



Hence, $x = 2$ and $y = -3$.

Question 8:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$2x - y = -2$$

$$3x + 4y = 3$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 8 + 3 = 11 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

Now,

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}A = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -8 + 3 \\ 6 + 6 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{11} \\ \frac{12}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = -\frac{5}{11} \text{ and } y = \frac{12}{11}.$$

Question 9:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$4x - 3y = 3$$

$$3x - 5y = 7$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = -20 + 9 = -11 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

Now,

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj}A) = -\frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 15 - 21 \\ 9 - 28 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -19 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{6}{11} \\ -\frac{19}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = -\frac{6}{11} \text{ and } y = -\frac{19}{11}.$$

Question 10:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$5x + 2y = 3$$

$$3x + 2y = 5$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 10 - 6 = 4 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

Question 11:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

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

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

$$3y - 5z = 9$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 2(10 + 3) - 1(-5 - 3) + 0 = 2(13) - 1(-8) = 26 + 8 = 34 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

Now, $A_{11} = 13, A_{12} = 5, A_{13} = 3$

$$A_{21} = 8, A_{22} = -10, A_{23} = -6$$

$$A_{31} = 1, A_{32} = 3, A_{33} = -5$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj} A) = \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 8 & 1 \\ 5 & -10 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 8 & 1 \\ 5 & -10 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 13 + 12 + 9 \\ 5 - 15 + 27 \\ 3 - 9 - 45 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 34 \\ 17 \\ -51 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = 1, y = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ and } z = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

Question 12:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$x - y + z = 4$$

$$2x + y - 3z = 0$$

$$x + y + z = 2$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 1(1 + 3) + 1(2 + 3) + 1(2 - 1) = 4 + 5 + 1 = 10 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

Now, $A_{11} = 4, A_{12} = -5, A_{13} = 1$

$$A_{21} = 2, A_{22} = 0, A_{23} = -2$$

$$A_{31} = 2, A_{32} = 5, A_{33} = 3$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj} A) = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore X = A^{-1}B &= \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 16+0+4 \\ -20+0+10 \\ 4+0+6 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ -10 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $x = 2$, $y = -1$, and $z = 1$.

Question 13:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$2x + 3y + 3z = 5$$

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

$$3x - y - 2z = 3$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 2(4+1) - 3(-2-3) + 3(-1+6) = 2(5) - 3(-5) + 3(5) = 10 + 15 + 15 = 40 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

Now, $A_{11} = 5, A_{12} = 5, A_{13} = 5$

$$A_{21} = 3, A_{22} = -13, A_{23} = 11$$

$$A_{31} = 9, A_{32} = 1, A_{33} = -7$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj}A) = \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 25-12+27 \\ 25+52+3 \\ 25-44-21 \end{bmatrix}$$

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