

System of linear Equation

Solve the system of linear equations by Gauss elimination method.

$$5x + 3y - 3z = -1$$

$$3x + 2y - 2z = -1$$

$$2x - y + 2z = 8$$

consistent \rightarrow at least one solution.

inconsistent \rightarrow no solution.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 5x + 3y - 3z &= -1 \\ -y + z &= 2 \\ 11y - 16z &= -42 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_2' = 3R_1 - 5R_2$$

$$R_3' = 2R_1 - 5R_3$$

$$15x + 9y - 9z = -3$$

$$15x + 10y - 10z = -5$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \ominus & \ominus & \oplus & \oplus \\ \hline -y + z & = & 2 \end{array}$$

$$\cancel{40x + 15y - 15z = -10}$$

$$10x + 6y - 6z = -2$$

$$10x - 5y + 10z = 40$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \ominus & \oplus & \ominus & \ominus \\ \hline 11y - 16z & = & -42 \end{array}$$

$$r_3' = 11r_2 + r_3$$

$$5x + 3y - 3z = -1$$

$$-y + z = 2$$

$$-5z = -20$$

which is in echelon form

$$-5z = -20$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{-20}{-5} = 4$$

$$-y + z = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow -y + 4 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow -y = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$5x + 3y - 3z = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x + 3 \cdot 2 - 3 \cdot 4 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x + 6 - 12 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = -1 + 6$$

$$-11y + 11z = 22$$

$$11y - 16z = -42$$

$$-5z = -20$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

\therefore The solution of the system,

$$x = 1, y = 2, z = 4$$

[Signature]

Find the general solution and a particular solution of the system,

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 &= 0 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 - 6x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

→ Homogeneous Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 &= 0 \\ -5x_2 + 6x_3 &= 0 \\ -10x_2 + 12x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 &= 0 \\ -5x_2 + 6x_3 &= 0 \\ \underline{-120x_3 = 0} \\ 0 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

which is echelon system

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 4x_2 + 4x_3 &= 0 \\ \oplus \quad 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 &= 0 \\ \hline -5x_2 + 6x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 - 6x_2 + 6x_3 &= 0 \\ \oplus \quad 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 &= 0 \\ \hline -10x_2 + 12x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -50x_2 + 60x_3 &= 0 \\ \oplus \quad -50x_2 + 60x_3 &= 0 \\ \hline \underline{-120x_3 = 0} \\ 0 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

let, $x_3 = a$ be the free variable. $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$-5x_2 + 6x_3 = 0$$

$$-5x_2 = -6x_3 = -6a$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{-6a}{-5} = \frac{6a}{5}$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 - 2 \cdot \frac{6a}{5} + 2a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 - \frac{12a}{5} + 2a = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{12a}{5} - 2a = \frac{12a - 10a}{5} = \frac{2a}{5}$$

So, the general solution of the system
is $x_1 = \frac{2a}{5}$, $x_2 = \frac{6a}{5}$, $x_3 = a$
where $a \in \mathbb{R}$

For particular solution

$$\text{let, } x_3 = a = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{6a}{5} = \frac{6 \cdot 1}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2a}{5} = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

The Particular solution is, $x_1 = \frac{2}{5}$, $x_2 = \frac{6}{5}$, $x_3 = 1$

H.W

Subject.....

Date..... Time.....

Q Find the general Solution and Particular Solution of the system.

(i)
$$\begin{aligned}x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 &= 0 \\2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \\3x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

(ii)
$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 &= 0 \\2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \\3x_1 - 5x_2 + 4x_3 &= 0 \\x_1 + 17x_2 + 9x_3 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

(iii)
$$\begin{aligned}2x + 3y - z &= 0 \\x - y + z &= 0 \\x + 2y - 5z &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Subject.....

Date. 26/02/25 Time.....

Q.1. Find the rank of .

$$\textcircled{i} A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{ii} B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, Then find A^{-1}

or, Find the inverse of A

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{Adjoint matrix of } A) \\ &= \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{Cofactor matrix})^T \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

cofactor of element = $(-1)^{r+c}$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \{ -2 \cdot 2 - 1(-1) \} + 1 (1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1) + 1 \{ 1 \cdot (-1) - 1 \cdot (-2) \}$$

$$= 2(-4+1) + 1(2-1) + (-1+2)$$

$$= -6 + 1 + 1$$

$$= -4$$

Cofactor matrix of A

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} +(-4+1) & -(2-1) & +(-1+2) \\ -(-2+1) & +(4-1) & -(-2+1) \\ +(-1+2) & -(2-1) & +(-4+1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{Cofactor matrix})^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{-4} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

HW find the inverse of

$$\textcircled{1} A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -6 & 4 \\ 7 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$