

15. Compute  $\det(A^T A)$  and  $\det(AA^T)$  for several random  $5 \times 6$  matrices and several random  $6 \times 7$  matrices. What can you say about  $A^T A$  and  $AA^T$  when  $A$  has more columns than rows?

```
%inputing a matix of order 5x6
a=input('Enter a matrix and a should be 5x6 matrix')

b=a' % b is transpose of a

c=a*b %c is a matrix made by multiplcation of a martix and it
      % transpose
d=b*a %d is a matrix made by multiplcation of a transpose ofmartix and it
      % original matrix
disp('determinant of c is'); det(c)
disp('determinant of d is'); det(d)
```

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```
%inputing matrix of order 6x7
e=input('Enter a matrix and a should be 6x7 matrix')
f=e' % f is transpose of e
g=e*f %g is a matrix made by multiplcation of a martix and it
      % transpose
h=f*e %h is a matrix made by multiplcation of a martix and it
      % transpose
disp('determinant of g is'); det(g)
disp('determinant of h is'); det(h)
```

## OUTPUT

```
%inputing a matix of order 5x6  
a=input('Enter a matrix and a should be 5x6 matrix')
```

```
a = 5x6  
    1    2    3    4    5    6  
    2    5    8    6    4    5  
    7    8    9    4    5    6  
    4    5    6    1    2    3  
    7    8    4    2    0    3
```

```
b=a'% b is transpose of a
```

```
b = 6x5  
    1    2    7    4    7  
    2    5    8    5    8  
    3    8    9    6    4  
    4    6    4    1    2  
    5    4    5    2    0  
    6    5    6    3    3
```

```
c=a*b %c is a matrix made by multiplcation of a martix and it
```

```
c = 5x5  
    91   110   127    64    61  
   110   170   200   110   113  
   127   200   271   154   175  
    64   110   154    91   103  
    61   113   175   103   142
```

```
%      transpose  
d=b*a %d is a matrix made by multiplcation of a transpose of martix and it
```

```
d = 6x6  
   119   144   134    62    56    91  
   144   182   180    91    80   124  
   134   180   206   110   104   142  
    62    91   110    73    66    87  
    56    80   104    66    70    86  
    91   124   142    87    86   115
```

```
% original matrix  
disp('determinant of c is'); det(c)
```

```
determinant of c is  
ans = 1741824
```

```
disp('determinant of d is'); det(d)
```

```
determinant of d is  
ans = -1.2917e-09
```

## OUTPUT

```
%inputing matrix of order 6x7  
e=input('Enter a matrix and a should be 6x7 matrix')
```

```
e = 5x6  
    1    2    3    4    5    6  
    2    5    8    6    4    5  
    7    8    9    4    5    6  
    4    5    6    1    2    3  
    7    8    4    2    0    3
```

```
f=e' % f is transpose of e
```

```
f = 6x5  
    1    2    7    4    7  
    2    5    8    5    8  
    3    8    9    6    4  
    4    6    4    1    2  
    5    4    5    2    0  
    6    5    6    3    3
```

```
g=e*f %g is a matrix made by multiplication of a matrix and it
```

```
g = 5x5  
    91   110   127    64    61  
   110   170   200   110   113  
   127   200   271   154   175  
    64   110   154    91   103  
    61   113   175   103   142
```

```
% transpose  
h=f*f %h is a matrix made by multiplication of a matrix and it
```

```
h = 6x6  
   119   144   134    62    56    91  
   144   182   180    91    80   124  
   134   180   206   110   104   142  
    62    91   110    73    66    87  
    56    80   104    66    70    86  
    91   124   142    87    86   115
```

```
% transpose  
disp('determinant of g is'); det(g)
```

```
determinant of g is  
ans = 1741824
```

```
disp('determinant of h is'); det(h)
```

```
determinant of h is  
ans = -1.2917e-09
```

16. Solve:

$$0.543(10)^{-3} * X1 + 3.21 * X2 = 3.87$$

$$4.32 * X1 + 2.31 * X2 = 4.92$$

using only Gaussian elimination with back substitution to 3 significant digits.

