

# Answer Key

## Precalculus Quiz Review#1: Spring 2022

Name:

February 28, 2022

1. An **consistent system** is one which...
  - A. has exactly one solution.
  - B. has more than one solutions.
  - C. has no solutions
  - D. has at least one solution.
  
2. A **augmented matrix** will always contain...
  - A. one more row than equations in a linear system.
  - B. exactly the same number of columns as variables in a linear system.
  - C. one more column than variables in a linear system
  - D. exactly three rows.

3. Use the **substitution method** to solve the nonsquare system below:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 4x - 2y = 2 \\ -x + y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$y = x - 1$$

$$x^2 - 4x - 2(x-1) = 2$$

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

$$x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$x(x-6) = 0$$

$$x = 0, y = -1$$

$$x = 6, y = 5$$

4. Solve the **nonsquare** system below in terms of  $a$ , where  $a$  is any real number:

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3z = 3 \\ 4x - 3y + 7z = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{3 - \frac{9}{a}}{a} \\y &= \frac{a}{3a - 1} \\z &= \frac{3a - 1}{1}\end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & -3 & 7 & 5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R1 \times -2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$-3y + 2 = -1$

$z = 3y - 1$

$2x + 3(3y - 1) = 3$

$2x + 9y - 3 = 3$

$2x = 6 - 9y$

$x = 3 - \frac{9}{2}y$

$x = 3 - \frac{9}{2}q$   
 $y = q$   
 $z = 3q - 1$

5. Use **Gaussian elimination** to solve this system of equations. Be sure to... (i) convert to augmented matrix form and (ii) use both back-substitution and Gauss-Jordan elimination to solve for  $x, y$  and  $z$ .

$$\begin{cases} x & - 3z = -2 \\ 3x + y - 2z = 5 \\ 2x + 2y + z = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R1 \times -3 \\ +R2}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 11 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R1 \times -2 \\ +R3}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 8 \end{array} \right]$$

pivot

target ↴

target ↴

Use this space to continue work on (5).

target

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_2 \times -2 \\ + R_3 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & -14 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \div -7} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

target

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_3 \times 3 \\ + R_1 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

Pivot

Pivot

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_3 \times -7 \\ + R_2 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} x = 4 \\ y = -3 \\ z = 2 \end{array}$$