Step-1

(a)

Use the Cramerâ \in TMs rule to solve for y:

$$ax + by = 1$$

$$cx + dy = 0$$

Calculate the determinant:

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= ad - bc$$

Step-2

To calculate only y therefore, calculate determinant of only matrix B_2 :

$$\begin{vmatrix} B_2 \\ = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 \\ c & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= c$$

Use Cramer's rule ratio to determine *y*:

$$y = \frac{|B_2|}{\det A}$$
$$= \frac{c}{ad - bc}$$

Hence,
$$y = \frac{c}{ad - bc}$$

Step-3

(b)

Use the Cramerâ \in TMs rule to solve for y:

$$ax + by + cz = 1$$

$$dx + ey - fz = 0$$

$$gx + hy + iz = 0$$

From the question 3 by 3 determinant is D, hence,

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & -f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= D$$

Step-4

As we have to calculate only y therefore, calculate determinant of only matrix B_2 :

$$|B_2| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & c \\ d & 0 & -f \\ g & 0 & i \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= a \cdot (0 - 0) + d \cdot (0 - i) + g \cdot (0 + f)$$
$$= fg - id$$

Use Cramerâ \in TMs rule ratio to determine *y*:

$$y = \frac{\left|B_2\right|}{\det A}$$
$$= \frac{fg - id}{D}$$

Hence,
$$y = \frac{fg - ia}{D}$$