

→ / .
 – a linear system without solutions
 – a linear system with infinitely many solutions
 – determinant and inverse
 . /

→ / .
 a linear system without solutions
 . /

(%i1) / . Use the command solving linear systems . /
`linsolve([x1-x3-2 . x5=1, x2+x3+x5=-2, -x1+x3+x4+x5=3, 2 . x1+x2-x3-3 . x5=1],`

(%o1) []

→ / . The output [] means "no solution". . /

(%i2) / . Input the augmented matrix A . /

```
A:matrix(
  [1,0,-1,0,-2,1],
  [0,1,1,0,1,-2],
  [-1,0,1,1,1,3],
  [2,1,-1,0,-3,1]
);
```

(A)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(%i3) / . Use the command of row operation for reduction
 (just one step before the complete row reduction) . /

```
echelon(A);
```

(%o3)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(%i4) / . Use the command computing the rank . /

```
rank(A);
```

(%o4) 4

(%i5) / . Use the command showing the transpose . /
`transpose(A);`

(%o5)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ / .
 a linear system with infinitely many solutions
 . /

(%i6) / . Use the command solving linear systems . /

`linsolve([x1-2 . x2+3 . x4=2, x1-2 . x2+x3+2 . x4+x5=2, 2 . x1-4 . x2+x3+5 . x4+2 . x`

(%o6) `[x1=-3 %r2+2 %r1+2, x2=%r1, x3=%r2-1, x4=%r2, x5=1]`

(%i7) / . The output shows that solutions are given as follows . /

`x`

`=`

`matrix([2],[0],[-1],[0],[1])`

`+`

`%r1 . matrix([2],[1],[0],[0],[0])`

`+`

`%r2 . matrix([-3],[0],[1],[1],[0]);`

(%o7)
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \%r2 + 2 \%r1 + 2 \\ \%r1 \\ \%r2 - 1 \\ \%r2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(%i8) / . Input the augmented matrix B . /

`B:matrix(
 [1,-2,0,3,0,2],
 [1,-2,1,2,1,2],
 [2,-4,1,5,2,5]
);`

(B)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(%i9) / . Use the command of row operation for reduction
(just one step before the complete row reduction) . /

`echelon(B);`

(%o9)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(%i10) / . Use the command computing the rank . /
`rank(B);`

(%o10) 3

→ / .
determinant and inverse
. /

(%i11) / . Input a square matrix C . /

`C:matrix(
[3,5,1,2,1],
[2,6,0,9,3],
[3,6,7,1,2],
[2,7,0,0,0],
[1,5,0,0,0]
);`

(C)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 9 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 7 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(%i12) / . Use the command computing the determinant . /
`determinant(C);`

(%o12) -18

(%i13) / . Use the comand computing the inverse . /
`invert(C);`

(%o13)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{37}{6} & -\frac{22}{3} \\ -\frac{7}{2} & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{163}{18} & -\frac{97}{9} \\ \frac{21}{2} & -\frac{13}{6} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{497}{18} & \frac{293}{9} \end{pmatrix}$$