

Solution Book of Mathematic

Senior 2 Part I

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Introduction

Why this book?

Back in October 2022, I decided to complete every single question inside the Senior 2 Mathematics Part I textbook published by DongZong. You might wonder why I decided to do this? The short answer is: I love Math. The long answer is?

Well, you see, the year 2022 has almost come to an end. There's only a year left before I sit on the SPM examination. There's really no more time to waste, so I decided to complete the DongZong textbook in advance so that I can focus on studying for the SPM for the entire first half year of the year 2023. The syllabus for the SPM is completely different as DongZong, especially in Math, and school doesn't really put in enough time and effort to teach us the SPM syllabus (I've heard one of senior 2 friend saying that the school only gives you few exercises paper, which is obviously insufficient), so the only way or be to achieve a good grade in the SPM is to study on my own.

Back when I started grinding the questions, I was using a traditional books and pen. Just a few practices later, I stumbled upon a markdown language called LaTeX that allows me to typeset my notes in a professional manner. I was so amazed by the power of LaTeX that I decided to use it throughout my entire grinding journey and print it out as a book after completing the entire textbook.

Disclaimer

This book is just my own solution and notes to the textbook, all the solutions it is not guaranteed to be correct, and there might be some missing stuff that I've forgotten to add into it. I am not responsible for any consequences caused by using this book. And please, don't copy my solutions, it's not going to help you in the long run.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank myself for wasting my entire year-end holiday to complete this book. I would also like to thank my parents for sponsoring the printing of this book. Special tahnks to my friends for chatting with me and eliminate part of my boredom. Thanks to KUMON for building a good foundation for me in Math.

Timelapse Video

I've recorded timelapse videos of me solving the questions. Scan the QR code on the last page to watch the videos.

Chapter 12

Sequence and Series

12.1 Sequence and Series

12.1.1 Practice 1

1. Find the first 5 terms of the sequence $a_n = \frac{2^n}{n+1}$.

Sol.

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{2} = 1, a_2 = \frac{4}{3}, a_3 = \frac{8}{4}, a_4 = \frac{16}{5}, a_5 = \frac{32}{6}$$

2. Write the general term of the sequence 1, 8, 27, 64, ...

Sol. $a_n = n^3$

12.1.2 Practice 2

1. Express the series $\sum_{n=1}^{10} n^2 + 1$ in the form of numbers.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{10} n^2 + 1 \\ &= (1^2 + 1) + (2^2 + 1) + (3^2 + 1) + (4^2 + 1) \\ &+ (5^2 + 1) + (6^2 + 1) + (7^2 + 1) \\ &+ (8^2 + 1) + (9^2 + 1) + (10^2 + 1) \\ &= 2 + 5 + 10 + 17 + 26 + 37 + 50 + 65 \\ &+ 82 + 101 \end{aligned}$$

2. Write the first term, last term and the number of terms of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{10} (3^n - 2^n)$.

Sol.

$$\text{First term} = (3^1 - 2^1) = 1$$

$$\text{Last term} = (3^{10} - 2^{10}) = 59049$$

$$\text{Number of terms} = 10$$

3. Express the series $2 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 9 + \dots + 15 \cdot 31$ in the form of \sum .

Sol.

$$a_1 = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$$

$$a_2 = 3 \cdot 7 = 21$$

$$a_3 = 4 \cdot 9 = 36$$

$$a_4 = 5 \cdot 11 = 55$$

\vdots

$$a_{15} = 15 \cdot 31 = 465$$

$$\therefore 2 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 9 + \dots + 15 \cdot 31$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{15} a_n$$

12.1.3 Exercise 12.1

1. Find the general term of the following sequences.

- (a) 5, 8, 11, 14, ...

Sol. $a_n = 3n + 2$

- (b) 2, 4, 8, 16, ...

Sol. $a_n = 2^n$

- (c) $\frac{2}{1}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{4}, \dots$

Sol. $a_n = \frac{n+1}{n}$

- (d) $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{8}{11}, \dots$

Sol. $a_n = \frac{2n}{2n+1}$

2. Find the first 5 terms of the following sequences.

- (a) $a_n = 2n + 3$

Sol. $a_1 = 2 \cdot 1 + 3 = 5, a_2 = 2 \cdot 2 + 3 = 7, a_3 = 2 \cdot 3 + 3 = 9, a_4 = 2 \cdot 4 + 3 = 11, a_5 = 2 \cdot 5 + 3 = 13$

- (b) $a_n = n(n - 2)$

Sol. $a_1 = 1 \cdot (-1) = -1, a_2 = 2 \cdot 0 = 0, a_3 = 3 \cdot 1 = 3, a_4 = 4 \cdot 2 = 8, a_5 = 5 \cdot 3 = 15$

- (c) $a_n = \frac{n}{2n+1}$

Sol. $a_1 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1 + 1} = \frac{1}{3}, a_2 = \frac{2}{2 \cdot 2 + 1} = \frac{2}{5}, a_3 = \frac{3}{2 \cdot 3 + 1} = \frac{3}{7}, a_4 = \frac{4}{2 \cdot 4 + 1} = \frac{4}{9}, a_5 = \frac{5}{2 \cdot 5 + 1} = \frac{5}{11}$

- (d) $a_n = (-3)^n$

Sol. $a_1 = (-3)^1 = -3, a_2 = (-3)^2 = 9, a_3 = (-3)^3 = -27, a_4 = (-3)^4 = 81, a_5 = (-3)^5 = -243$

3. Express the following series in the form of numbers.

- (a) $\sum_{n=1}^5 n(n + 3)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^5 n(n + 3) \\ &= (1 \cdot 4) + (2 \cdot 5) + (3 \cdot 6) + (4 \cdot 7) \\ &+ (5 \cdot 8) \\ &= 4 + 10 + 18 + 28 + 40 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\sum_{n=2}^6 \frac{1}{3^n}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=2}^6 \frac{1}{3^n} &= \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{3^5} + \frac{1}{3^6} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{81} + \frac{1}{243} + \frac{1}{729} \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\sum_{n=1}^6 \frac{1}{n(2n+1)}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^6 \frac{1}{n(2n+1)} &= \frac{1}{1(2 \cdot 1 + 1)} + \frac{1}{2(2 \cdot 2 + 1)} \\ &+ \frac{1}{3(2 \cdot 3 + 1)} + \frac{1}{4(2 \cdot 4 + 1)} \\ &+ \frac{1}{5(2 \cdot 5 + 1)} + \frac{1}{6(2 \cdot 6 + 1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{21} + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{55} + \frac{1}{78} \end{aligned}$$

(d) $\sum_{n=2}^5 \frac{1}{n^2+2}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=2}^5 \frac{1}{n^2+2} &= \frac{1}{4+2} + \frac{1}{9+2} + \frac{1}{16+2} + \frac{1}{25+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{27} \end{aligned}$$

4. Find the first term, last term and the number of terms of the following series.

(a) $\sum_{n=3}^{10} 2^2$

Sol. $a_3 = 2^2 = 4, a_{10} = 2^2 = 4, n = 10 - 3 + 1 = 8$

(b) $\sum_{n=1}^8 \frac{n+2}{n}$

Sol. $a_1 = \frac{1+2}{1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3, a_8 = \frac{8+2}{8} = \frac{10}{8} = \frac{5}{4}, n = 8 - 1 + 1 = 8$

(c) $\sum_{n=1}^{10} 3n^2 - n$

Sol. $a_1 = 3 \cdot 1^2 - 1 = 2, a_{10} = 3 \cdot 10^2 - 10 = 290, n = 10 - 1 + 1 = 10$

(d) $\sum_{n=9}^{14} n^2(n-7)$

Sol. $a_9 = 9^2(9-7) = 9^2 \cdot 2 = 162, a_{14} = 14^2(14-7) = 14^2 \cdot 7 = 2744, n = 14 - 9 + 1 = 6$

5. Express the following series in the form of \sum .

(a) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{30}$

Sol.

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{30} = \frac{1}{30}$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{30} = \sum_{n=1}^{30} \frac{1}{n}$$

(b) $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + 50^3$

Sol.

$$a_1 = 1^3$$

$$a_2 = 2^3$$

$$a_3 = 3^3$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{50} = 50^3$$

$$\therefore 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + 50^3 = \sum_{n=1}^{50} n^3$$

(c) $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$

Sol.

$$a_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1-1}$$

$$a_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2-1}$$

$$a_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3-1}$$

$$a_4 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4-1}$$

$$a_5 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{5-1}$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^5 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

(d) $2 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 7 + 6 \cdot 10 + 8 \cdot 13 + 10 \cdot 16$

Sol.

$$a_1 = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot (3 \cdot 1 + 1)$$

$$a_2 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (3 \cdot 2 + 1)$$

$$a_3 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot (3 \cdot 3 + 1)$$

$$a_4 = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot (3 \cdot 4 + 1)$$

$$a_5 = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot (3 \cdot 5 + 1)$$

$$\therefore 2 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 7 + 6 \cdot 10 + 8 \cdot 13$$

$$+ 10 \cdot 16 = \sum_{n=1}^5 2n(3n+1)$$

12.2 Arithmetic Progression

General term of an Arithmetic Progression (AP) is given by

$$a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d$$

where a_1 is the first term, d is the common difference and n is the number of terms.

