

**Question:**

Write the solution set of the given homogeneous system in parametric vector form.

$$\begin{aligned}x + 2y - 7z &= 0 \\ -2x - 3y + 9z &= 0 \\ 0x - 2y + 10z &= 0\end{aligned}$$

**Solution:**

For the given system:  $x + 2y - 7z = 0$ ,  $-2x - 3y + 9z = 0$ , the Corresponding augmented matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -7 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 10 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now we reduce this into reduced Echelon form as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -7 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 10 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

By  $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_1$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -7 & 0 \\ -2 + 2(1) & -3 + 2(2) & 9 + 2(-7) & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 10 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 10 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

By  $R_1' \rightarrow R_1 - 2R_2$ ,  $R_3' \rightarrow R_3 + 2R_2$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2(0) & 2 - 2(1) & -7 - 2(-5) & 0 - 2(0) \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 + 2(0) & -2 + 2(1) & 10 + 2(-5) & 0 + 2(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ i.e.}$$

the reduced Echelon form.

Now last row  $\Rightarrow 0z = 0$ , which is true  $\forall z \in \mathbb{R}$ , as every real number on multiplying with *zero* always gives a *zero*.

2nd row  $\Rightarrow y - 5z = 0 \Rightarrow y = 5z$ , which means that for infinite many values of  $z \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\exists$  corresponding infinite many values of  $y$ .

1st row  $\Rightarrow x - 3z = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3z$ , which again means that for infinite many values of  $z \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\exists$  corresponding infinite many values of  $x$ .

In all three cases, we see that choice of  $z$  is arbitrary, so  $z$  can be taken as free variable or parameter. Now expressing this solution in vector form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3z \\ 5z \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ i.e. the required vector solution in parametric form.}$$

Hence the given system has the solution space generated by the vector  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .