

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x - y & = & 5 \\ \textbf{Problem 1.1.28.} \quad 3y + z & = & 11 \\ 4z & = & 8 \end{array}$$

*Proof.* Start with equation 3. Divide both sides by 4:

$$4z = 8$$

$$\boxed{z = 2}$$

Substitute this into the second equation:

$$3y + z = 11$$

$$3y + 2 = 11$$

$$3y = 9$$

$$\boxed{y = 3}$$

Substitute this into the first equation:

$$x - y = 5$$

$$x - 3 = 5$$

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

$$\boxed{(x, y, z) = (2, 3, 2)}$$

□

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \textbf{Problem 1.1.38.} \quad 3x + 2y & = & 2 \\ 6x + 4y & = & 14 \end{array}$$

*Proof.* By inspection, the first equation appears to be very similar to the second.  
Multiply the first equation by 2:

$$6x + 4y = 4$$

However, the second equation says that  $6x + 4y = 14$ . This set of equations is inconsistent.

□

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \textbf{Problem 1.1.48.} \quad x + y + z & = & 2 \\ -x + 3y + 2z & = & 8 \\ 4x + y & = & 4 \end{array}$$

*Proof.* Add 4 times the first equation and the negative of the third equation.

$$3y + 4z = 4$$

Next, add the first and second equations:

$$4y + 3z = 10$$

This set of equations is easier to solve.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3y + 4z & = & 4 \\ 4y + 3z & = & 10 \end{array}$$

Add 4 times the first equation and  $-3$  times the second.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 12y + 16z & = & 16 \\ -12y - 9z & = & -30 \end{array}$$

Adding these,  $7z = -14$  and  $\boxed{z = -2}$ . Substitute this back into equation 2 (the unmodified one):

$$3y + (-8) = 4$$

$$\boxed{y = 4}$$

Substitute both of these into the original first equation:

$$x + 2 + -4 = 2$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

Therefore, the final solution set is  $\boxed{(x, y, z) = (0, 4, -2)}$

□

**Problem 1.2.14.** 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

*Proof.* This matrix represents the following set of simultaneous equations:

$$x + 2y + z = 0$$

$$z = -1$$

$$0 = 0$$

Substituting the value for  $z$  in the second equation into the first equation, we get a linear equation in terms of  $x$  and  $y$ .

$$\boxed{x + 2y = 1}$$

What this solution represents is a line in the  $xy$ -plane where every point on this line is an acceptable solution to the original matrix.

□

**Problem 1.2.31.** 
$$\begin{array}{rcl} x - 3z & = & -2 \\ 3x + y - 2z & = & 5 \\ 2x + 2y + z & = & 4 \end{array}$$

*Proof.* Start by writing this as an augmented matrix: 
$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

First,  $R_3 = R_3 + R_1$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

Next,  $R_3 = R_3 - R_2$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

□