12.2.1 Practice 3

1. Find the number of terms of the AP $-4 - 2\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + 16$.

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= -4 \\ a_n &= 16 \\ d &= -2\frac{3}{4} - (-4) \\ &= -2\frac{3}{4} + 4 \\ &= \frac{5}{4} \\ 16 &= -4 + (n - 1)\frac{5}{4} \\ 20 &= \frac{5}{4}(n - 1) \\ 80 &= 5(n - 1) \\ n - 1 &= 16 \\ n &= 17 \end{aligned}$$

2. Given that $a_2 = 4$ and $a_6 = -8$, find the 10th term of the AP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= 4 \\ a + (2 - 1)d &= 4 \\ a_6 &= -8 \\ a + (6 - 1)d &= -8 \\ \begin{cases} a + d &= 4 \\ a + 5d &= -8 \end{cases} & \quad \begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \end{matrix} \\ (2) - (1) : 4d &= -12 \\ d &= -3 \\ a + (-3) &= 4 \\ a &= 7 \\ \therefore a_{10} &= 7 + (10 - 1)(-3) \\ &= 7 - 27 \\ &= -20 \end{aligned}$$

3. How many multiples of 7 are there between 50 and 500?

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 56 \\ a_n &= 497 \\ d &= 7 \\ 497 &= 56 + (n - 1)7 \\ 441 &= 7(n - 1) \\ n - 1 &= 63 \\ n &= 64 \end{aligned}$$

4. Find 5 numbers between 30 and 54 such that these numbers form an AP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 30 \\ a_7 &= 54 \\ 54 &= 30 + (7 - 1)d \\ 24 &= 6d \\ d &= 4 \\ \therefore \text{These 5 numbers are } 34, 38, 42, 46, \\ &\text{and } 50. \end{aligned}$$

Arithmetic mean

If A is in between x and y, and x, A, y are in AP, then

$$A = \frac{x + y}{2}$$

12.2.2 Practice 4

1. If 9, x, 17 are in AP, find x.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{9 + 17}{2} \\ &= \frac{26}{2} \\ &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

2. Find the arithmetic mean of 26 and -11.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{26 - 11}{2} \\ &= \frac{15}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Find x and y when 3, x, 12, y, 21 are in AP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{3+12}{2} \\&= \frac{15}{2} \\y &= \frac{12+21}{2} \\&= \frac{33}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Summation of Arithmetic Progression

The summation formula for AP is given by

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

or

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$$

12.2.3 Practice 5

1. Find the sum of the first 16 terms of the AP $22 + 18 + 14 + 10 + \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 22 \\n &= 16 \\d &= -4 \\S_n &= \frac{16}{2}(2 \cdot 22 + (-4)(16-1)) \\&= \frac{16}{2}(44 + (-4)(15)) \\&= \frac{16}{2}(44 - 60) \\&= \frac{16}{2}(-16) \\&= -128\end{aligned}$$

2. If the sum of AP $23 + 19 + 15 + \dots$ is 72, find the number of terms.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 23 \\S_n &= 72 \\d &= -4 \\72 &= \frac{n}{2}(2 \cdot 23 + (-4)(n-1)) \\72 &= \frac{n}{2}(46 + (-4)(n-1)) \\144 &= n(46 + (-4)(n-1)) \\144 &= n(46 - 4n + 4) \\144 &= n(50 - 4n) \\144 &= 50n - 4n^2 \\72 &= 25n - 2n^2\end{aligned}$$

$$2n^2 - 25n + 72 = 0$$

$$(n-8)(2n-9) = 0$$

$$n = 8$$

3. Given that $S_n = 2n + 3n^2$, find the first term and the common difference of the AP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}S_n &= 2n + 3n^2 \\2n + 3n^2 &= \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d) \\4n + 6n^2 &= n(2a + (n-1)d) \\4n + 6n^2 &= 2na + (n-1)nd \\4n + 6n^2 &= 2na + n^2d - nd \\4n + 6n^2 &= (2a-d)n + dn^2\end{aligned}$$

Comparing both sides,

$$2a - d = 4$$

$$d = 6$$

$$a = 5$$

12.2.4 Exercise 12.2

1. Find the 10th terms of the AP $5, 13, 21, \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 5 \\n &= 10 \\d &= 8 \\a_{10} &= 5 + (10-1) \cdot 8 \\&= 5 + 72 \\&= 77\end{aligned}$$

2. Find the 8th term of the AP $5, 4\frac{1}{4}, 3\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{3}{4}, \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 5 \\n &= 8 \\d &= -\frac{3}{4} \\a_8 &= 5 + (8 - 1) \cdot -\frac{3}{4} \\&= 5 - \frac{3}{4} \cdot 7 \\&= 5 - \frac{21}{4} \\&= -\frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

3. Find the number of terms of the following AP.

(a) 4, 9, ..., 64

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 4 \\a_n &= 64 \\d &= 5 \\64 &= 4 + (n - 1) \cdot 5 \\60 &= 5(n - 1) \\12 &= n - 1 \\n &= 13\end{aligned}$$

(b) $4\frac{1}{3}, 3\frac{2}{3}, 3, \dots, -10\frac{1}{3}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 4\frac{1}{3} \\a_n &= -10\frac{1}{3} \\d &= -\frac{2}{3} \\-10\frac{1}{3} &= 4\frac{1}{3} + (n - 1) \cdot -\frac{2}{3} \\-\frac{31}{3} &= \frac{13}{3} - \frac{1}{3}(n - 1) \\-31 &= 13 - 2n + 2 \\-46 &= 2n \\n &= 23\end{aligned}$$

4. The 6th term of an AP is 43, and its 10th term is 75. Find the first term and common difference of this AP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_6 &= 43 \\a_{10} &= 75 \\43 &= a + (6 - 1)d \\75 &= a + (10 - 1)d \\32 &= 4d \\d &= 8 \\43 &= a + 5 \cdot 8 \\43 &= a + 40 \\3 &= a \\a &= 3 \\\therefore a_1 &= 3, d = 8\end{aligned}$$

5. The 7th term of an AP is -10, and the 12th term -25, find the 15th term of this AP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_7 &= -10 \\a_{12} &= -25 \\-10 &= a + (7 - 1)d \\-25 &= a + (12 - 1)d \\-15 &= 5d \\d &= -3 \\-10 &= a + 6 \cdot -3 \\-10 &= a - 18 \\a &= 8 \\a_{15} &= 8 + (15 - 1) \cdot -3 \\&= 8 - 42 \\&= -34\end{aligned}$$

6. How many multiples of 7 are there between 100 and 200?

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 105 \\d &= 7 \\a_n &= 196 \\196 &= 105 + (n - 1) \cdot 7 \\91 &= 7(n - 1) \\13 &= n - 1 \\n &= 14\end{aligned}$$

7. Find the arithmetic mean of the following number pairs.

(a) (8, 20)

Sol.

$$\frac{8 + 20}{2} = 14$$

(b) (-9, 17)

Sol.

$$\frac{-9 + 17}{2} = 4$$

8. Find 5 numbers between 22 and 58 such that these 7 numbers are in AP.

Sol.

$$a_1 = 22$$

$$a_7 = 58$$

$$58 = 22 + (7 - 1)d$$

$$36 = 6d$$

$$d = 6$$

\therefore These 5 numbers are 22, 28, 34, 40, 46

9. Find the sum of first 20 terms of AP $12 + 15 + 18 + \dots$

Sol.

$$a_1 = 12$$

$$n = 20$$

$$d = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{20} &= \frac{20}{2}(2 \cdot 12 + (20 - 1) \cdot 3) \\ &= 10(24 + 57) \\ &= 10(81) \\ &= 810 \end{aligned}$$

10. Find the sum of first 12 terms of the AP $18 + 10 + 2 - 6 - \dots$

Sol.

$$a_1 = 18$$

$$n = 12$$

$$d = -8$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{12} &= \frac{12}{2}(2 \cdot 18 + (12 - 1) \cdot -8) \\ &= 6(36 - 88) \\ &= 6(-52) \\ &= -312 \end{aligned}$$

11. Find the sum of first 14 terms of the AP $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{2} + \dots$

Sol.

