

# EE5609: Matrix Theory

## Assignment-6

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**Abstract**—This document explains a system of linear equation in two variables with no solutions.

Download the latex code from

<https://github.com/saurabh13002/EE5609/tree/master/Assignment6>

### 1 PROBLEM

Give an example of a system of two linear equations in two unknowns which has no solution.

### 2 SOLUTION

Let us assume two equations as given below  
 $(5 \ 2)\mathbf{x} = 7$  and  $(10 \ 4)\mathbf{x} = -3$

Let the coefficient matrix be given as

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 10 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.1)$$

the augmented matrix be given as matrix be given as

$$\mathbf{A|\mathbf{b}} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 7 \\ 10 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.2)$$

Applying row reduction

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 7 \\ 10 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2=R_2-2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & -17 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1=\frac{R_1}{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -17 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2=\frac{R_2}{-17}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1=R_1-\frac{7}{5}R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$(2.0.7)$$

Clearly, On comparing the ranks of matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{A|\mathbf{b}}$ , we find that rank of matrix  $\mathbf{A|\mathbf{b}} \neq \mathbf{A}$ . Hence the system of linear equation have no solutions.

### 3 OBSERVATION

Consider the system  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ , with coefficient matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  and augmented matrix  $\mathbf{A|\mathbf{b}}$ .

As above, the sizes of  $\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathbf{A}$ , and  $\mathbf{A|\mathbf{b}}$  are  $m \times 1$ ,  $m \times n$ , and  $m \times (n + 1)$ , respectively; in addition, the number of unknowns is  $n$ .

$\mathbf{Ax}$  is inconsistent (i.e., no solution exists) if and only if  $\text{rank } \mathbf{A} < \text{rank } \mathbf{A|\mathbf{b}}$ .