

# Systems of Linear Equations Exercises (Pre-Reading for Data Science MSc)

1. Define a system of linear equations and give the general matrix form.

$$Ax = b$$

Where  $A$  = matrix of coefficients  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$   
 $x$  = vector of unknowns  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $b$  = constant vector  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$

2. Write the following system in matrix form  $Ax = b$ :

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 5 \\ x - y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Solve the system

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 5 \\ x - y = 1 \end{cases}$$

using substitution.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \quad R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{aligned} y &= 1 \\ x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

4. Solve the same system using elimination.

$$\begin{aligned}2x + y &= 5 \\x - y &= 1 \Rightarrow y = x - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}2x + x - 1 &= 5 \\3x &= 6 \\x &= 2\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned}2 - y &= 1 \\y &= 1\end{aligned}$$

5. Solve the same system using the matrix inverse method.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} d-b \\ -c \\ a \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = A^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}R_1 C_1 \rightarrow 2 \\R_2 C_1 \rightarrow 1\end{aligned} \quad \therefore x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{array}{l} x = 2 \\ y = 1 \end{array}$$

6. Perform Gaussian elimination on

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

to obtain row-echelon form.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \quad R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

7. Identify the pivots of

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{array} \right].$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Pivots = 2 (R<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>) and 1 (R<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>)

8. Determine the rank of the system

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y = 2 \\ x + y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right] R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] P = 1$$

9. State the condition on rank and number of unknowns for: (a) unique solution, (b) infinitely many solutions, (c) no solution.

a)  $P = n$

b)  $P < n$

c) Inconsistent

10. For the system

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 2 \\ 2x + 3y + z = 5 \end{cases}$$

determine the nullity and describe the dimension of the solution space.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \quad v = n - p$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \quad P = 2 \quad n = 3 \quad v = 1$$

Dimension = 1D