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$n = 14$$

$$d = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{14} &= \frac{14}{2}\left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + (14 - 1) \cdot \frac{7}{6}\right) \\ &= 7\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{91}{6}\right) \\ &= 7 \cdot \frac{93}{6} \\ &= 7 \cdot \frac{31}{2} \\ &= \frac{217}{2} \end{aligned}$$

12. Find the sum of all the multiples of 13 in between 200 and 800.

Sol.

$$a_1 = 208$$

$$a_n = 793$$

$$d = 13$$

$$793 = 208 + (n - 1) \cdot 13$$

$$585 = 13(n - 1)$$

$$45 = n - 1$$

$$n = 46$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{46} &= \frac{46}{2}(2 \cdot 208 + (46 - 1) \cdot 13) \\ &= 23(416 + 585) \\ &= 23(1001) \\ &= 23023 \end{aligned}$$

13. If the sum of first n terms of the AP $-3, -7, -11, \dots$ is -903 , find the value of n .

Sol.

$$a_1 = -3$$

$$d = -4$$

$$-903 = \frac{n}{2}(2 \cdot (-3) - 4(n - 1))$$

$$-1806 = -2n - 4n^2$$

$$4n^2 + 2n - 1806 = 0$$

$$2n^2 + n - 903 = 0$$

$$(n - 21)(2n + 43) = 0$$

$$n = 21, -43(\text{invalid})$$

$$\therefore n = 21$$

14. Given that the first 3 terms of an AP are $x, 3x - 4, 2x + 7$, find:

(a) The value of x

Sol.

$$3x - 4 = \frac{x + 2x + 7}{2}$$

$$6x - 8 = 3x + 7$$

$$3x = 15$$

$$x = 5$$

(b) The common difference

Sol.

$$a_1 = x = 5$$

$$a_2 = 3x - 4 = 3 \cdot 5 - 4 = 11$$

$$d = 11 - 5$$

$$= 6$$

(c) The sum of first 10 terms.

Sol.

$$a_1 = x = 5$$

$$n = 10$$

$$d = 6$$

$$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2}(2 \cdot 5 + (10 - 1) \cdot 6)$$

$$= 5(10 + 54)$$

$$= 5(64)$$

$$= 320$$

15. Let the sum of the first n terms of an AP to be $S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{4}$, find:

(a) The first term

Sol.

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{4} = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$n(n+1) = 2n(2a + dn - d)$$

$$n^2 + n = 4na + 2dn^2 - 2nd$$

$$n^2 + n = 2dn^2 + (4a - 2d)n$$

Comparing both sides,

$$2d = 1$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4a - 2d = 1$$

$$4a - 1 = 1$$

$$4a = 2$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

(b) The common difference

Sol.

$$d = \frac{1}{2}$$

gg

(c) The 6th terms

Sol.

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n = 6$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_6 = \frac{1}{2} + (6 - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$= 3$$

(d) The sum from 6th term to 10th term

Sol.

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2}(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (10 - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{10}{2}(1 + \frac{9}{2})$$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{11}{2}$$

$$= \frac{55}{2}$$

$$S_5 = \frac{5}{2}(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (5 - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{5}{2}(1 + 2)$$

$$= \frac{15}{2}$$

$$S_{10} - S_5 = \frac{55}{2} - \frac{15}{2}$$

$$= \frac{40}{2}$$

$$= 20$$

16. Given three numbers in an AP, the sum of these three numbers is 30, and the sum of square of these numbers is 318, find these three numbers.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 + a_2 + a_3 &= 30 \\a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 &= 318 \\a_2 - a_1 &= a_3 - a_2 \\a_1 - 2a_2 + a_3 &= 0 \\3a_2 &= 30 \\a_2 &= 10 \\a_1 - 20 + a_3 &= 0 \\a_1 + a_3 &= 20 \\a_3 &= 20 - a_1 \\a_1^2 + 100 + (20 - a_1)^2 &= 318 \\a_1^2 + 100 + 400 + a_1^2 - 40a_1 &= 318 \\2a_1^2 - 40a_1 + 182 &= 0 \\a_1^2 - 20a_1 + 91 &= 0 \\(a_1 - 7)(a_1 - 13) &= 0 \\a_1 &= 7 \text{ or } a_1 = 13\end{aligned}$$

\therefore These three numbers are 7, 10, and 13

17. Find the sum of all the numbers between 100 and 200 that are both the multiples of 2 and 3.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 102 \\d &= 6 \\a_n &= 198 \\198 &= 102 + (n - 1) \cdot 6 \\96 &= 6(n - 1) \\6n - 6 &= 96 \\6n &= 102 \\n &= 17 \\S_{17} &= \frac{17}{2}(2 \cdot 102 + (17 - 1) \cdot 6) \\&= \frac{17}{2}(204 + 96) \\&= \frac{17}{2}(300) \\&= 150 \cdot 17 \\&= 2550\end{aligned}$$

18. Given an AP $-100 - 96 - 92 - \dots$:

- (a) Find the term where the number become positive.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= -100 \\d &= 4 \\a_n &= -100 + (n - 1) \cdot 4 > 0 \\-100 + 4n - 4 &> 0 \\4n &> 104 \\n &> 26 \\\therefore n &= 27\end{aligned}$$

- (b) Find the term where the sum of this AP becomes positive.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}S_n &= \frac{n}{2}(2(-100) + (n - 1) \cdot (4)) > 0 \\\frac{n}{2}(-200 + 4n - 4) &> 0 \\\frac{n}{2}(-204 + 4n) &> 0 \\n(2n - 102) &> 0 \\n(n - 51) &> 0 \\n &> 51 \\\therefore n &= 52\end{aligned}$$

19. Find the first negative term of the AP $20, 19\frac{1}{5}, 18\frac{2}{5}, \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 20 \\d &= -\frac{4}{5} \\a_n &= 20 + (n - 1) \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) < 0 \\100 - 4n + 4 &< 0 \\4n &> 104 \\n &> 26 \\\therefore n &= 27\end{aligned}$$

20. Given an AP $10 + 9\frac{1}{5} + 8\frac{2}{5} + \dots$, what is the first negative term? When will the sum of the terms become negative, and what's the value of it?

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_n &= 10 + (n-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) < 0 \\10 - \frac{4}{5}(n-1) &< 0 \\50 - 4n + 4 &< 0 \\-4n &< -54 \\n &> 13\frac{1}{2} \\\therefore n &= 14 \\S_n &= \frac{n}{2} \left(2 \cdot 10 + (n-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\right) < 0 \\\frac{n}{2} \left(20 - \frac{4}{5}(n-1)\right) &< 0 \\20n - \frac{4}{5}(n^2 - n) &< 0 \\100n - 4n^2 + 4n &< 0 \\25n - n^2 + n &< 0 \\26n - n^2 &< 0 \\n(n-26) &> 0 \\n &> 26 \\\therefore n &= 27\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S_{27} &= \frac{27}{2} \left(2 \cdot 10 + (27-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)\right) \\&= \frac{27}{2} \left(20 - \frac{4}{5}(27-1)\right) \\&= \frac{27}{2} \left(20 - \frac{4}{5}(26)\right) \\&= \frac{27}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \\&= -\frac{54}{5}\end{aligned}$$

\therefore The first negative term is the 14th term

\therefore The first term where the sum of the terms becomes negative is the 27th term

\therefore The value of the sum of the terms when it becomes negative is $-\frac{54}{5}$

21. Given a polygon which all their internal angles are in AP. The common difference of this AP is 6° , the largest angle is 135° . How many sides does this polygon have?

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 135 \\d &= -6 \\\frac{n}{2} (2 \cdot 135 + (n-1) \cdot (-6)) &= 180(n-2) \\n(270 - 6(n-1)) &= 360(n-2) \\n(276 - 6n) &= 360n - 720 \\276n - 6n^2 &= 360n - 720 \\46n - n^2 &= 60n - 120 \\n^2 + 14n - 120 &= 0 \\(n+20)(n-6) &= 0 \\n &= -20 \text{ (invalid)} \\n &= 6 \\\therefore \text{The number of sides is } 6\end{aligned}$$

22. Given an AP which its 5th term is 3 and the sum of its first 10 terms is $26\frac{1}{4}$. Which term in this AP is 0?

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_5 &= a + (5-1)d = 3 \\a + 4d &= 3 \\S_{10} &= \frac{10}{2} (2a + (10-1)d) = 26\frac{1}{4} \\5(2a + 9d) &= 26\frac{1}{4} \\20(2a + 9d) &= 105 \\4(2a + 9d) &= 21 \\8a + 36d &= 21 \\8a + 32d &= 24 \\4d &= -3 \\d &= -\frac{3}{4} \\a &= 3 + \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4 \\&= 6 \\a_n &= 6 + (n-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) = 0 \\6 - \frac{3}{4}(n-1) &= 0 \\24 - 3n + 3 &= 0 \\3n &= 27 \\n &= 9\end{aligned}$$

23. Given that the sum of the first 6 terms of an AP is 96, and the sum of the first 20 terms is 3 times the sum of the first 10 terms of this AP. Find the first term and the 10th term of it.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_6 &= \frac{6}{2}(2a + (6-1)d) = 96 \\
 3(2a + 5d) &= 96 \\
 2a + 5d &= 32 \\
 S_{20} &= 3S_{10} \\
 \frac{20}{2}(2a + (20-1)d) &= 3 \cdot \frac{10}{2}(2a + (10-1)d) \\
 10(2a + 19d) &= 15(2a + 9d) \\
 2(2a + 19d) &= 3(2a + 9d) \\
 4a + 38d &= 6a + 27d \\
 2a - 11d &= 0 \\
 16d &= 32 \\
 d &= 2 \\
 a &= \frac{11 \cdot 2}{2} \\
 &= 11 \\
 a_{10} &= 11 + (10-1) \cdot 2 \\
 &= 29
 \end{aligned}$$

