

MATGEO Presentation: 5.2.57

Subhodeep Chakraborty
ee25btech11055,
IIT Hyderabad.

October 2, 2025

1 Problem

2 Solution

- Plot

3 C Code

4 Python Code

- Using shared objects
- Plot
- In pure Python
- Plot

Problem Statement

Solve the following system of linear equations.

$$2x + y + z = 1$$

$$x - 2y - z = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$3y - 5z = 9$$

Given data

Given:

$$\mathbf{n}_1^\top \mathbf{x} = c_1 \qquad \mathbf{n}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad c_1 = 1 \qquad (3.1)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_2^\top \mathbf{x} = c_2 \qquad \mathbf{n}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad c_2 = 3/2 \qquad (3.2)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_3^\top \mathbf{x} = c_3 \qquad \mathbf{n}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad c_3 = 9 \qquad (3.3)$$

Formulae

Thus

$$(\mathbf{n}_1 \quad \mathbf{n}_2 \quad \mathbf{n}_3)^\top \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.4)$$

On forming augmented matrix and applying Gaussian elimination, we can solve for \mathbf{x}

Solving

$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 9 \end{array} \right) \xleftrightarrow{R_2=2R_2-R_1} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 9 \end{array} \right) \xleftrightarrow{R_3=5R_3+3R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -34 & 51 \end{array} \right) \quad (3.6)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_3=-R_3/34; R_2=R_2+3R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 & -5/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 \end{array} \right) \xleftrightarrow{R_2=-R_2/5; R_1=R_1-R_2-R_3} \quad (3.7)$$

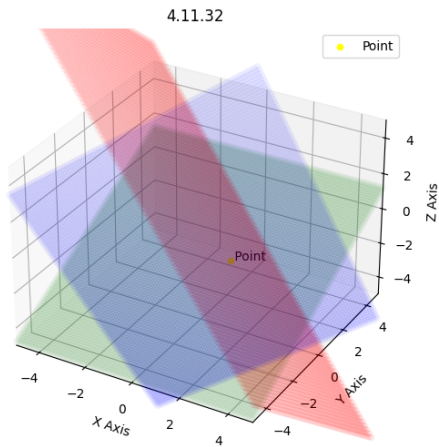
$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 \end{array} \right) \xleftrightarrow{R_1=R_1/2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 \end{array} \right)$$

Result

So we have:

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \\ -3/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.9)$$

Plot



C code for generating points on plane

```
void generate_plane_points(  
    // Output params  
    double* x_coords, double* y_coords, double* z_coords,  
    // Grid params  
    double x_min, double x_max, int x_steps,  
    double y_min, double y_max, int y_steps,  
    // Plane stuff  
    double n1, double n2, double n3, double c) {  
    double x_step_val = (x_max - x_min) / (x_steps - 1);  
    double y_step_val = (y_max - y_min) / (y_steps - 1);  
    int index = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < x_steps; i++) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < y_steps; j++) {  
            double current_x = x_min + i * x_step_val;  
            double current_y = y_min + j * y_step_val;  
            double current_z;
```

```

// Vertical plane check
if ((c < 1e-9)&&(c > -1e-9)) {
    current_z = 0.0;
} else {
    current_z = (-n1 * current_x - n2 * current_y + c) /
                n3;
}
x_coords[index] = current_x;
y_coords[index] = current_y;
z_coords[index] = current_z;
index++;
}
}
}

```

Python code for plotting using C

```
import ctypes
import numpy as np
import numpy.linalg as LA
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
```

```
e1 = np.array([2, 1, 1, 1])
e2 = np.array([1, -2, -1, 3 / 2])
e3 = np.array([0, 3, -5, 9])
```

```
cols = ["red", "blue", "green"]
```

```
lib = ctypes.CDLL("./plane.so")
```

```
lib.generate_plane_points.argtypes = [  
    ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double),  
    ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double),  
    ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double),  
    ctypes.c_double,  
    ctypes.c_double,  
    ctypes.c_int,  
    ctypes.c_double,  
    ctypes.c_double,  
    ctypes.c_int,  
    ctypes.c_double,  
    ctypes.c_double,  
    ctypes.c_double,  
    ctypes.c_double,  
]  
lib.generate_plane_points.restype = None
```

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))  
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")  
  
x_steps, y_steps = 100, 100  
total_points = x_steps * y_steps  
x_plane = np.zeros(total_points, dtype=np.double)  
y_plane = np.zeros(total_points, dtype=np.double)  
z_plane = np.zeros(total_points, dtype=np.double)
```

```

for i in range(1, 4):
    lib.generate_plane_points(
        x_plane.ctypes.data_as(ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double)),
        y_plane.ctypes.data_as(ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double)),
        z_plane.ctypes.data_as(ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double)),
        -5.0,
        5.0,
        x_steps,
        -5.0,
        5.0,
        y_steps,
        eval(f'e{i}')[0],
        eval(f'e{i}')[1],
        eval(f'e{i}')[2],
        eval(f'e{i}')[3],
    )
    ax.scatter(x_plane, y_plane, z_plane, alpha=0.03, color=cols[i - 1])

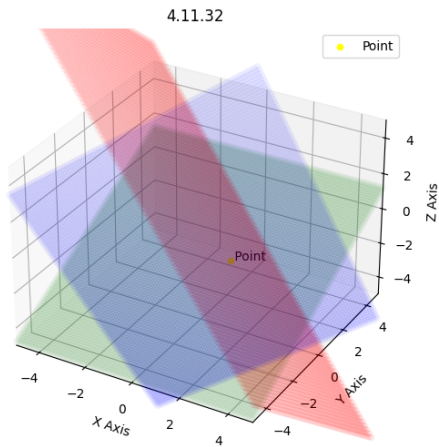
```

```
ax.scatter(1, 1 / 2, -3 / 2, color="yellow", label="Point")  
ax.text(1, 1 / 2, -3 / 2, " Point")
```

```
ax.set_xlabel("X Axis")  
ax.set_ylabel("Y Axis")  
ax.set_zlabel("Z Axis")  
ax.set_title(" 4.11.32")  
ax.set_xlim([-5, 5])  
ax.set_ylim([-5, 5])  
ax.set_zlim([-5, 5])  
ax.legend()  
ax.grid(True)
```

```
plt.savefig("../figs/plot.png")  
plt.show()
```

Plot



Pure Python code

```
import numpy as np
import numpy.linalg as LA
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
e1 = np.array([2, 1, 1, 1])
e2 = np.array([1, -2, -1, 3 / 2])
e3 = np.array([0, 3, -5, 9])
cols = ["", "red", "blue", "green"]
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection="3d")
x, y = np.meshgrid(range(-10, 10), range(-10, 10))
for i in range(1, 4):
    z = (
        -(eval(f'e{i}')[0] * x + eval(f'e{i}')[1] * y - eval(f'e{i}')[3])
        / eval(f'e{i}')[2]
    )
    ax.plot_surface(x, y, z, alpha=0.35, color=cols[i])
```

Pure Python code

```
ax.scatter(1, 1 / 2, -3 / 2, color="yellow", label="Point")
ax.text(1, 1 / 2, -3 / 2, " Point")

ax.set_xlabel("X-axis")
ax.set_ylabel("Y-axis")
ax.set_zlabel("Z-axis")
ax.set_title("5.2.57")
ax.set_xlim([-10, 10])
ax.set_ylim([-10, 10])
ax.set_zlim([-10, 10])
ax.legend()
ax.grid(True)

plt.savefig("../figs/python.png")
plt.show()
```

Plot

