**LinearSolve**

`LinearSolve[m, b]` gives the vector `x` which solves the matrix equation `m.x==b`.

`LinearSolve` works on both numerical and symbolic matrices. The matrix `m` can be square or rectangular.

`LinearSolve[m, ZeroTest -> test]` evaluates `test[m[[i, j]]]` to determine whether matrix elements are zero. The default setting is `ZeroTest -> (# == 0)&`. See page 448. See also: `Inverse`, `PseudoInverse`, `Solve`, `NullSpace`. 