24. Given that $5^2 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 5^6 \cdot \dots \cdot 5^{2n} = (0.04)^{-28}$, find the value of n .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (0.04)^{-28} &= \frac{1}{25}^{-28} \\
 &= (5^{-2})^{-28} \\
 &= 5^{56} \\
 \therefore n^a \cdot n^b &= n^{a+b} \\
 2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 2n &= 56 \\
 S_n &= \frac{n}{2}(2 \cdot 2 + (n-1) \cdot 2) = 56 \\
 n(4 + 2(n-1)) &= 112 \\
 n(2 + 2n) &= 112 \\
 2n^2 + 2n &= 112 \\
 n^2 + n - 56 &= 0 \\
 (n+8)(n-7) &= 0 \\
 n &= -8 \text{ (invalid)} \\
 n &= 7
 \end{aligned}$$

25. Given that the 9th term of an AP is double the 5th term of it. Find the ratio of the sum of first 9 terms and the sum of first 5 terms of the AP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_9 &= 2a_5 \\
 a + (9-1)d &= 2(a + (5-1)d) \\
 a + 8d &= 2a + 8d \\
 a &= 0 \\
 S_9 : S_5 &= \frac{9}{2}(2a + a_9) : \frac{5}{2}(2a + a_5) \\
 &= \frac{9}{2}(2a + 2a_5) : \frac{5}{2}(2a + a_5) \\
 &= 9(a + a_5) : \frac{5}{2}(2a + a_5) \\
 \frac{S_9}{S_5} &= \frac{9(a + a_5)}{\frac{5}{2}(2a + a_5)} \\
 &= \frac{18(a + a_5)}{5(2a + a_5)} \\
 &= \frac{18 \cdot a_5}{5 \cdot a_5} \\
 &= \frac{18}{5} \\
 \therefore S_9 : S_5 &= 18 : 5
 \end{aligned}$$

12.3 Geometric Progression

The general formula of a geometric progression (GP) is given by

$$a_n = a_1 \cdot r^{n-1}$$

where a_1 is the first term, r is the common ratio, and n is the number of terms.

12.3.1 Practice 6

1. Find the 6th term of the GP 12, -18, 27, ...

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &= 12 \\
 r &= \frac{-18}{12} \\
 &= -\frac{3}{2} \\
 a_6 &= 12 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^{6-1} \\
 &= 12 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^5 \\
 &= 12 \cdot \left(-\frac{243}{32}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{729}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Find the number of terms of GP $\frac{1}{64} - \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{8} + \dots - 512$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &= \frac{1}{64} \\
 r &= \frac{-\frac{1}{32}}{\frac{1}{64}} \\
 &= -2 \\
 -512 &= \frac{1}{64}(-2)^{n-1} \\
 (-2)^9 &= \frac{1}{26}(-2)^{n-1} \\
 (-2)^{15} &= (-2)^{n-1} \\
 n-1 &= 15 \\
 n &= 16
 \end{aligned}$$

3. The 5th term of a GP is 3, and its 9th term is $\frac{1}{27}$, find the first term and the common ratio of this GP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_5 &= ar^4 = 3 \\
 a_9 &= ar^8 = \frac{1}{27} \\
 r^4 &= \frac{1}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{81} \\
 r &= \frac{1}{3} \\
 a_1 &= 3 \cdot 81 \\
 &= 243
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Find 5 numbers between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{128}$ such that these 7 numbers are in GP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \\
 n &= 7 \\
 \frac{1}{128} &= \frac{1}{2}r^{7-1} \\
 r^6 &= \frac{1}{64} \\
 r &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore These 5 numbers are $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{64}$

Geometric Mean

The geometric mean G of two numbers x and y is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{G}{x} &= \frac{G}{y} \\
 G^2 &= xy \\
 G &= \pm \sqrt{xy}
 \end{aligned}$$

12.3.2 Practice 7

Find the geometric mean of $\frac{27}{8}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 G &= \pm \sqrt[2]{\frac{27}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{3}} \\
 &= \pm \sqrt[2]{\frac{9}{4}} \\
 &= \pm \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Summation of Geometric Progression

The sum of n terms of a GP is given by

$$S_n = \frac{a_1(1-r^n)}{1-r} \quad (r \neq 1)$$

12.3.3 Practice 8

1. Find the sum of the first 8 terms of GP $3 + 6 + 12 + \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &= 3 \\
 r &= \frac{6}{3} \\
 &= 2 \\
 n &= 8 \\
 S_n &= \frac{3(1-2^8)}{1-2} \\
 &= \frac{3(1-256)}{1-2} \\
 &= 3 \cdot 255 \\
 &= 765
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Find the sum of the GP $1 + \sqrt{3} + 3 + \dots + 81$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 1 \\r &= \sqrt{3} \\81 &= 1 \cdot (\sqrt{3})^{n-1} \\3^4 &= (\sqrt{3})^{n-1} \\(\sqrt{3})^8 &= (\sqrt{3})^{n-1} \\n-1 &= 8 \\n &= 9 \\S_n &= \frac{1(1 - (\sqrt{3})^9)}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \\&= \frac{1 - 81\sqrt{3}}{1 - \sqrt{3}} \\&= \frac{(1 - 81\sqrt{3})(1 + \sqrt{3})}{-2} \\&= \frac{1 - 81\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - 243}{-2} \\&= \frac{-242 - 80\sqrt{3}}{-2} \\&= 121 + 40\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

3. Given that the sum of the first n terms of GP $4\frac{4}{5}, 1\frac{3}{5}, \frac{8}{15}, \dots$ is $7\frac{145}{729}$, find n .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= \frac{24}{5} \\r &= \frac{8}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{24} \\&= \frac{1}{3} \\S_n &= \frac{24}{5} \cdot \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{3})^n}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} \\ \frac{5248}{729} &= \frac{24}{5} \cdot \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{3})^n}{\frac{2}{3}} \\ \frac{5248}{729} \cdot \frac{5}{24} \cdot \frac{2}{3} &= 1 - (\frac{1}{3})^n \\ \frac{6560}{6561} &= 1 - (\frac{1}{3})^n \\ -\frac{1}{6561} &= -(\frac{1}{3})^n \\ (\frac{1}{3})^8 &= (\frac{1}{3})^n \\ n &= 8\end{aligned}$$

Summation of Infinite Geometric Progression

The sum of infinite GP is given by

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{a_1}{1-r} \quad (-1 < r < 1)$$

12.3.4 Practice 9

1. Find the sum of the following infinite GP.

(a) $16 + 8 + 4 + \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 16 \\r &= \frac{8}{16} \\&= \frac{1}{2} \\S_{\infty} &= \frac{16}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \\&= \frac{16}{\frac{1}{2}} \\&= 32\end{aligned}$$

(b) $18 - 12 + 8 + \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 18 \\r &= \frac{8}{-12} \\&= -\frac{2}{3} \\S_{\infty} &= \frac{18}{1 + \frac{2}{3}} \\&= \frac{18}{\frac{5}{3}} \\&= \frac{54}{5}\end{aligned}$$

(c) $1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{16} + \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 1 \\r &= \frac{9}{16} \cdot \frac{16}{9} \\&= \frac{3}{4} \\S_{\infty} &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} \\&= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} \\&= 4\end{aligned}$$

(d) $\sqrt{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
a_1 &= \sqrt{2} \\
r &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
S_\infty &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}}} \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}-1} \\
&= 2(\sqrt{2}+1)
\end{aligned}$$

2. Convert the following recurring decimals to fraction using the summation of infinite geometric series.

(a) $0.\bar{3}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
a_1 &= 0.3 \\
r &= 0.1 \\
S_\infty &= \frac{0.3}{1 - 0.1} \\
&= \frac{0.3}{0.9} \\
&= \frac{1}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 0.\bar{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(b) $0.5\bar{3}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
a_1 &= 0.03 \\
r &= 0.01 \\
S_\infty &= \frac{0.03}{1 - 0.01} \\
&= \frac{0.03}{0.99} \\
&= \frac{3}{99}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore 0.5\bar{3} &= \frac{5}{10} + \frac{3}{99} \\
&= \frac{53}{99}
\end{aligned}$$

12.3.5 Exercise 12.3

1. Find the 10th term of the GP 2, 4, 8, ...

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
a_1 &= 2 \\
r &= \frac{4}{2} \\
&= 2 \\
a_{10} &= 2 \cdot 2^{10-1} \\
&= 2 \cdot 512 \\
&= 1024
\end{aligned}$$

2. Find the 8th term of the GP 243, -162, 108, ...

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
a_1 &= 243 \\
r &= \frac{-162}{243} \\
&= -\frac{2}{3} \\
a_8 &= 243 \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{8-1} \\
&= 243 \cdot \left(-\frac{128}{2187}\right) \\
&= -\frac{128}{9}
\end{aligned}$$

