5.8.11

Bhargav - EE25BTECH11013

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Question

The coach of a cricket team buys 3 bats and 6 balls for ₹3900. Later, she buys another bat and 3 more balls of the same kind for ₹3300. Find the cost of a bat and ball.

Solution

Let the cost of the bat, ball be \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} respectively.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 3900 \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 3300 \tag{2}$$

These can be combined to give the matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3900 \\ 3300 \end{pmatrix} \tag{3}$$

Solution

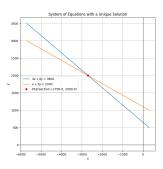
This gives the augmented matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 3900 \\ 1 & 3 & 3300 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - \frac{1}{3}R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 3900 \\ 0 & 1 & 2000 \end{pmatrix} \tag{4}$$

This gives the following values of x and y:

Thus, the cost of one ball is ₹2000 and the cost of one bat is - ₹2700

Plot



C Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
int solve 2x2(double A[4], double b[2], double x[2]) {
   double det = A[0]*A[3] - A[1]*A[2];
   if (det == 0.0) {
       return -1;
   }
   x[0] = (b[0]*A[3] - b[1]*A[1]) / det;
   x[1] = (A[0]*b[1] - A[2]*b[0]) / det;
   return 0;
```

Python + C Code

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import ctypes
lib = ctypes.CDLL(./code.so)
lib.solve_2x2.argtypes = [ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double),
                        ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double),
                        ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.c_double)]
lib.solve_2x2.restype = ctypes.c_int
A = np.array([[3, 6],
             [1, 3]], dtype=np.float64)
b = np.array([3900, 3300], dtype=np.float64)
x = np.zeros(2, dtype=np.float64)
status = lib.solve 2x2(A.ctypes.data as(ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.
    c double)),
                     b.ctypes.data as(ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.
                         c double)),
                     x.ctypes.data as(ctypes.POINTER(ctypes.
                         c double)))
```

Python + C Code

```
if status == 0:
   x_sol, y_sol = x
   print(fThe system has a unique solution:)
   print(fx = \{x sol\})
   print(fy = {v sol})
   x_vals = np.linspace(x_sol - 3000, x_sol + 3000, 400)
   v1 = (3900 - 3 * x vals) / 6
   v2 = (3300 - x vals) / 3
   plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
   plt.plot(x vals, y1, label=r'$3x + 6y = 3900$')
   plt.plot(x_vals, y2, label=r'x + 3y = 3300)
   plt.plot(x sol, y sol, 'ro', label=f'Intersection ({x sol:.2f
       }, {y sol:.2f})')
   plt.axhline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.8)
   plt.axvline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.8)
   plt.xlabel(x)
   plt.ylabel(y)
```

Python + C Code

Python Code

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
A = np.array([[3, 6],
              [1, 3]]
b = np.array([3900, 3300])
try:
    solution = np.linalg.solve(A, b)
    x_{sol}, y_{sol} = solution
    print(fThe system has a unique solution:)
    print(fx = \{x sol\})
    print(fy = {y sol})
    x \text{ vals} = \text{np.linspace}(x \text{ sol} - 3000, x \text{ sol} + 3000, 400)
    y1 = (3900 - 3 * x vals) / 6
    y2 = (3300 - x \text{ vals}) / 3
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
    plt.plot(x vals, y1, label=r'$3x + 6y = 3900$')
    plt.plot(x vals, y2, label=r'x + 3y = 3300)
```

Python Code

```
plt.plot(x_sol, y_sol, 'ro', label=f'Intersection ({x sol}, {
       v sol})')
   plt.axhline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.8)
   plt.axvline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.8)
   plt.xlabel(x)
   plt.ylabel(y)
   plt.title(System of Equations with a Unique Solution)
   plt.legend()
   plt.grid(True)
   plt.savefig(/Users/bhargavkrish/Desktop/BackupMatrix/
       ee25btech11013/matgeo/5.8.11/figs/Figure 1.png)
   plt.show()
except np.linalg.LinAlgError:
   print(The system does not have a unique solution.)
```