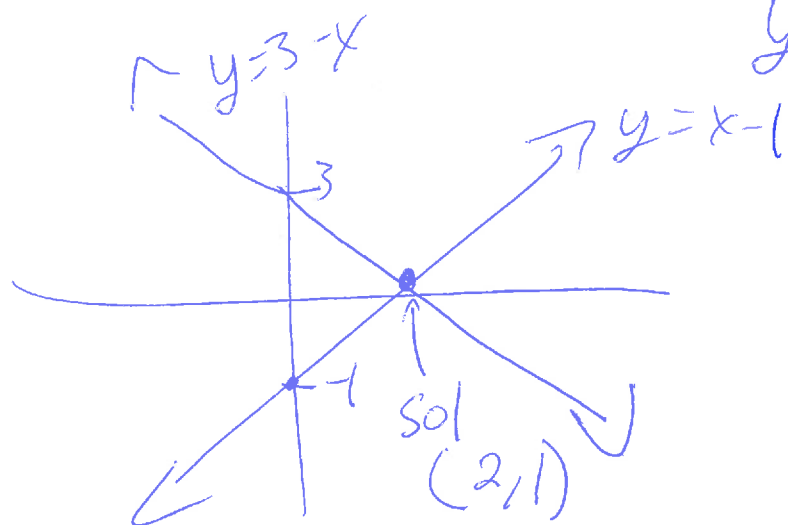


## Ch 3 Solving Systems of Equations.

3.1 Ex  $x + y = 3$  ( $y = 3 - x$ )

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

$2x = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2$  } Sol  
 $y = 1$  }



### Solutions for Systems of Equations

Case 1 Exactly one solution (ie, unique sol)

$\hookrightarrow$  Ex  $x + y = 3$  Unique sol: (2, 1)  
 $x - y = 1$

Case 2 No solutions (Parallel Lines)

Ex  $y = x + 1$   
 $y = x + 3$



$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Ex } y = x + 1 \\ \quad y = x + 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -x + y & = & 1 \\ -x + y & = & 3 \\ \hline 0x + 0y & = & 2 \end{array}$$

Not true.  
So no sols.

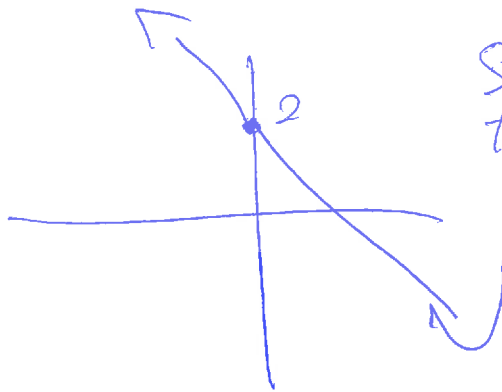
$$\begin{array}{rcl} -x + y & = & 1 \\ + x - y & = & -3 \\ \hline 0x + 0y & = & -2 \end{array}$$

Case 3 Infinitely Many Sols.

$$\text{Ex } x + y = 2 \quad (y = 2 - x)$$

$$2x + 2y = 4 \quad (2y = 4 - 2x, \text{ so } y = 2 - x)$$

$$\text{Sol Set} = \{ (x, y) \mid y = 2 - x \}$$



Solutions are on  
the line

## 3.2 / 3.3 Using Matrices to Solve Systems of Equations

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Ex  $2x - y = 3$   
 $-x + 2y = -4$

Show

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{rref}}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}, y = -\frac{5}{3}$$

Calculator

2nd Matrix

Edit

Go Home

2nd Matrix

↳ Math

↳ rref

2nd Matrix

Select your Matrix

Math → Frac

Check

$$\hookrightarrow 2x - y = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$-x + 2y = -4 \quad \checkmark$$

~~Math~~

$$2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} + 2\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{10}{3} = -\frac{12}{3} = -4$$

Ex  $-\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{2}y = -3$

$\frac{1}{4}x - y = \frac{11}{4}$

$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} -2/3 & 1/2 & -3 \\ 1/4 & -1 & 11/4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{rref}} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right]$

$x = 3, y = -2$

Ex  $2x + y + 3z = 1$

$4x + 2y + 4z = 4$

$x + 2y + z = 4$

$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{rref}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$

$x = 1$   
 $y = 2$   
 $z = -1$

$z = -1$

Ex  $2x + y + 3z = 1$

$4x + 2y + 4z = 4$

$x + 2y + z = 4$

Ex  $x + y + z = 1$

$\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{3}{4}z = 0$

$x + 7y - 3z = 3$

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

rref



$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 5/3 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Infinitely many solutions

Ex

$$\begin{aligned}x + y + z &= 1 \\2x - y + z &= 0 \\4x + y + 3z &= 3\end{aligned}$$

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

rref  
→

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

false  $0x + 0y + 0z = 1$

No solution

Ex Purchase Planes for 4800 person cap.

Plane A 320 pass, costs \$200 M

Plane B 250 pass, costs \$125 M

Plane C 275 pass, costs \$200 M

Given Costs \$3,100 M

Given Twice as many Plane C as Plane B,  
 $c = 2b \Rightarrow \underline{2b - c = 0}$

System

$$0a + 2b - c = 0 \quad (2 \times C's \text{ as } b's)$$

$$320a + 250b + 275c = 4800 \quad (\text{Capacity})$$

$$200a + 125b + 200c = 3100 \quad (\text{Cost})$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 320 & 250 & 275 & 4800 \\ 200 & 125 & 200 & 3100 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{rref}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 8 \end{array} \right]$$

$a=5, b=4, c=8$