3. Find the number of terms of the following GP.

(a) 8, 4, 2, 1, ..., $\frac{1}{64}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
a_1 &= 8 \\
r &= \frac{4}{8} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1}{64} &= 8 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \\
\frac{1}{512} &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \\
\frac{1}{2^9} &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \\
n-1 &= 9 \\
n &= 10
\end{aligned}$$

(b) 6, -18, 54, ..., -13122

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
a_1 &= 6 \\
r &= \frac{-18}{6} \\
&= -3 \\
-13122 &= 6 \cdot (-3)^{n-1} \\
-2187 &= (-3)^{n-1} \\
(-3)^7 &= (-3)^{n-1} \\
n-1 &= 7 \\
n &= 8
\end{aligned}$$

(c) $54, 36, 24, \dots, 3\frac{13}{81}$

Sol.

$$a_1 = 54$$

$$r = \frac{36}{54} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{256}{81} = 54 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{256}{81} \cdot \frac{1}{54} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{128}{2187} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^7 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$n - 1 = 7$$

$$n = 8$$

4. Given that the 2nd term of a GP is 12, and its 4th term is 108, find the first term and the common ratio of it.

Sol.

$$a_2 = ar = 12$$

$$a_4 = ar^3 = 108$$

$$r^2 = 9$$

$$r = \pm 3$$

$$a_1 = \pm 4$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 4, r = 3 \text{ or } a_1 = -4, r = -3$$

5. Given that the 3rd term of an GP is $1\frac{1}{3}$, and its 8th term is $-10\frac{1}{8}$. Find the 5th term of this AP.

Sol.

$$a_3 = ar^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$a_8 = ar^7 = -\frac{81}{8}$$

$$r^5 = -\frac{81}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{243}{32}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^5$$

$$r = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{9}$$

$$= \frac{16}{27}$$

$$a_5 = \frac{16}{27} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^4$$

$$= \frac{16}{27} \cdot \frac{81}{16}$$

$$= 3$$

6. Find the geometric mean of 2 and 18.

Sol.

$$G = \pm \sqrt[2]{2 \cdot 18}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt[2]{36}$$

$$= \pm 6$$

7. Given that $x+12$, $x+4$ and $x-2$ are in GP, find the value of x and the common ratio of this GP.

Sol.

$$x + 4 = \pm \sqrt{(x + 12)(x - 2)}$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 16 = x^2 + 10x - 24$$

$$2x = 40$$

$$x = 20$$

$$a_1 = 20 + 12 = 32$$

$$a_2 = 20 + 4 = 24$$

$$r = \frac{24}{32}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}$$

8. Find 3 numbers between 14 and 224 such that these 5 numbers are in GP.

Sol.

$$a_1 = 14$$

$$a_5 = 224$$

$$224 = 14 \cdot r^4$$

$$16 = r^4$$

$$(\pm 2)^4 = r^4$$

$$r = \pm 2$$

\therefore These 3 numbers are 28, 56, 112

or -28, 56, -112

9. Calculate the sum of the first 6 terms of the GP $2 + 6 + 18 + \dots$

Sol.

$$a_1 = 2$$

$$r = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$= 3$$

$$S_6 = \frac{2(1 - 3^6)}{1 - 3}$$

$$= \frac{2(1 - 729)}{-2}$$

$$= 728$$

10. Calculate the sum of the first 8 terms of the GP $32 - 16 + 8 - \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 32 \\r &= \frac{-16}{32} \\&= -\frac{1}{2} \\S_8 &= \frac{32(1 - (\frac{1}{2})^8)}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \\&= \frac{32(1 - \frac{1}{256})}{\frac{3}{2}} \\&= 32 \cdot \frac{255}{256} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \\&= \frac{85}{4}\end{aligned}$$

11. Find the sum of the GP $14 - 28 + 56 - \dots + 3584$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 14 \\r &= \frac{-28}{14} = -2 \\3584 &= 14 \cdot (-2)^{n-1} \\256 &= (-2)^{n-1} \\(-2)^8 &= (-2)^{n-1} \\n - 1 &= 8 \\n &= 9 \\S_9 &= \frac{14(1 - (-2)^9)}{1 - (-2)} \\&= \frac{14(1 + 512)}{3} \\&= \frac{14 \cdot 513}{3} \\&= 2394\end{aligned}$$

12. If the first term of a GP is 7, its common ratio is 3, and the sum of its terms is 847, find the number of terms and the last term of this GP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 7 \\r &= 3 \\S_n &= \frac{7(1 - 3^n)}{1 - 3} = 847 \\7(1 - 3^n) &= -1694 \\1 - 3^n &= -242 \\3^n &= 243 \\3^n &= 3^5 \\n &= 5 \\a_5 &= 7 \cdot 3^4 = 567\end{aligned}$$

13. Find the sum of the following infinite GP.

(a) $24 + 18 + 13\frac{1}{2} + \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 24 \\r &= \frac{18}{24} = \frac{3}{4} \\S_\infty &= \frac{24}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} \\&= \frac{24}{\frac{1}{4}} \\&= 96\end{aligned}$$

(b) $27 - 9 + 3 - 1 + \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 27 \\r &= \frac{-9}{27} = -\frac{1}{3} \\S_\infty &= \frac{27}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} \\&= \frac{27}{\frac{4}{3}} \\&= \frac{81}{4}\end{aligned}$$

(c) $2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{32} + \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 2 \\r &= \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{4} \\S_\infty &= \frac{2}{1 + \frac{1}{4}} \\&= \frac{2}{\frac{5}{4}} \\&= \frac{8}{5}\end{aligned}$$

14. Given an infinite GP which has a sum of 24 and first term of 30, find the common difference.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 30 \\S_\infty &= 24 \\24 &= \frac{30}{1 - r} \\24(1 - r) &= 30 \\24 - 24r &= 30 \\-24r &= 6 \\r &= -\frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

15. Convert the following recurring decimals into fractions.

(a) $0.\overline{45}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 0.45 \\ r &= 0.01 \\ S_\infty &= \frac{0.45}{1 - 0.01} \\ &= \frac{0.45}{0.99} \\ &= \frac{45}{99} \\ &= \frac{5}{11} \\ \therefore 0.\overline{45} &= \frac{5}{11} \end{aligned}$$

(b) $0.\overline{037}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 0.037 \\ r &= 0.001 \\ S_\infty &= \frac{0.037}{1 - 0.001} \\ &= \frac{0.037}{0.999} \\ &= \frac{37}{999} \\ &= \frac{1}{27} \\ \therefore 0.\overline{037} &= \frac{1}{27} \end{aligned}$$

(c) $0.2\overline{18}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 0.018 \\ r &= 0.01 \\ S_\infty &= \frac{0.018}{1 - 0.01} \\ &= \frac{0.018}{0.99} \\ &= \frac{18}{990} \\ &= \frac{1}{55} \\ \therefore 0.2\overline{18} &= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{55} \\ &= \frac{12}{55} \end{aligned}$$

(d) $1.\overline{3}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= 0.3 \\ r &= 0.1 \\ S_\infty &= \frac{0.3}{1 - 0.1} \\ &= \frac{0.3}{0.9} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \\ \therefore 1.\overline{3} &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

16. Three integers are in GP, summing up to 42 while accumulating up to 512, find these three integers.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 &= 42 \\ a_1 a_2 a_3 &= 512 \\ a_2 &= \pm \sqrt{a_1 a_3} \\ a_1 a_3 &= a_2^2 \\ a_2^3 &= 512 \\ a_2 &= \sqrt[3]{512} \\ &= 8 \\ a_1 a_3 &= 64 \\ a_3 &= \frac{64}{a_1} \\ a_1 + 8 + \frac{64}{a_1} &= 42 \\ a_1 + \frac{64}{a_1} &= 34 \\ a_1^2 + 64 &= 34a_1 \\ a_1^2 - 34a_1 + 64 &= 0 \\ (a_1 - 32)(a_1 - 2) &= 0 \\ a_1 &= 32 \text{ or } a_1 = 2 \\ \therefore \text{These three integers are } 2, 8, 32 \end{aligned}$$

17. The sum of first 6 term of a GP is 9 times the sum of first 3 terms. Find the common ratio.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_6 &= 9S_3 \\
 \frac{a(1-r^6)}{1-r} &= 9 \cdot \frac{a(1-r^3)}{1-r} \\
 a(1-r^6) &= 9a(1-r^3) \\
 1-r^6 &= 9(1-r^3) \\
 &= 9-9r^3 \\
 r^6-9r^3+8 &= 0 \\
 (r^3-8)(r^3-1) &= 0 \\
 r^3 &= 8 \text{ or } r^3 = 1 \\
 r &= 1 \text{ (invalid)} \\
 r &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

