1

ASSIGNMENT 2

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Download all python codes from

https://github.com/Atlakeerthana/Assignment2/tree/main/Assignment2/codes

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/Atlakeerthana/Assignment2/blob/main/Assignment2/main.tex

1 Question No 2.10

Find the intersection of the following lines

1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 14$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 4$$

$$(1.0.1)$$

2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 6$$

$$(1.0.2)$$

2 SOLUTION

1)

$$(1 \quad 1)\mathbf{x} = 14$$

$$(1 \quad -1)\mathbf{x} = 4$$

$$(2.0.1)$$

The above equations can be expressed as the matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.2}$$

The augmented matrix for the above equation is row reduced as follows

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 14 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 14 \\ 0 & -2 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.0.3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 14 \\ 0 & -2 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_2 / -2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & -2 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.0.4)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & -2 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 / -2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

 \therefore row reduction of the 2 \times 3 matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.6}$$

results in a matrix with 2 nonzero row, its rank is 2. Similarly, the rank of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.7}$$

is also 2.

- \therefore Given lines (1.0.1) have unique solution.
- :. The given lines are intersection. PLOT OF GIVEN LINES -

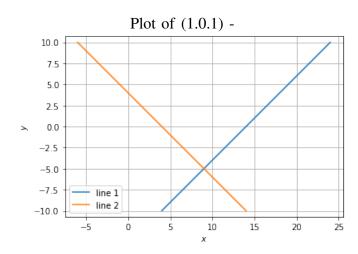


Fig. 2.1: intersecting lines

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 6$$

$$(2.0.10)$$

The above equations can be expressed as the matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.11}$$

The augmented matrix for the above equation is row reduced as follows

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 3 \\
\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 6
\end{pmatrix} & \stackrel{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1/3}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 3 \\
0 & \frac{5}{6} & 5
\end{pmatrix} (2.0.12)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 3 \\
0 & \frac{5}{6} & 5
\end{pmatrix} & \stackrel{R_2 \leftarrow R_2/5}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 3 \\
0 & \frac{1}{6} & 1
\end{pmatrix} (2.0.13)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 3 \\
0 & \frac{1}{6} & 1
\end{pmatrix} & \stackrel{R_2 \leftarrow 6R_2}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 6
\end{pmatrix} (2.0.14)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 6
\end{pmatrix} & \stackrel{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 + R_1}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 9 \\
0 & 1 & 6
\end{pmatrix} (2.0.15)$$

 \therefore row reduction of the 2 × 3 matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 9 \\
0 & 1 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$$
(2.0.16)

results in a matrix with 2 nonzero rows, its rank is 2. Similarly, the rank of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.17}$$

is also 2.

$$\therefore Rank \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.0.18)$$

- \therefore Given lines (1.0.2) have unique solution.
- .. The givens lines are intersection. PLOT OF GIVEN LINES -

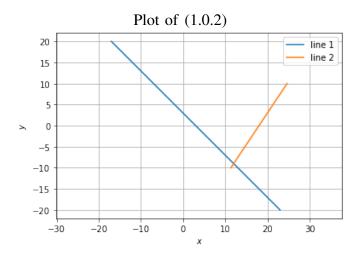


Fig. 2.2: intersecting lines