

## Step-1

We have to write a 2 by 2 system  $Ax = b$  with many solutions  $x_n$  but no solution  $x_p$ . (Therefore the system has no solution) and we have to find that which  $b$ 's allow an  $x_p$ .

## Step-2

Consider  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Then  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 2y = 1$$

$$0 = -2, \text{ which is wrong}$$

Therefore, this system has no solution  $x_p$

## Step-3

For the solutions  $x_n$ , consider  $Ax = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 2y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -2y$$

## Step-4

Therefore

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2y \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n = y \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

Therefore the system has infinitely many solutions  $x_n$

## Step-5

If we take  $b = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ c \end{bmatrix}$  then we get the system as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{R_2 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + 4y = c$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 2y = \frac{c}{2}, c \in R$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{c}{2} - 2y$$

## Step-6

Therefore the solution is

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{c}{2} - 2y \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= c \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence for  $b = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ c \end{bmatrix}$ , the system has solution.