18. Given a GP, its first term is 16, last term is $\frac{1}{2}$ and its sum is $31\frac{1}{2}$, find its common ratio and number of terms.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &= 16 \\
 \frac{1}{2} &= 16r^{n-1} \\
 \frac{1}{32} &= r^{n-1} \\
 &= r^n \cdot \frac{1}{r} \\
 r^n &= \frac{r}{32} \\
 \frac{63}{2} &= \frac{16(1-r^n)}{1-r} \\
 63(1-r) &= 32(1-r^n) \\
 63-63r &= 32-32r^n \\
 -31 &= 32r^n-63r \\
 -31 &= r-63r \\
 -31 &= -62r \\
 r &= \frac{1}{2} \\
 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} &= \frac{1}{32} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \\
 n-1 &= 5 \\
 n &= 6
 \end{aligned}$$

19. Given a GP, its 3rd term is 6 less than its 2nd term, and its 2nd term is 9 less than its 1st term. Find the 4th term and the sum of the first 4 terms.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Let } x &= a_2 \\
 a_3 &= x-6 \\
 a_1 &= x+9 \\
 x &= \pm\sqrt{(x-6)(x+9)} \\
 x^2 &= x^2+3x-54 \\
 3x-54 &= 0 \\
 x &= 18 \\
 a_2 &= 18 \\
 a_1 &= 27 \\
 r &= \frac{12}{18} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \\
 a_4 &= 27 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \\
 &= 8 \\
 S_4 &= \frac{27(1-(\frac{16}{3})^4)}{1-\frac{2}{3}} \\
 &= \frac{27(1-\frac{8}{81})}{\frac{1}{3}} \\
 &= 81 \cdot \frac{65}{81} \\
 &= 65
 \end{aligned}$$

20. Given an infinite GP, its common ratio is positive and the sum of it is 9. The sum of the first two terms is 5, find the 4th term.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}S_{\infty} &= \frac{a}{1-r} = 9 \\a &= 9(1-r) \\&= 9-9r \\S_2 &= \frac{a(1-r^2)}{1-r} = 5 \\a-ar^2 &= 5-5r \\9-9r-(9-9r)r^2 &= 5-5r \\9-9r-9r^2+9r^3 &= 5-5r \\4-4r-9r^2+9r^3 &= 0 \\4(1-r)-9r^2(1-r) &= 0 \\(4-9r^2)(1-r) &= 0 \\(9r^2-4)(r-1) &= 0 \\(3r^2+2)(3r^2-2)(r-1) &= 0 \\r &= 1 \text{ (invalid)} \\r &= -\frac{2}{3} \text{ (invalid)} \\r &= \frac{2}{3} \\a &= 9(1-\frac{2}{3}) \\&= 3 \\a_4 &= 3(\frac{2}{3})^3 \\&= 3 \cdot \frac{8}{27} \\&= \frac{8}{9}\end{aligned}$$

21. If $x+1$, $x-2$, $\frac{1}{2}x$ are the first three terms of an infinite GP, find:

(a) The value of x

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x-2 &= \pm \sqrt{(x+1)(\frac{1}{2}x)} \\x^2-4x+4 &= \frac{1}{2}x(x+1) \\2x^2-8x+8 &= x^2+x \\x^2-9x+8 &= 0 \\(x-8)(x-1) &= 0 \\x &= 8 \text{ or } x = 1\end{aligned}$$

(b) The common ratio

Sol.

When $x = 8$,

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \frac{8-2}{8+1} \\&= \frac{6}{9} \\&= \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

When $x = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \frac{1-2}{1+1} \\&= -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(c) The sum of the GP

Sol.

When $x = 8$,

$$\begin{aligned}S_{\infty} &= \frac{a}{1-r} \\&= \frac{9}{1-\frac{2}{3}} \\&= 9 \cdot 3 \\&= 27\end{aligned}$$

When $x = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}S_{\infty} &= \frac{a}{1-r} \\&= \frac{2}{1+\frac{1}{2}} \\&= 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \\&= \frac{4}{3}\end{aligned}$$

12.4 Simple Summation of Special Series

Sum formula of natural number:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Sum formula of square of natural number:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

Sum formula of cube of natural number:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n k^3 = \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2$$

12.4.1 Practice 10

1. Find the sum of the following series.

(a) $\sum_{k=1}^8 3k$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=1}^8 3k &= 3 \sum_{k=1}^8 k \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{8(8+1)}{2} \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 9}{2} \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{72}{2} \\ &= 3 \cdot 36 \\ &= 108\end{aligned}$$

(b) $\sum_{k=1}^{12} k^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=1}^{12} k^2 &= \frac{12(12+1)(2 \cdot 12 + 1)}{6} \\ &= \frac{12 \cdot 13 \cdot 25}{6} \\ &= 650\end{aligned}$$

(c) $\sum_{k=3}^{10} (2k - 3)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=3}^{10} (2k - 3) &= 2 \sum_{k=3}^{10} k - \sum_{k=3}^{10} 3 \\ &= 2 \left[\sum_{k=1}^{10} k - \sum_{k=1}^2 k \right] - (30 - 6) \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{10(10+1)}{2} - \frac{2(2+1)}{2} \right] - 8 \\ &= 2(55 - 3) - 24 \\ &= 2 \cdot 52 - 24 \\ &= 104 - 24 \\ &= 80\end{aligned}$$

(d) $\sum_{k=7}^{13} 3k^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=7}^{13} 3k^2 &= 3 \left[\sum_{k=1}^{13} k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^6 k^2 \right] \\ &= 3 \cdot \left[\frac{13(13+1)(2 \cdot 13 + 1)}{6} - \frac{6(6+1)(2 \cdot 6 + 1)}{6} \right] \\ &= 3 \cdot \left[\frac{13 \cdot 14 \cdot 27}{6} - \frac{6 \cdot 7 \cdot 13}{6} \right] \\ &= 3 \cdot \left[\frac{4914}{6} - \frac{546}{6} \right] \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{4368}{6} \\ &= 3 \cdot 728 \\ &= 2184\end{aligned}$$

2. Given that the n th term of a series is $n(n+3)$, find the sum of the first 20 terms of the series.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=1}^{20} k(k+3) &= \sum_{k=1}^{20} k^2 + 3k \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{20} k^2 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^{20} k \\ &= \frac{20(20+1)(2 \cdot 20 + 1)}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{20(20+1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{20 \cdot 21 \cdot 41}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{20 \cdot 21}{2} \\ &= 2870 + 630 \\ &= 3500\end{aligned}$$

3. Find the sum of series $1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 5 + \dots + n(n+2)$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+2) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 2k \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + 2 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + n(n+1) \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1) + 6n(n+1)}{6} \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+7)}{6} \end{aligned}$$

12.4.2 Exercise 12.4

1. Find the sum of the following series.

(a) $\sum k = 1^8 5k^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^8 5k^2 &= 5 \sum_{k=1}^8 k^2 \\ &= 5 \cdot \frac{8(8+1)(2 \cdot 8 + 1)}{6} \\ &= 5 \cdot \frac{8 \cdot 9 \cdot 17}{6} \\ &= 5 \cdot \frac{1368}{6} \\ &= 5 \cdot 204 \\ &= 1020 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\sum_{k=1}^9 k^3$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^9 k^3 &= \left[\frac{9(9+1)}{2} \right]^2 \\ &= 45^2 \\ &= 2025 \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\sum_{n=1}^{10} (3n-5)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{10} (3n-5) &= 3 \sum_{n=1}^{10} n - 5 \sum_{n=1}^{10} 1 \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{10(10+1)}{2} - 5 \cdot 10 \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} - 5 \cdot 10 \\ &= 3 \cdot 55 - 50 \\ &= 3 \cdot 5 - 50 \\ &= 165 - 50 \\ &= 115 \end{aligned}$$

(d) $\sum_{k=3}^6 2k^3$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=3}^6 2k^3 &= 2 \sum_{k=3}^6 k^3 \\ &= 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^6 k^3 - \sum_{k=1}^2 k^3 \right) \\ &= 2 \left\{ \left[\frac{6(6+1)}{2} \right]^2 - \left[\frac{2(2+1)}{2} \right]^2 \right\} \\ &= 2(21^2 - 3^2) \\ &= 2(441 - 9) \\ &= 2 \cdot 432 \\ &= 864 \end{aligned}$$

(e) $\sum_{k=6}^{10} (2k^2 + 3)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=6}^{10} (2k^2 + 3) &= 2 \sum_{k=6}^{10} k^2 + 3 \sum_{k=6}^{10} 1 \\ &= 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^{10} k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^5 k^2 \right) + 3 \cdot (10 - 5) \\ &= 2 \cdot \left[\frac{10 \cdot 11 \cdot 21}{6} - \frac{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 11}{6} \right] + 3 \cdot 5 \\ &= 2 \cdot \left[\frac{2310}{6} - \frac{330}{6} \right] + 3 \cdot 5 \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1980}{6} + 3 \cdot 5 \\ &= 2 \cdot 330 + 3 \cdot 5 \\ &= 660 + 15 \\ &= 675 \end{aligned}$$

