1

ASSIGNMENT 2

D.Ravalika

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/CRAMYATULASI/ ASSIGNMENT4/tree/main/ASSIGNMENT4/ CODES

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/CRAMYATULASI/ ASSIGNMENT4/tree/main/ASSIGNMENT4

1 Question No 2.10

Find the intersection of the following lines?

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

$$(9 -3)\mathbf{x} = 9$$

$$(1.0.1)$$

2)

$$(0.2 0.3) \mathbf{x} = 1.3$$
$$(0.4 0.5) \mathbf{x} = 2.3$$
 (1.0.2)

2 SOLUTION

1)

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

$$(9 -3)\mathbf{x} = 9$$

$$(2.0.1)$$

The above equations can be expressed as the matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 9 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.0.2}$$

Now we converted these matrix equation in augmented matrix form using row reduction

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 9 & -3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \to \frac{R_2}{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.3)

As $R_1=R_2$, left part can never be converted into a identity matrix, and we can see now both row are same that means both lines are same they intersect at infinitely many points.

2)

$$(0.2 0.3) \mathbf{x} = 1.3$$

 $(0.4 0.5) \mathbf{x} = 2.3$ (2.0.4)

The above equations can be expressed as the matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 \\ 1.4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.0.5)

Now we converted these matrix equation in augmented matrix form using row reduction

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0.2 & 0.3 & 1.3 \\
0.4 & 0.5 & 1.4
\end{pmatrix}
\longleftrightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
R_2 \to R_2 - 2R_1 \\
0 & -0.1 & -0.3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.0.6)$$

$$\stackrel{R_2 \to \frac{R_2}{-0.1}}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix}
0.2 & 0.3 & 1.3 \\
0 & 1 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.0.7)$$

$$\stackrel{R_1 \to R_1 - 0.3R_2}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix}
0.2 & 0 & 0.4 \\
0 & 1 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.0.8)$$

$$\stackrel{R_1 \to \frac{R_1}{0.2}}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.0.9)$$

As left part is converted into identity matrix the intersection vector is $\begin{pmatrix} 2\\3 \end{pmatrix}$ PLOT OF GIVEN LINES -

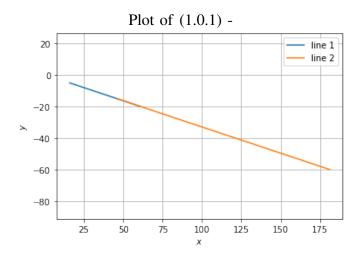


Fig. 2.1: SAME-LINES

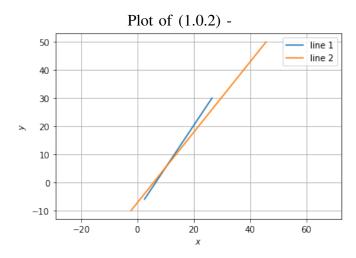


Fig. 2.2: INTERSECTING-LINES