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Subject: Re: how to solve a equation set automatically in IDL?

Posted by [Hu](#) on Fri, 05 Jun 2009 13:50:49 GMT

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On Jun 5, 4:07 am, Wox <s...@nomail.com> wrote:

> On Thu, 4 Jun 2009 09:29:12 -0700 (PDT), Hu <jha...@gmail.com> wrote:

>> Hi, there

>

>> I wonder whether there is some automatic method / function in IDL to

>> solve an equation set.

>

>> Supposing that I got an equation like:  $A*x+B*y+C*z=E*m+F*n$ , and

>> I got five sample points  $(x_i, y_i, z_i, m_i, n_i)$ ,  $(1 \leq i \leq 5)$ . well, I can

>> solve the equation set (including 5 equations) mathematically and got

>> value for parameter A,B,C,D,E.

>

>> How can I do it automatically without listing the expressions like  $A=f$

>>  $(x, y, z, m, n)$ ,  $B=f(x, y, z, m, n)$ ,  $C=f(x, y, z, m, n)$ ...?

>

>> Thanks

>

> So you're trying to solve a linear system of equations, right?

>

> In your example, [A,B,C,E,F] are the unknowns? Then for one equation:

>  $A*x+B*y+C*z = E*m+F*n$

>  $\Leftrightarrow A*x+B*y+C*z-E*m-F*n = 0$

>  $\Leftrightarrow [x, y, z, -m, -n] \text{##} \text{transpose}([A, B, C, E, F]) = 0$

>

> And for several equations:

>  $M = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 & -m_0 & -n_0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & -m_1 & -n_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$

>  $\dots$

>  $X = \text{transpose}([A, B, C, D, E])$

>  $M \text{##} X = 0$

>

> You can solve this numerically in many ways (e.g. use SVDC + SVSOL).

> However, this is a homogeneous system of equations, so there are two

> possibilities for the solution X:

> 1. There is only 1 solution:  $X = 0$

> 2. There are an infinite number of solutions, namely the Null space

> (or kernel) of the matrix M

>

>

> So you find a solution X by finding the Null space of M. You can do

> this using SVD:

>

> ; Decompose M:

> SVDC, M, W, U, V

>

> ; Find the null space of M (i.e. columns of V corresponding with  
> zero-valued singular values W)  
> pres=(machar(double=double)).eps  
> indNull=where(abs(W) le pres,nullity)  
> if nullity ne 0 then X = V[indNull,\*] \$  
> else X = V[0,]\*0  
>  
> When the nullity is not zero, X contains a basis for the infinite set  
> of solutions. For example, nullity=2:  
> set of solutions = a.X[0,\*] + b\*X[1,\*] (where a and b is any real  
> number)  
>  
> Does this help?

Yes, it's really helpful. thank you.

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