Kernel: SageMath 10.1

Experiment No: 3

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Aim: To find the solution of system of linear equation and finding eigen values and eigen vectors for the given matrix.

Solve the following system of equations

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1 . x-2y+3z=2; 2x-3z=3; x+y+z=0
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2 .
$$2x - y + z = 4$$
; $3x - y + z = 6$; $4x - y + 2z = 7$; $-x + y - z = 9$.

$$3 \cdot 3x+y+z = 2 \cdot x-3y+2z = 1 \cdot 7x-y+4z = 5$$

Q.1 =

In [3]:
$$x, y, z = var('x, y, z')$$

 $solve([x-2*y + 3*z == 2, 2*x - 3*z == 3, x+y+z==0], x, y, z)$

Out[3]:
$$[[x == (21/19), y == (-16/19), z == (-5/19)]]$$

Out[4]:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Out[5]:
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Out[6]: True

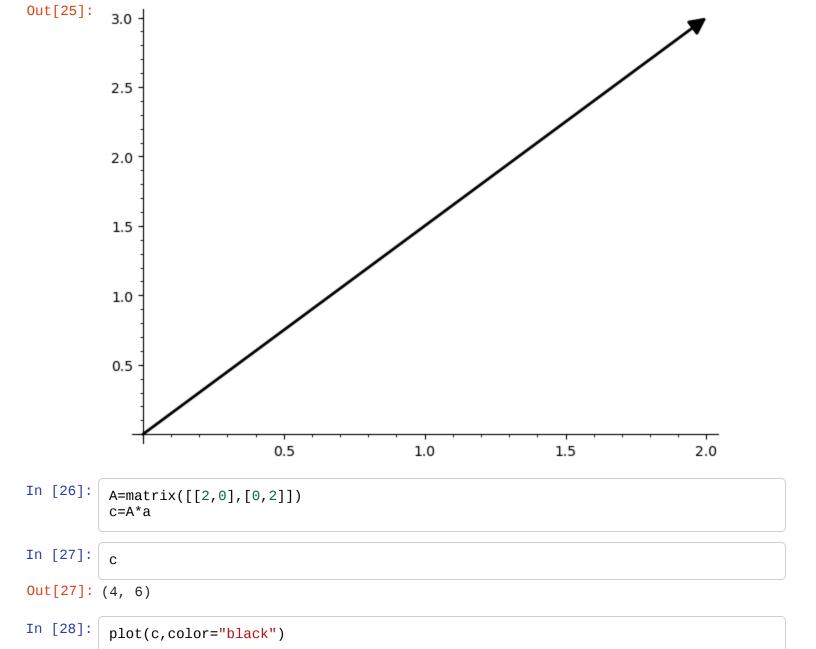
Out[7]:
$$\left(egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 8 & -1 \ 0 & 1 & 12 & -4 \ 0 & 0 & 19 & -5 \end{array}
ight)$$

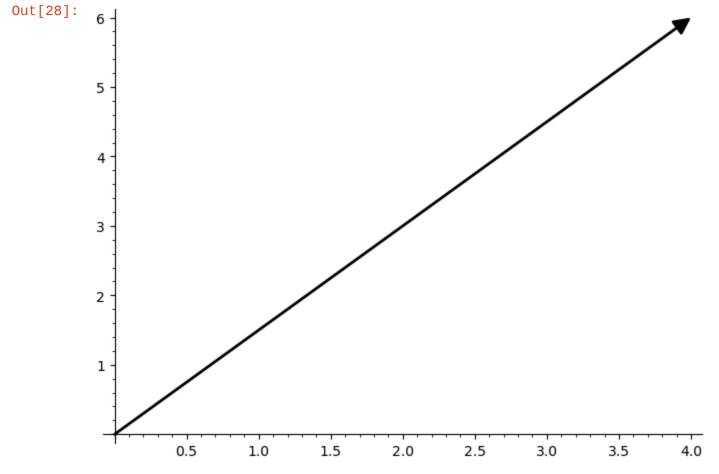
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Q.2 =
In [14]:
               x, y, z = var('x, y, z')
               solve([2*x-y+z == 4, 3*x-y+z == 6, 4*x-y+2*z == 7, -x+y-z==9], x, y, z)
Out[14]: []
In [12]:
               A=matrix([[2, -1, 1], [3, -1, 1], [1, -1, 2], [-1, 1, -1]])
               B=vector([4,6,7,9])
               show('A= ', A , 'B= ', B.column())
Out[12]:
             A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}
             Q.3 =
In [15]:
              x, y, z = var('x, y, z')