```
% Solve:
%0.543(10)^-3 * X1 + 3.21 * X2 = 3.87
%4.32 * X1 + 2.31 * X2 = 4.92

a=[0.543*10^-3 3.21 ; 4.32 2.31 ]
b=[3.87;4.92]
aug=[a b] % taking is augmented matrix
rref(aug)
```

## OUTPUT

```
a = 2x2
    0.0005    3.2100
    4.3200    2.3100

b = 2x1
    3.8700
    4.9200

aug = 2x3
    0.0005    3.2100    3.8700
    4.3200    2.3100    4.9200
```

```
ans = 2x3
    1.0000    0    0.4943
    0    1.0000    1.2055
```

This is final  
value of x  
and x2

So,  
x1=0.4943  
and  
x2=1.2055

17. Generate a random matrix A of size 6\*6 and 5 vectors, bi. Check whether  $AX = b_i$  has solution for each i. Write down A, bi, Xi.  $r1=rand(m,n)$ : r1 is a m-by-n matrix containing real floating-point numbers drawn from a uniform distribution.

---

```
a=input('Enter a 6x6 random matrix ')

b1=input('Enter a vector of b1 ')
aug1=[a b1]      % finding value of x for ax=b1
rref(aug1)
b2=input('Enter a vector of b2 ')
aug2=[a b2]      % finding value of x for ax=b2
rref(aug2)
b3=input('Enter a vector of b3 ')
aug3=[a b3]      % finding value of x for ax=b3
rref(aug3)
b4=input('Enter a vector of b4 ')
aug4=[a b4]      % finding value of x for ax=b4
rref(aug4)
b5=input('Enter a vector of b5 ')
aug5=[a b5]      % finding value of x for ax=b5
rref(aug5)
b6=input('Enter a vector of b6 ')
aug6=[a b6]      % finding value of x for ax=b6
rref(aug6)
```

|

## OUTPUT

```
a=input('Enter a 6x6 random matrix ')
```

```
a = 6x6
     1     2     3     4     5     6
     2     5     8     6     4     5
     7     8     9     4     5     6
     4     5     6     1     2     3
     7     4     5     2     6     4
     7     8     2     1     0     3
```

```
b1=input('Enter a vector of b1 ')
```

```
b1 = 6x1
     1
     2
     3
     4
     5
     6
```

```
aug1=[a b1]      % finding value of x for ax=b1
```

```
aug1 = 6x7
     1     2     3     4     5     6     1
     2     5     8     6     4     5     2
     7     8     9     4     5     6     3
     4     5     6     1     2     3     4
     7     4     5     2     6     4     5
     7     8     2     1     0     3     6
```

```
rref(aug1)
```

```
ans = 6x7
  1.0000     0     0     0     0     0 -48.0000
     0  1.0000     0     0     0     0  66.9524
     0     0  1.0000     0     0     0 -18.6190
     0     0     0  1.0000     0     0 -19.8095
     0     0     0     0  1.0000     0  64.6667
     0     0     0     0     0  1.0000 -45.5238
```

This is  
value of X  
for b1

```
b2=input('Enter a vector of b2 ')
```

```
b2 = 6x1
     2
     5
     8
     7
     6
     4
```

```
aug2=[a b2] % finding value of x for ax=b2
```

```
aug2 = 6x7
     1     2     3     4     5     6     7
     2     5     8     6     4     5     5
     7     8     9     4     5     6     8
     4     5     6     1     2     3     7
     7     4     5     2     6     4     6
     7     8     2     1     0     3     4
```

```
rref(aug2)
```

```
ans = 6x7
 1.0000     0     0     0     0     0 -17.3333
     0  1.0000     0     0     0     0  24.1429
     0     0  1.0000     0     0     0 -5.8095
     0     0     0  1.0000     0     0 -7.9048
     0     0     0     0  1.0000     0  23.3333
     0     0     0     0     0  1.0000 -16.0952
```

This is  
value of X  
for b2

```
b3=input('Enter a vector of b3 ')
```

```
b3 = 6x1
     7
     5
     1
     2
     3
     4
```

```
aug3=[a b3] % finding value of x for ax=b3
```

```
aug3 = 6x7
     1     2     3     4     5     6     7
     2     5     8     6     4     5     5
     7     8     9     4     5     6     1
     4     5     6     1     2     3     2
     7     4     5     2     6     4     3
     7     8     2     1     0     3     4
```

