

Assignment-8

Satyam Singh
EE20MTECH14015

Abstract—This assignment deals with row equivalent **B** matrices.

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<https://github.com/satyam463/Assignment-8/blob/main/Assignment%20%20.tex>

$$\mathbf{B}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow[R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1]{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow[R_2 \leftarrow R_2/2]{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.8)$$

1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Prove that the following two matrices are not row equivalent

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ a & -1 & 0 \\ b & c & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.0.1)$$

Now consider homogeneous equation

$$\mathbf{B}'\mathbf{X} = 0 \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$\implies \text{rank}(\mathbf{B}') = 2 < n(\text{order of matrix}) \quad (2.0.10)$$

Therefore it has infinite many solution. Hence both \mathbf{A}' and \mathbf{B}' have different solutions, so it cannot be row equivalent.

2 SOLUTION

Call the first matrix \mathbf{A} and the second matrix \mathbf{B} . The matrix \mathbf{A}' is row reduced echelon form of \mathbf{A}

$$\mathbf{A}' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ a & -1 & 0 \\ b & c & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow[R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - aR_1]{R_1 \rightarrow R_1/2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ b & c & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow[R_2 \leftarrow -R_2]{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - bR_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow[R_3 \leftarrow R_3/3]{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - cR_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

Now consider homogeneous equation

$$\mathbf{A}'\mathbf{X} = 0 \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\implies \text{rank}(\mathbf{A}') = 3 = n(\text{order of matrix}) \quad (2.0.5)$$

Therefore it has trivial solution i.e. (0,0,0)

Now the matrix \mathbf{B}' is row reduced echelon form of