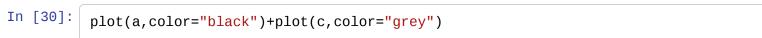
solve([3*x+y+z == 2, x-3*y+2*z == 1,7*x-y+4*z == 5], x, y, z)
Out[15]: [[x == -1/2*r1 + 7/10, y == 1/2*r1 - 1/10, z == r1]]
In [16]:
               A=matrix([[3, 1, 1], [1, -3, 2], [7, -1, 4]])
               B=vector([2, 1, 5])
               show('A= ', A , 'B= ', B.column())
             A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}
Out[16]:
In [17]: |
              C=A.augment(B)
               show('C=',C)
             C = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 & 4 & 5 \end{array}\right)
Out[17]:
In [18]: |
              rank(A) = = rank(C)
Out[18]: True
In [19]:
              show(C.echelon_form())
              \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 7 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)
Out[19]:
             Q.2 = a-
In [51]: A = Matrix([[1,-3],[-3,1]])
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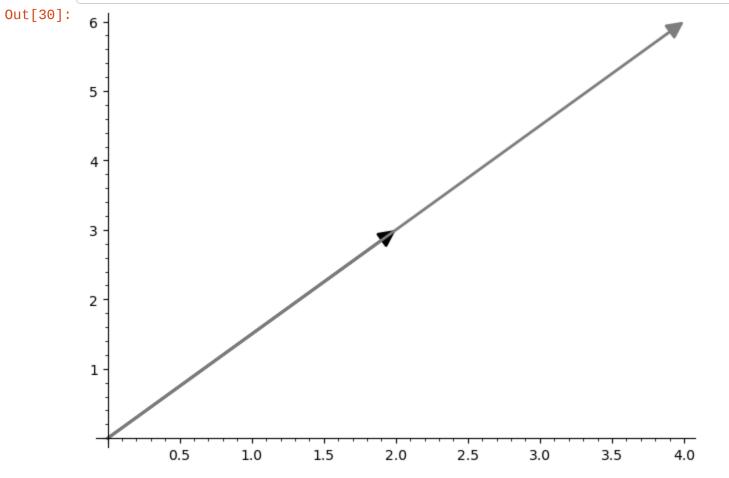
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Out[51]:
         q.2 a - 2x2
In [65]:
          A=Matrix(QQ, 2, 2, [1, -3, -3, 1])
          A.charpoly()
Out[65]: x^2 - 2*x - 8
In [66]:
          solve(x^2-2*x-8==0,x)
Out[66]: [x == -2, x == 4]
In [69]:
          A.eigenvalues()
Out[69]: [4, -2]
In [68]:
          (-2*identity_matrix(2)-A).echelon_form()
Out[68]: [ 1 -1]
         [0 0]
         q.2 b - 3x3
In [71]:
          B=Matrix(QQ,3,3,[4,1,3,-1,0,-1,3,-1,4])
          B.charpoly()
Out[71]: x^3 - 8*x^2 + 7*x
In [72]:
          solve(x^3 - 8*x^2 + 7*x==0,x)
Out[72]: [x == 1, x == 7, x == 0]
In [73]:
          B.eigenvalues()
Out[73]: [7, 1, 0]
In [74]:
          (1*identity_matrix(3)-B).echelon_form()
Out[74]: [1 0 1]
         [0 1 0]
         [0 \ 0 \ 0]
         eigen vector =
         Q.1=
In [25]:
          a=vector([2,3])
          plot(a,color="black")
```

show(A)



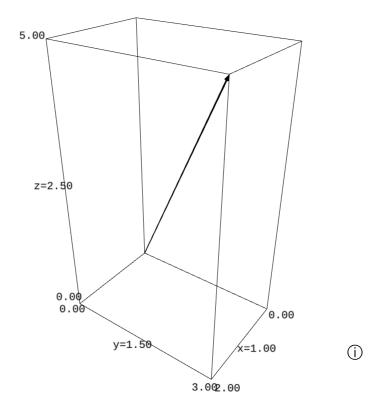




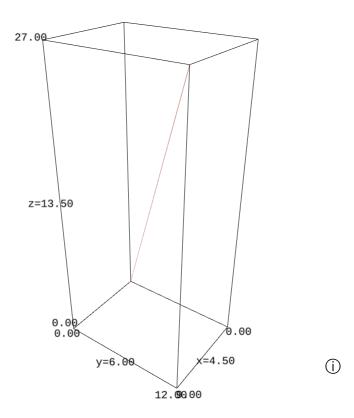


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In [45]: a=vector([2,3,5])
plot(a,color="black")
```

Out[45]:

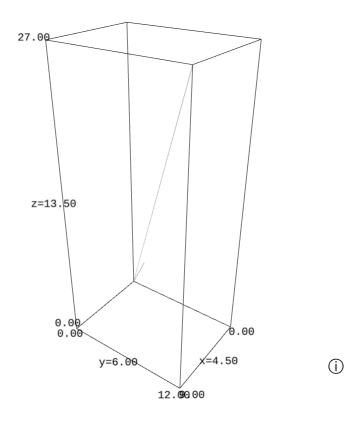


Out[34]:



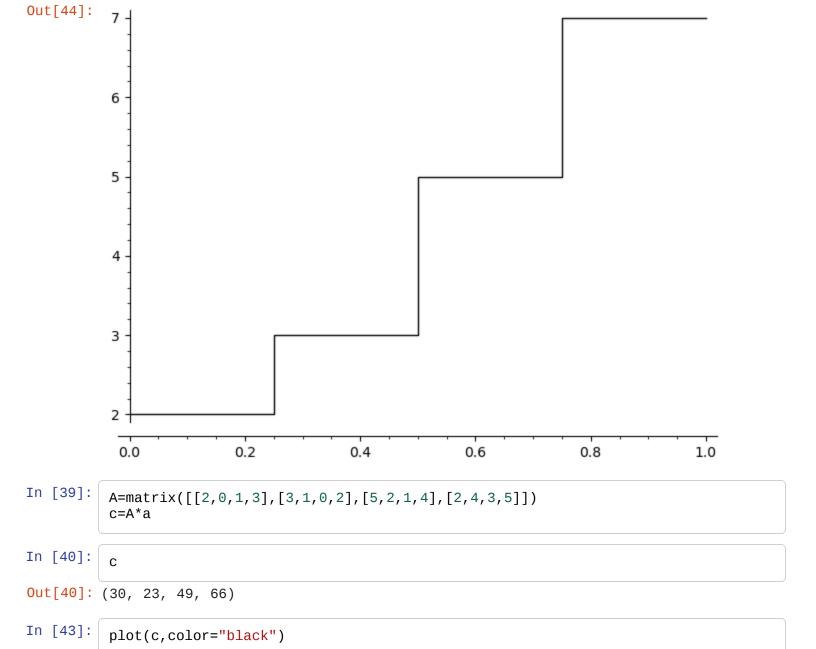
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In [37]: plot(a,color="black")+plot(c,color="grey")
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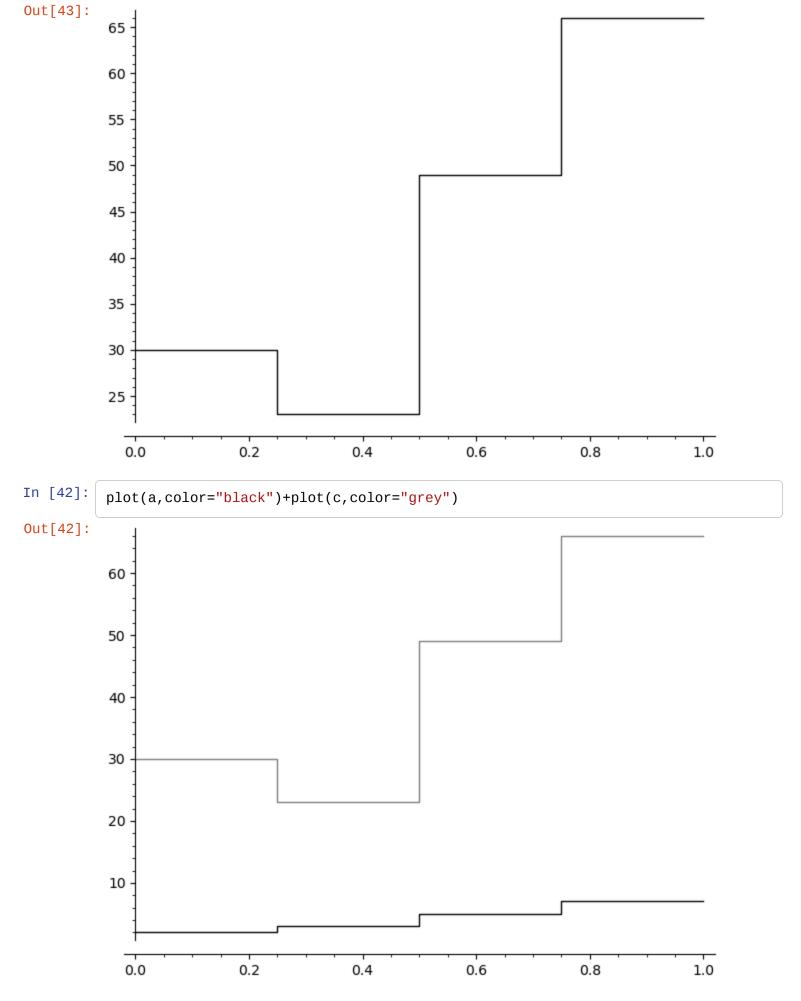
Out[37]:



Q.3 =

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In [44]: a=vector([2,3,5,7])
plot(a,color="black")
```





Conclusion : The Solution Of System Of Linear Equation And EigenValues, Eigen Vector For A Matrix Is Generated Successfully.