```
rref(aug3)
```

```
ans = 6x7
 1.0000     0     0     0     0     0 -66.6667
     0  1.0000     0     0     0     0  91.7143
     0     0  1.0000     0     0     0 -26.0476
     0     0     0  1.0000     0     0 -26.5238
     0     0     0     0  1.0000     0  88.6667
     0     0     0     0     0  1.0000 -61.4762
```

This is  
value of X  
for b3

```
b4=input('Enter a vector of b4 ')
```

```
b4 = 6x1
     4
     5
     0
     0
     3
     2
```

```
aug4=[a b4]           % finding value of x for ax=b4
```

```
aug4 = 6x7
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	4
2	5	8	6	4	5	5
7	8	9	4	5	6	0
4	5	6	1	2	3	0
7	4	5	2	6	4	3
7	8	2	1	0	3	2

```
rref(aug4)
```

```
ans = 6x7
```

1.0000	0	0	0	0	0	-54.3333
0	1.0000	0	0	0	0	75.0952
0	0	1.0000	0	0	0	-21.4286
0	0	0	1.0000	0	0	-20.7143
0	0	0	0	1.0000	0	73.0000
0	0	0	0	0	1.0000	-51.6190

This is  
value of X  
for b4

```
b5=input('Enter a vector of b5 ')
```

```
b5 = 6x1
```

0
0
0
0
0
0

```
aug5=[a b5]           % finding value of x for ax=b5
```

```
aug5 = 6x7
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	0
2	5	8	6	4	5	0
7	8	9	4	5	6	0
4	5	6	1	2	3	0
7	4	5	2	6	4	0
7	8	2	1	0	3	0

```
rref(aug5)
```

```
ans = 6x7
```

1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0

This is  
value of X  
for b5

```
b6=input('Enter a vector of b6 ')
```

```
b6 = 6x1
```

7
0
2
0
4
0



```
aug6=[a b6]           % finding value of x for ax=b6
```

```
aug6 = 6x7
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	5	8	6	4	5	0
7	8	9	4	5	6	2
4	5	6	1	2	3	0
7	4	5	2	6	4	4
7	8	2	1	0	3	0

```
rref(aug6)
```

```
ans = 6x7
```

1.0000	0	0	0	0	0	5.1667
0	1.0000	0	0	0	0	-7.4524
0	0	1.0000	0	0	0	1.4524
0	0	0	1.0000	0	0	1.4762
0	0	0	0	1.0000	0	-6.3333
0	0	0	0	0	1.0000	6.3571

This is  
value of X  
for b6

18 Construct a linear systems ( $AX = b$ ) which has infinitely many solutions. There should be 9 equations and constant vector ( $b$ ) should be formed using your student id.

```
% Giving a matrix A which have infinitely many solution to b
% matrix =[2;0;2;1;5;1;1;6;5]

a=[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ;
   7 8 9 4 5 6 0 0 ;
   1 2 3 4 5 6 4 9 ;
   2 4 6 8 10 12 1 5 ;
   4 5 7 8 6 5 1 10 6 ;
   1 5 7 8 4 5 6 2 7 ;
   7 8 9 5 1 2 2 8 ;
   3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 ;
   5/2 5 15/2 10 25/2 15 35/2 20]
b=[2 ;0 ;2; 1; 5 ;1 ;1 ;6 ;5]
aug=[a b]
rref(aug)
```

## OUTPUT

```
% Giving a matrix A which have infinitely many solution to b
% matrix =[2;0;2;1;5;1;1;6;5]
```

```
a=[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ;
    7 8 9 4 5 6 0 0 ;
    1 2 3 4 5 6 4 9 ;
    2 4 6 8 10 12 1 5 ;
    4 5 7 8 6 51 10 6 ;
    1 5 78 4 5 6 2 7 ;
    7 8 9 5 1 2 2 8 ;
    3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 ;
    5/2 5 15/2 10 25/2 15 35/2 20]
```

```
a = 9×8
```

