

10.3.2.2.3

EE24BTECH11010 - Balaji B

Question:

Find out whether the lines $6x - 3y + 10 = 0$ and $2x - y + 9 = 0$ intersect at a point, parallel, or coincident.

Theoretical Solution:

Let a_1, b_1 , and c_1 and a_2, b_2 , and c_2 be the coefficients of x, y , and 1 in lines 1 and 2 respectively.

We get:

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{6}{2} \quad (0.1)$$

$$\frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{3}{1} \quad (0.2)$$

$$\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{10}{9} \quad (0.3)$$

$$m_1 = \frac{-a_1}{b_1} = \frac{6}{3} = \frac{2}{1} \quad (0.4)$$

$$m_2 = \frac{-a_2}{b_2} = \frac{2}{1} \quad (0.5)$$

As all the ratios are equal to each other m_1 and m_2 equal
 \therefore The lines doesn't intersect at a point

Computational Solution:

We represent the system in matrix form:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}. \quad (0.6)$$

LU factorization using update equations

Given a matrix \mathbf{A} of size $n \times n$, LU decomposition is performed row by row and column by column. The update equations are as follows:

Step-by-Step Procedure:

1. Initialization: - Start by initializing \mathbf{L} as the identity matrix $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{I}$ and \mathbf{U} as a copy of \mathbf{A} .
2. Iterative Update: - For each pivot $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$: - Compute the entries of \mathbf{U} using the first update equation. - Compute the entries of \mathbf{L} using the second update equation.
3. Result: - After completing the iterations, the matrix \mathbf{A} is decomposed into $\mathbf{L} \cdot \mathbf{U}$, where \mathbf{L} is a lower triangular matrix with ones on the diagonal, and \mathbf{U} is an upper triangular matrix.

1. Update for $U_{k,j}$ (Entries of U)

For each column $j \geq k$, the entries of U in the k -th row are updated as:

$$U_{k,j} = A_{k,j} - \sum_{m=1}^{k-1} L_{k,m} \cdot U_{m,j}, \quad \text{for } j \geq k.$$

This equation computes the elements of the upper triangular matrix \mathbf{U} by eliminating the lower triangular portion of the matrix.

2. Update for $L_{i,k}$ (Entries of L)

For each row $i > k$, the entries of L in the k -th column are updated as:

$$L_{i,k} = \frac{1}{U_{k,k}} \left(A_{i,k} - \sum_{m=1}^{k-1} L_{i,m} \cdot U_{m,k} \right), \quad \text{for } i > k.$$

This equation computes the elements of the lower triangular matrix \mathbf{L} , where each entry in the column is determined by the values in the rows above it.

Using a code we get \mathbf{L}, \mathbf{U} as

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.33 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (0.7)$$

Solving $Ax = b$

Forward Substitution: Solve $Ly = b$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.33 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (0.8)$$

From the first row:

$$y_1 = -10. \quad (0.9)$$

From the second row:

$$0.33y_1 + y_2 = -9 \quad (0.10)$$

$$3(-10) + y_2 = 16 \quad (0.11)$$

$$y_2 = 46 \quad (0.12)$$

Thus:

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 46 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (0.13)$$

Back Substitution: Solve $Ux = y$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 46 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (0.14)$$

From the first row:

$$6x - 3y = -10. \quad (0.15)$$

From the second row:

$$0 = 46 \quad (\text{contradiction}). \quad (0.16)$$

The system of equations is inconsistent and has no solution. The matrix A is singular (non-invertible), as indicated by the zero u_{22} in the U -matrix.

figs/fig.png

Fig. 0.1: Plot of the lin $6x - 3y + 10$ and $2x - y + 9 = 0$