(f) $\sum_{n=11}^{15} (n^2 + 2n)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=11}^{15} (n^2 + 2n) \\ &= \sum_{n=11}^{15} n^2 + 2 \sum_{n=11}^{15} n \\ &= \left[\sum_{n=1}^{15} n^2 - \sum_{n=1}^{10} n^2 \right] \\ & \quad + 2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{15} n - \sum_{n=1}^{10} n \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{15 \cdot 16 \cdot 31}{6} - \frac{10 \cdot 11 \cdot 21}{6} \right] \\ & \quad + 2 \left[\frac{15 \cdot 16}{2} - \frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} \right] \\ &= 985 \end{aligned}$$

(g) $\sum_{n=2}^6 n(n^2 - n + 1)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=2}^6 n(n^2 - n + 1) \\ &= \sum_{n=2}^6 n^3 - \sum_{n=2}^6 n^2 + \sum_{n=2}^6 n \\ &= \left[\sum_{n=1}^6 n^3 - \sum_{n=1}^1 n^3 \right] - \left[\sum_{n=1}^6 n^2 - \sum_{n=1}^1 n^2 \right] \\ & \quad + \left[\sum_{n=1}^6 n - \sum_{n=1}^1 n \right] \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{6 \cdot 7}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1 \cdot 2}{2} \right)^2 \right] \\ & \quad - \left(\frac{6 \cdot 7 \cdot 13}{6} - \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{6} \right) \\ & \quad + \left(\frac{6 \cdot 7}{2} - \frac{1 \cdot 2}{2} \right) \\ &= 21^2 - 1^2 - (7 \cdot 13 - 1) + (3 \cdot 7 - 1) \\ &= 440 - 90 + 20 \\ &= 370 \end{aligned}$$

2. Given that the n th term of a series is $3n^2 + n$, find the sum of the first 10 terms of the series.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{10} 3n^2 + n &= 3 \sum_{n=1}^{10} n^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{10} n \\ &= 3 \left(\frac{10 \cdot 11 \cdot 21}{6} \right) + \left(\frac{10 \cdot 11}{2} \right) \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{2310}{6} + \frac{110}{2} \\ &= 3 \cdot 385 + 55 \\ &= 1210 \end{aligned}$$

3. Find the sum of first n th term of series $1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 7 + 3 \cdot 11 + \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^n n \cdot (4n - 1) \\ &= 4 \sum_{n=1}^n n^2 - \sum_{n=1}^n n \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right) - \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{4n(n+1)(2n+1) - 3n(n+1)}{6} \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(8n+1)}{6} \end{aligned}$$

4. Find the sum for the series $1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + 15^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^8 (2n-1)^2 &= \sum_{n=1}^8 (4n^2 - 4n + 1) \\ &= 4 \sum_{n=1}^8 n^2 - 4 \sum_{n=1}^8 n + \sum_{n=1}^8 1 \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{8 \cdot 9 \cdot 17}{6} \right) - 4 \left(\frac{8 \cdot 9}{2} \right) + 8 \\ &= 4 \cdot 204 - 4 \cdot 36 + 8 \\ &= 816 - 144 + 8 \\ &= 680 \end{aligned}$$

12.5 Revision Exercise 12

1. Express the following series in form of \sum .

(a) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{6} + \dots + \frac{49}{50}$

Sol.

$$a_1 = \frac{2 \cdot 1 - 1}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{2 \cdot 2 - 1}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{2 \cdot 3 - 1}{2 \cdot 3}$$

\vdots

$$a_{25} = \frac{2 \cdot 25 - 1}{2 \cdot 25}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{6} + \dots + \frac{49}{50} = \sum_{n=1}^{25} \frac{2n-1}{2n}$$

(b) $6 - 7 + 8 - 9 + \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= (-1)^6 \cdot 6 \\a_2 &= (-1)^7 \cdot 7 \\a_3 &= (-1)^8 \cdot 8 \\&\vdots \\a_n &= (-1)^n \cdot n \\ \therefore 6 - 7 + 8 - 9 + \dots &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n\end{aligned}$$

(c) $2 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 9 + \dots + 15 \cdot 31$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= (1+1)(2 \cdot 1 + 3) \\a_2 &= (2+1)(2 \cdot 2 + 3) \\a_3 &= (3+1)(2 \cdot 3 + 3) \\&\vdots \\a_{14} &= (14+1)(2 \cdot 14 + 3) \\ \therefore 2 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 9 + \dots + 15 \cdot 31 \\&= \sum_{n=1}^{14} (n+1)(2n+3)\end{aligned}$$

2. Given a general formula $a_n = \frac{3^n}{2n-3}$, state the first 5 terms of the sequence.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= \frac{3^1}{2 \cdot 1 - 3} = -3 \\a_2 &= \frac{3^2}{2 \cdot 2 - 3} = 9 \\a_3 &= \frac{3^3}{2 \cdot 3 - 3} = 9 \\a_4 &= \frac{3^4}{2 \cdot 4 - 3} = \frac{81}{5} \\a_5 &= \frac{3^5}{2 \cdot 5 - 3} = \frac{243}{7}\end{aligned}$$

3. Express the series $\sum_{k=1}^{10} (2k^2 - 3)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}&\sum_{k=1}^{10} (2k^2 - 3) \\&= (2 \cdot 1^2 - 3) + (2 \cdot 2^2 - 3) + (2 \cdot 3^2 - 3) \\&\quad + (2 \cdot 4^2 - 3) + (2 \cdot 5^2 - 3) + (2 \cdot 6^2 - 3) \\&\quad + (2 \cdot 7^2 - 3) + (2 \cdot 8^2 - 3) + (2 \cdot 9^2 - 3) \\&\quad + (2 \cdot 10^2 - 3) \\&= -1 + 5 + 15 + 29 + 47 + 69 + 95 + 125 \\&\quad + 159 + 197\end{aligned}$$

4. State the first term, last term and the number of terms of the series $\sum_{k=3}^7 (3^k - 2^k - k)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_3 &= 3^3 - 2^3 - 3 = 27 - 8 - 3 = 16 \\a_7 &= 3^7 - 2^7 - 7 = 2187 - 128 - 7 = 2052 \\n &= 5\end{aligned}$$

5. Find the number of terms of the AP $-4 - 2\frac{3}{4} - 112 - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + 16$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a &= -4 \\d &= \frac{5}{4} \\16 &= -4 + (n-1)\frac{5}{4} \\20 &= \frac{5}{4}(n-1) \\5n - 5 &= 80 \\5n &= 85 \\n &= 17\end{aligned}$$

6. If $x+1$, $2x+1$, $x-3$ are the first 3 terms of AP, find:

- (a) The value of x

Sol.

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

- (b) Sum from the 10th term to the 20th term

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= -1 \\a_2 &= -3 \\r &= -2 \\S &= S_{20} - S_9 \\&= \frac{20}{2}(-2 + (20-1)(-2)) \\&\quad - \frac{9}{2}(-2 + (9-1)(-2)) \\&= 10 \cdot (-40) - 9 \cdot (-9) \\&= -400 + 81 \\&= -319\end{aligned}$$

7. Find 4 numbers between 28 and -12 such that these 6 numbers form an AP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 28 \\a_n &= -12 \\n &= 6 \\-12 &= 28 + 5d \\5d &= 40 \\d &= 8\end{aligned}$$

\therefore These 4 numbers are $-4, 4, 12, 20$

8. Find the sum of the following AP.

(a) $7 + 11 + 15 + \dots$ up to the 10th term

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 7 \\d &= 4 \\n &= 10 \\S_{10} &= \frac{10}{2}(2 \cdot 7 + (10 - 1)4) \\&= 5(14 + 36) \\&= 250\end{aligned}$$

(b) $20 + 18\frac{1}{2} + 17 + \dots$ up to the 16th term

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 20 \\d &= -\frac{3}{2} \\n &= 16 \\S_{16} &= \frac{16}{2}(2 \cdot 20 + (16 - 1)(-\frac{3}{2})) \\&= 8(40 - \frac{45}{2}) \\&= 8 \cdot \frac{35}{2} \\&= 140\end{aligned}$$

(c) $2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2} + \dots + 13\sqrt{2}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 2\sqrt{2} \\d &= \sqrt{2} \\n &= 12 \\S_{12} &= \frac{12}{2}(2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} + (12 - 1)\sqrt{2}) \\&= 6(4\sqrt{2} + 11\sqrt{2}) \\&= 6 \cdot 15\sqrt{2} \\&= 90\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

9. Given an AP which the sum of the first n terms $S_n = n(1 + 2n)$, find:

(a) First term

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{n}{2}(2a + (n - 1)d) &= n(1 + 2n) \\n(2a + (n - 1)d) &= 2n(1 + 2n) \\2an + dn^2 - dn &= 2n - 4n^2 \\(2a - d)n + dn^2 &= 2n - 4n^2\end{aligned}$$

Comparing both sides,

$$a = 3$$

$$d = 4$$

(b) Common Difference

Sol.

According to the sol. of (a),

$$d = 4$$

(c) Sum of the first 20 terms.

Sol.