1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000	6.0000	7.0000	8.0000
7.0000	8.0000	9.0000	4.0000	5.0000	6.0000	0	0
1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000	6.0000	4.0000	9.0000
2.0000	4.0000	6.0000	8.0000	10.0000	12.0000	1.0000	5.0000
4.0000	5.0000	7.0000	8.0000	6.0000	51.0000	10.0000	6.0000
1.0000	5.0000	78.0000	4.0000	5.0000	6.0000	2.0000	7.0000
7.0000	8.0000	9.0000	5.0000	1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	8.0000
3.0000	6.0000	9.0000	12.0000	15.0000	18.0000	21.0000	24.0000
2.5000	5.0000	7.5000	10.0000	12.5000	15.0000	17.5000	20.0000

```
b=[2 ;0 ;2; 1; 5 ;1 ;1 ;6 ;5]
```

```
b = 9×1
```

```
2
0
2
1
5
1
1
6
5
```

```
aug=[a b]
```

```
aug = 9×9
```

1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000	6.0000	7.0000	8.0000	2.0000
7.0000	8.0000	9.0000	4.0000	5.0000	6.0000	0	0	0
1.0000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000	5.0000	6.0000	4.0000	9.0000	2.0000
2.0000	4.0000	6.0000	8.0000	10.0000	12.0000	1.0000	5.0000	1.0000
4.0000	5.0000	7.0000	8.0000	6.0000	51.0000	10.0000	6.0000	5.0000
1.0000	5.0000	78.0000	4.0000	5.0000	6.0000	2.0000	7.0000	1.0000
7.0000	8.0000	9.0000	5.0000	1.0000	2.0000	2.0000	8.0000	1.0000
3.0000	6.0000	9.0000	12.0000	15.0000	18.0000	21.0000	24.0000	6.0000
2.5000	5.0000	7.5000	10.0000	12.5000	15.0000	17.5000	20.0000	5.0000

```
rref(aug)
```

```
ans = 9×9
```

1.0000	0	0	0	0	52.8350	0	0	4.5746
0	1.0000	0	0	0	-55.0364	0	0	-4.7547
0	0	1.0000	0	0	2.2014	0	0	0.1838
0	0	0	1.0000	0	9.8350	0	0	0.6652
0	0	0	0	1.0000	3.4587	0	0	0.3402
0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0000	0	0.0652
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0000	0.1957
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Since the augmented matrix 7 pivot entry . so,one free variable which is  $x_6$ . So, infinitely many solution.

19. Write codes for finding inverse of a matrix a) using Gauss-Jordan method.

```
a=input('Enter a square matrix ')

%matrix must be invertible means it is square and determinant not zero

b=length(a);
i=eye(b)% creating a identity matrix of same order of a
aug=[a i] %Augmented a with identity matrix
rref(a) % calculating their reduced echelon form

rref(aug)
```

## OUTPUT

```
a=input('Enter a square matrix ')
```

```
a = 2×2
```

```
1    2  
3    8
```

```
%matrix must be invertible means it is square and determinant not zero
```

```
b=length(a);
```

```
i=eye(b)% creating a identity matrix of same order of a
```

```
i = 2×2
```

```
1    0  
0    1
```

```
aug=[a i] %Augmented a with identity matrix
```

```
aug = 2×4
```

```
1    2    1    0  
3    8    0    1
```

```
rref(aug)
```

```
ans = 2×4
```

```
1.0000    0    4.0000   -1.0000  
0    1.0000   -1.5000    0.5000
```

This is  
inverse of  
a

20. Construct a  $2 \times 3$  matrix  $A$ , not in echelon form, such that the solution of  $Ax = 0$  is a line in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .  
Find equation of that line.

```
a=[1 2 3;4 5 6] %constructing a matrix a
[m, n]=size(a); % taking it size of a
b=zeros(m,1) % creating a matrix b such that it order is mx1
aug=[a b] % Augmented a and b to get x to reduced to row echelon
rref(aug)
```

## OUTPUT

```
a = 2x3
     1     2     3
     4     5     6

b = 2x1
     0
     0

aug = 2x4
     1     2     3     0
     4     5     6     0

ans = 2x4
     1     0    -1     0
     0     1     2     0
```

So, a argument b is.

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

have two pivot entry So,  $u_3$  free variable  
set  $u_3 = c$ .

$$u_2 + 2c = 0 \Rightarrow u_2 = -2c.$$

$$u_1 - c = 0$$

$$\boxed{u_1 = c}$$

$$\text{now, } u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ -2c \\ c \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{general solution is } = c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad c \in \underline{\underline{\mathbb{R}}}$$