

In[1]:=

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(*Q3,TUT 2C *)
A = {{9, 1, 4, 0, 1}, {2, 5, 0, 1, 0},
      {7, 0, 3, 0, -1}};
H = {1, 3, -1};
X = {x1, x2, x3, x4, x5};
aug = {{9, 1, 4, 0, 1, 1}, {2, 5, 0, 1, 0, 3},
        {7, 0, 3, 0, -1, -1}};
Print["A is ", A // MatrixForm ];
Print["H is ", H // MatrixForm ];
Print["AX = H is ", A.X // MatrixForm, "=", H // MatrixForm ];
Print["Rank [A]=", MatrixRank[A]];
Print["Rank [A|H]=", MatrixRank[aug]];
Print["particular solution ,X_p = ", LinearSolve[A, H] // MatrixForm ];
Print["A.X_p=", MatrixForm[A.LinearSolve[A, H ]]];
Print["For homogeneous solutions:"];
Print["n - r =", 5 - MatrixRank[A],
      " hence we expect two linearly independent solutions for AX =0"];
Print["A .X =", A // MatrixForm, X // MatrixForm, "=", {0, 0, 0} // MatrixForm ];
Print["RREF[A].X =", RowReduce[A ] // MatrixForm, X // MatrixForm,
      "=", RowReduce[A ].X // MatrixForm, "=", MatrixForm[{{0, 0, 0}}];
x4 = a; x5 = b;
Print["Let x4= a,x5= b"];
x1 = (1 / 11) (-3 x4 + 35 x5);
x2 = ( 1 / 11) (-1 x4 - 14 x5);
x3 = ( 1 / 11) ( 7 x4 - 78 x5);
Print["Hence , X_h =", {x1, x2, x3, x4, x5} // MatrixForm,
      "= a", MatrixForm[{-3 / 11, -1 / 11, 7 / 11, 1, 0}],
      "+ b", MatrixForm[{{35 / 11, -14 / 11, -78 / 11, 0, 1}}];
Print["The complete solution is X_c = X_p + X_h"];
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$$A \text{ is } \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H \text{ is } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = H \text{ is } \begin{pmatrix} 9x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 + x_5 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 + x_4 \\ 7x_1 + 3x_3 - x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rank [A]=3

Rank [A|H]=3

$$\text{particular solution } , X_p = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{26}{11} \\ \frac{17}{11} \\ \frac{11}{57} \\ \frac{11}{11} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot X_p = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

For homogeneous solutions:

$n - r = 2$ hence we expect two linearly independent solutions for $AX = 0$

$$A \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{RREF}[A] \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{11} & -\frac{35}{11} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{11} & \frac{14}{11} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{11} & \frac{78}{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + \frac{3x_4}{11} - \frac{35x_5}{11} \\ x_2 + \frac{x_4}{11} + \frac{14x_5}{11} \\ x_3 - \frac{7x_4}{11} + \frac{78x_5}{11} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Let $x_4 = a, x_5 = b$

$$\text{Hence } , X_h = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{11}(-3a + 35b) \\ \frac{1}{11}(-a - 14b) \\ \frac{1}{11}(7a - 78b) \\ a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{11} \\ -\frac{1}{11} \\ \frac{7}{11} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} \frac{35}{11} \\ -\frac{14}{11} \\ -\frac{78}{11} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The complete solution is $X_c = X_p + X_h$