10.3.2.2.2

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 coefficents of x,y, and 1 in lines 1 and 2 respectively.
We get:

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2}=\frac{6}{2} \tag{0.1}$$

$$\frac{b_1}{b_2}=\frac{3}{1} \tag{0.2}$$

$$\frac{c_1}{c_2}=\frac{10}{9} \tag{0.3}$$

$$m_1=\frac{-a_1}{b_1}=\frac{6}{3}=\frac{2}{1} \tag{0.4}$$

$$m_2=\frac{-a_2}{b_2}=\frac{2}{1} \tag{0.5}$$

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:

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

LU factorization using update equaitons

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 $k=1,2,\ldots,n$: - Compute the entries of U using the first update equation. - Compute the entries of 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 L,U as

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

Solving $Ax = b$

Forward Substitution: Solve $Ly = b$:

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

From the first row:

$$y_1 = -10. \tag{0.9}$$

From the second row:

$$0.33y_1 + y_2 = -9 \tag{0.10}$$
$$3(-10) + y_2 = 16 \tag{0.11}$$
$$y_2 = 46 \tag{0.12}$$

Thus:

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 46 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{0.13}$$

Back Substitution: Solve $Ux = y$:

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

From the first row:

$$6x - 3y = -10. \tag{0.15}$$

From the second row:

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

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.

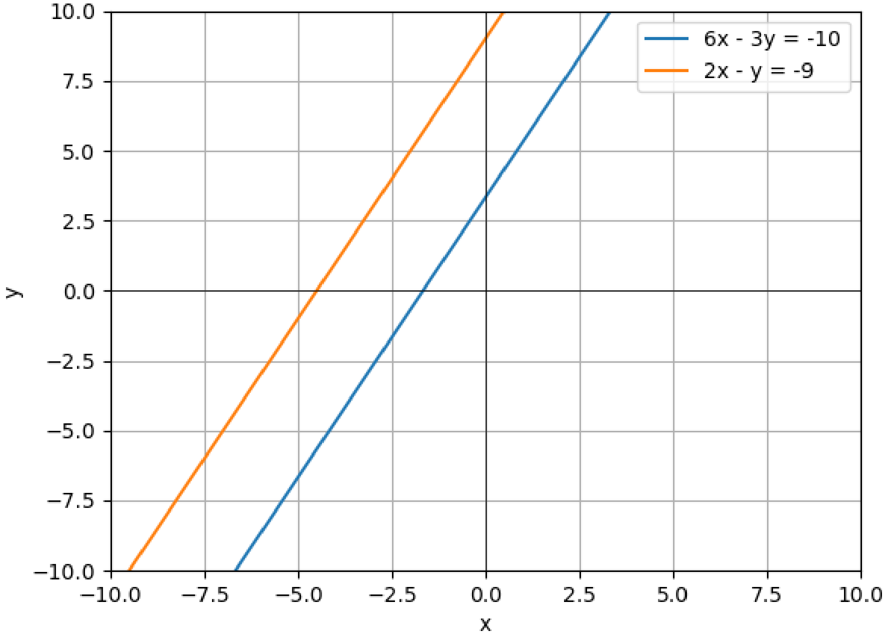

Fig. 0.1: Plot of the lin $6x - 3y + 10$ and $2x - y + 9 = 0$