5.2.29

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Question

Solve for the system of linear equations:

$$x + 3y = 6$$
$$2x - 3y = 12$$

Theoretical Solution

According to the question, The equation of lines given,

$$(1 3) \mathbf{x} = 6 (2 -3) \mathbf{x} = 12$$
 (1)

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2}$$

Theoretical Solution

Forming an augmented matrix,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

Upon doing row reduction,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 2 \times R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 + \frac{1}{3} \times R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tag{4}$$

$$\implies \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

C Code -Finding Solution for the system of Equations

```
#include <stdio.h>
void rref solver(double aug[2][3], double solution[2]) {
   // Normalize first row (pivot = aug[0][0])
   double pivot = aug[0][0];
   for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
       aug[0][j] /= pivot;
   // Eliminate below pivot
   double factor = aug[1][0];
   for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
       aug[1][j] -= factor * aug[0][j];
   }
```

C Code -Finding Solution for the system of Equations

```
// Normalize second row (pivot = aug[1][1])
pivot = aug[1][1];
for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
   aug[1][j] /= pivot;
}
// Eliminate above pivot
factor = aug[0][1];
for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
   aug[0][j] -= factor * aug[1][j];
// Extract solution
solution[0] = aug[0][2]; // x
solution[1] = aug[1][2]; // y
```

Python+C code

```
import ctypes
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mp
mp.use("TkAgg")
# Load the shared C library
lib = ctypes.CDLL("./liblineq_solver.so")
# Define argument and return types
lib.rref_solver.argtypes = [ctypes.c_double * 6, ctypes.c_double
    * 2]
# Create augmented matrix for system:
aug = (ctypes.c double * 6)(1, 3, 6, 2, -3, 12) # Flattened 2x3
| solution = (ctypes.c double * 2)()
lib.rref solver(aug, solution)
# Convert result to numpy vector (ensure flat)
x sol = np.array([solution[0], solution[1]], dtype=float).flatten
print("Solution vector from C:", x sol)
```

Python+C code

```
# plot
 |x \text{ vals} = \text{np.linspace}(-2, 10, 400)|
y1 = (6 - x \text{ vals}) / 3
y2 = (12 - 2*x vals) / -3
 |plt.plot(x_vals, y1, label=r"$x+3y=6$")
 |plt.plot(x_vals, y2, label=r"\$2x-3y=12\$")
 plt.scatter(x_sol[0], x_sol[1], color="red", zorder=5)
 plt.text(float(x_sol[0])+0.2, float(x_sol[1]), f"({x_sol[0]:.1f},
       {x sol[1]:.1f})", color="red")
```

Python+C code

Python code

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mp
mp.use("TkAgg")

A=np.array([[1,3],[2,-3]],dtype=float)
b=np.array([6,12], dtype=float)

x=np.linalg.solve(A,b)
print("Solution vector for the system of equations:",x)
```

Python code

```
# Making a plot
 x_{vals} = np.linspace(-2, 10, 400)
 # Rearranged equations to express y in terms of x
 y1 = (6 - x_vals) / 3 # from x + 3y = 6
 y2 = (12 - 2*x vals) / -3 # from 2x - 3y = 12
 # Plot lines
 plt.plot(x vals, y1, label=r"$x + 3y = 6$")
| plt.plot(x_vals, y2, label=r"$2x - 3y = 12$")
 # Mark solution
 plt.scatter(x[0], x[1], color="red", zorder=5)
| plt.text(x[0]+0.2, x[1], f"({x[0]:.1f}, {x[1]:.1f})", color="red"
```

Python code

```
# Formatting
plt.xlabel("x")
plt.ylabel("y")
plt.title("Graphical Solution of the Linear System")
plt.axhline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.8)
plt.axvline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.8)
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.savefig("/home/user/Matrix/Matgeo_assignments/5.2.29/figs/
    Figure 1")
plt.show()
```

