

Step-1

For every c , we have to find R and the special solutions to $Ax = 0$:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & c & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1-c & 2 \\ 0 & 2-c \end{bmatrix}$$

Step-2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & c & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$ for $Ax = 0$

Step-3

Case I: if $c \neq 1$,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & c & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 - 2R_1, \\ R_3 - R_1 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (c-1) & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_{23}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & c-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step-4

$$\frac{1}{c-1}R_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Therefore

Step-5

Therefore x_3, x_4 are free variables, x_1, x_2 are pivot variables.

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -2x_3 - 2x_4$$

$$x_2 = 0$$

Step-6

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2x_3 - 2x_4 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

The special solutions are

Step-7

Case ii :if $c = 1$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 - 2R_1, \\ R_3 - R_1 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = R$$

Therefore x_2, x_3, x_4 are free variables.

x_1 is the pivot variable.

$$Ax = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -x_2 - 2x_3 - 2x_4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_2 - 2x_3 - 2x_4 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

Therefore the special solutions are

Step-8

Next we consider,

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

case (i): if $c = 1$, then

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

$$\frac{1}{2}R_1, R_2 - \frac{1}{2}R_1 \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = R$$

Let $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$ be the solution for the system $Ax = 0$

Solution x_1 is free variable.

x_2 is pivot variable.

Step-9

Here $x_2 = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore the special solution is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Step-10

Case (ii): if $c = 2$,

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

$$\square \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] = R$$

$$\Rightarrow -x_1 + 2x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 2x_2$$

Step-11

Therefore

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence the special solution is $\boxed{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}$

Step-12

Case (iii): if $c \neq 1, c \neq 2$

Then

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

$$\frac{1}{2-c} R_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1-c & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{R_1 - 2R_2} \left[\begin{bmatrix} 1-c & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right] = R$$

Step-13

Now

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-c & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-c)x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 0$$

Therefore the solution is $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Hence the special solution is $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$