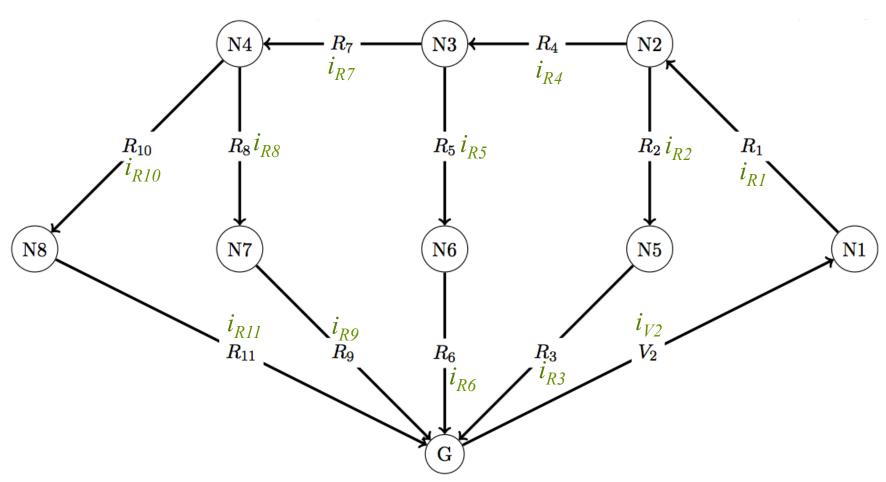
Resistor Ladders: BRC Calculations (Ohm's Law)



Resistor Ladders: BCRs and Matrix Multiplication

$$\mathbf{v} = Ri$$

Resistor Ladders: Current Calculations (KCLs)



© Jeffrey Anderson, 2015

Resistor Ladders: KCLs and Matrix Multiplication

$$\mathbf{0} = Ai$$

 i_{R1}

Resistor Ladders: All Together Now

$$\mathbf{v} = A^T \mathbf{u}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = Ri$$

$$\mathbf{0} = A \mathbf{i}$$

$$\mathbf{0} = AR^{-1}A^T\mathbf{u}$$

Resistor Ladders: All Together Now

$$\mathbf{v} = A^T \mathbf{u}$$

$$R^{-1}\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i}$$

$$\mathbf{0} = A \mathbf{i}$$

$$\mathbf{0} = AR^{-1}A^T\mathbf{u}$$