# ASSIGNMENT 2

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## 1 Linear forms 2.11

Which of the following pairs of linear equations has a unique solution,no solution,or infinitely many solutions?

1) $\begin{pmatrix}3\\-5\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x}$=20 and $\begin{pmatrix}6\\-10\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x}$=40
2) $\begin{pmatrix}1\\-3\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x}$=7 and $\begin{pmatrix}3\\-3\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x}$=15

## 2 Solution

1) Given $\begin{pmatrix}3\\-5\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x}$=20 and $\begin{pmatrix}6\\-10\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x}$=40.The above equations can be expressed as a matrix equation.

$$\begin{pmatrix}3 & -5\\6 & -10\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix}20\\40\end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix}3 & -5 & 20\\6 & -10 & 40\end{pmatrix}\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 2R_1} = \begin{pmatrix}3 & -5 & 20\\0 & 0 & 0\end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

The rank of

$$\begin{pmatrix}3 & -5\\6 & -10\end{pmatrix} = 1 \tag{3}$$

and the rank of

$$\begin{pmatrix}3 & -5 & 20\\6 & -10 & 40\end{pmatrix} = 1 \tag{4}$$

from 2 .

$$\therefore rank\begin{pmatrix}3 & -5\\6 & -10\end{pmatrix} = rank\begin{pmatrix}3 & -5 & 20\\6 & -10 & 40\end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

$$= 1 < dim\begin{pmatrix}3 & -5\\6 & -10\end{pmatrix} = 2 \tag{6}$$

$\implies$ 1 has infinitely many solutions. Fig2.1 shows that the lines are the same.

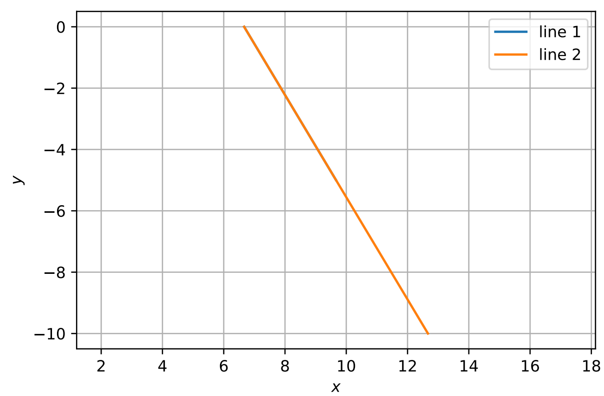


Fig. 2.1. Lines coincide:infinitely many solutions

2) Given $\begin{pmatrix}1\\-3\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x}$=7 and $\begin{pmatrix}3\\-3\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x}$=15.The above equations can be expressed as a matrix equation.

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & -3\\3 & -3\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix}7\\15\end{pmatrix} \tag{7}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & -3 & 7\\3 & -3 & 15\end{pmatrix}\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & -3 & 7\\2 & 0 & 8\end{pmatrix} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & -3 & 7\\2 & 0 & 8\end{pmatrix}\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 2R_1} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & -3 & 7\\0 & 6 & -6\end{pmatrix} \tag{9}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & -3 & 7\\0 & 6 & -6\end{pmatrix}\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + \frac{R_2}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0 & 4\\0 & 6 & -6\end{pmatrix} \tag{10}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0 & 4\\0 & 6 & -6\end{pmatrix}\xleftrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow \frac{R_2}{6}} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0 & 4\\0 & 1 & -1\end{pmatrix} \tag{11}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix}4\\-1\end{pmatrix} \tag{12}$$

is a solution of 7. The rank of

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & -3\\3 & -3\end{pmatrix} = 2 \tag{13}$$

and the rank of

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 7 \\ 3 & -3 & 15 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \tag{14}$$

from 11 .

$$\therefore rank \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 6 & -10 \end{pmatrix} = rank \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 20 \\ 6 & -10 & 40 \end{pmatrix} \tag{15}$$

$$= dim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 6 & -10 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \tag{16}$$

$\implies$ 7 has a unique solution, $\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ Fig2.2 shows that the lines intersect only at one point.

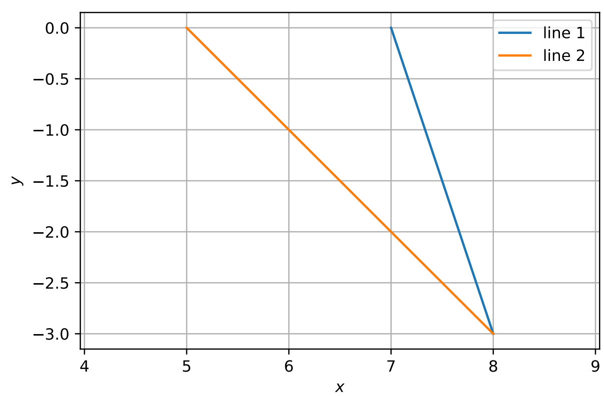


Fig. 2.2. Lines intersecting only at one point:unique solution