Fractal examples: Consider the square

\[ S = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, \ 0 \leq y \leq 1\} \]

and three different ways to “map” \( S \) inside of itself.
Solving systems of linear equations

Consider the linear system of equations

\begin{align*}
2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 6 \\
x_1 + x_2 &= 3 \\
x_1 + x_3 &= 1.
\end{align*}
Let’s do a two-variable example more systematically:

\[
\begin{align*}
3x + y &= -2 \\
-x + 3y &= 4
\end{align*}
\]
Elementary row operations on a matrix

1. (Replacement) Replace one row by the sum of itself and a multiple of another row.

2. (Interchange) Interchange two rows.

3. (Scaling) Replace a row by a nonzero multiple of itself.

Two matrices are row equivalent if there is a sequence of elementary row operations that transforms one matrix into the other. (Note that row equivalence is an equivalence relation.)

**Theorem.** If the augmented matrices of two linear systems are row equivalent, then the two systems have the same solution set.

Now let’s return to the original 3-variable example and systematically use row operations:

\[
\begin{align*}
2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 6 \\
x_1 + x_2 &= 3 \\
x_1 + x_3 &= 1.
\end{align*}
\]