According to the sol. of (a),

$$a = 3$$

$$d = 4$$

$$n = 20$$

$$\begin{aligned}S_{20} &= \frac{20}{2}(2 \cdot 3 + (20 - 1)4) \\&= 10(6 + 76) \\&= 10 \cdot 82 \\&= 820\end{aligned}$$

10. Given an AP $33 + 27 + 21 + \dots$

(a) If the first sum of the first n terms is 105, find the value of n .

Sol.

$$a_1 = 33$$

$$d = -6$$

$$105 = \frac{n}{2}(2 \cdot 33 + (n - 1) \cdot (-6))$$

$$210 = n(66 - (n - 1)6)$$

$$35 = 11n - n^2 + n$$

$$n^2 - 12n + 35 = 0$$

$$(n - 7)(n - 5) = 0$$

$$n = 7 \text{ or } n = 5$$

(b) If the sum of the first n terms is negative value, find the minimum value of n .

Sol.

$$a_1 = 33$$

$$d = -6$$

$$\frac{n}{2}(2 \cdot 33 + (n-1) \cdot (-6)) < 0$$

$$n(66 - 6n + 6) < 0$$

$$12n - n^2 < 0$$

$$n(12 - n) < 0$$

$$n > 12$$

\therefore The minimum value of n is 13

11. Find the sum of the numbers between 150 and 300 that are multiple of both 5 and 3.

Sol.

$$a_1 = 165$$

$$a_n = 285$$

$$d = 15$$

$$285 = 165 + (n-1) \cdot 15$$

$$8 = n - 1$$

$$n = 9$$

$$S_9 = \frac{9}{2}(2 \cdot 165 + (9-1) \cdot 15)$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \cdot 450$$

$$= 2025$$

12. Find the sum of all the numbers between 100 and 200 that can be divided by 2 or 3.

Sol.

$$a_1 = 102$$

$$a_n = 198$$

When $d = 2$,

$$198 = 102 + (n-1) \cdot 2$$

$$48 = n - 1$$

$$n = 49$$

$$S_{49} = \frac{49}{2}(2 \cdot 102 + (49-1) \cdot 2)$$

$$= \frac{49}{2} \cdot (204 + 96)$$

$$= 7350$$

When $d = 3$,

$$198 = 102 + (n-1) \cdot 3$$

$$32 = n - 1$$

$$n = 33$$

$$S_{33} = \frac{33}{2}(2 \cdot 102 + (33-1) \cdot 3)$$

$$= \frac{33}{2} \cdot (204 + 96)$$

$$= 4950$$

When $d = 6$,

$$198 = 102 + (n-1) \cdot 6$$

$$16 = n - 1$$

$$n = 17$$

$$S_{17} = \frac{17}{2}(2 \cdot 102 + (17-1) \cdot 6)$$

$$= \frac{17}{2} \cdot (204 + 96)$$

$$= 2550$$

$$\therefore S = 7350 + 4950 - 2550$$

$$= 9750$$

13. Find the sum of the numbers between 50 and 100 that cannot be divided by 5.

Sol.

When $d = 1$,

$$a_1 = 51$$

$$a_n = 99$$

$$99 = 51 + (n - 1) \cdot 1$$

$$48 = n - 1$$

$$n = 49$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{49} &= \frac{49}{2}(2 \cdot 51 + (49 - 1) \cdot 1) \\ &= \frac{49}{2} \cdot (102 + 48) \\ &= 3675 \end{aligned}$$

When $d = 5$,

$$a_1 = 55$$

$$a_n = 95$$

$$95 = 55 + (n - 1) \cdot 5$$

$$8 = n - 1$$

$$n = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_9 &= \frac{9}{2}(2 \cdot 55 + (9 - 1) \cdot 5) \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \cdot (110 + 40) \\ &= 675 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= 3675 - 675 \\ &= 3000 \end{aligned}$$

14. Which term is the first negative term of the AP $20 + 16\frac{1}{4} + 12\frac{1}{2} + \dots$?

Sol.

$$a_1 = 20$$

$$d = -\frac{15}{4}$$

$$a_n = 20 - (n - 1) \cdot \frac{15}{4} < 0$$

$$80 - 15(n - 1) < 0$$

$$16 - 3n + 3 < 0$$

$$3n > 19$$

$$n > 6\frac{1}{3}$$

\therefore The first negative term is 7

15. Three numbers are in AP, their sum is 15 while the sum of the square of these numbers is 83. Find these three numbers.

Sol.

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 15$$

$$a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = 83$$

$$a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2$$

$$a_1 + a_3 = 2a_2$$

$$3a_2 = 15$$

$$a_2 = 5$$

$$a_3 = 10 - a_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1^2 + a_3^2 &= 83 - 25 \\ &= 58 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1^2 + (10 - a_1)^2 = 58$$

$$a_1^2 + 100 - 20a_1 + a_1^2 = 58$$

$$2a_1^2 - 20a_1 + 100 = 58$$

$$2a_1^2 - 20a_1 + 42 = 0$$

$$a_1^2 - 10a_1 + 21 = 0$$

$$(a_1 - 7)(a_1 - 3) = 0$$

$$a_1 = 7 \text{ or } a_1 = 3$$

\therefore The three numbers are 7, 5, 3

16. Find the sum of the series $18^2 - 17^2 + 16^2 - 15^2 + 14^2 - 13^2 + \dots + 2^2 - 1^2$

Sol.

$$18^2 - 17^2 + 16^2 - 15^2 + \dots + 2^2 - 1^2$$

$$= (18^2 - 17^2) + (16^2 - 15^2) + \dots + (2^2 - 1^2)$$

$$= ((2 \cdot 9)^2 - (2 \cdot 9 - 1)^2) + ((2 \cdot 8)^2 - (2 \cdot 8 - 1)^2)$$

$$+ \dots + ((2 \cdot 1)^2 - (2 \cdot 1 - 1)^2)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^9 [(2n)^2 - (2n - 1)^2]$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^9 (4n - 1)$$

$$= 4 \sum_{n=1}^9 n - \sum_{n=1}^9 1$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{9 \cdot 10}{2} - 9$$

$$= 180 - 9$$

$$= 171$$

17. State the general formula of the series $20, -10, 5, -2\frac{1}{2}, \dots$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= 20 \\ r &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ a_n &= 20\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}\end{aligned}$$

18. Given three integers $x-3$, $x+1$, $4x-2$ that are in GP. If the sum of this GP is S , common ratio is r , find the value of $S+r$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x+1 &= \pm\sqrt{(x-3)(4x-2)} \\ x^2+2x+1 &= 4x^2-14x+6 \\ 3x^2-16x+5 &= 0 \\ (3x-1)(x-5) &= 0 \\ x &= 5 \text{ or } x = \frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= x-3 = 5-3 = 2 \\ a_2 &= x+1 = 5+1 = 6 \\ a_3 &= 4x-2 = 4(5)-2 = 18\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S &= a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \\ &= 2 + 6 + 18 \\ &= 26\end{aligned}$$

$$r = \frac{a_3}{a_2} = \frac{18}{6} = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore S+r &= 26+3 \\ &= 29\end{aligned}$$

19. Find the geometric mean of $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}G &= \pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5}} \\ &= \pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{15}} \\ &= \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \\ &= \pm\frac{\sqrt{15}}{15}\end{aligned}$$

20. Find 5 numbers between $-\frac{1}{4}$ and $-\frac{1}{256}$ such that these 7 numbers form a GP.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= -\frac{1}{4} \\ n &= 7 \\ -\frac{1}{256} &= -\frac{1}{4}r^6 \\ \frac{1}{64} &= r^6 \\ \left(\pm\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 &= r^6 \\ r &= \pm\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{When } r = \frac{1}{2},$$

These 5 numbers are

$$\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{32}, \frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{128}$$

$$\text{When } r = -\frac{1}{2},$$

These 5 numbers are

$$\frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{32}, -\frac{1}{64}, \frac{1}{128}$$

21. Find the sum of the series $\sum_{n=5}^{15} n^2(3n+1)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=5}^{15} n^2(3n+1) &= \sum_{n=5}^{15} n^3 + \sum_{n=5}^{15} 3n^2 \\ &= 3 \sum_{n=5}^{15} n^3 + \sum_{n=5}^{15} n^2 \\ &= 3 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{15} n^3 - \sum_{n=1}^4 n^3 \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\sum_{n=1}^{15} n^2 - \sum_{n=1}^4 n^2 \right] \\ &= 3 \left[\left(\frac{15 \cdot 16}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{4 \cdot 5}{2} \right)^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{15 \cdot 16 \cdot 31}{6} - \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9}{6} \right] \\ &= 3 \left[(15 \cdot 8)^2 - (2 \cdot 5)^2 \right] \\ &\quad + 1240 - 30 \\ &= 3(14400 - 100) + 1210 \\ &= 42900 + 1210 \\ &= 44110\end{aligned}$$

22. Find the sum of the series $5^2 + 7^2 + 9^2 + \dots + 25^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}& \sum_{n=1}^{11} (2n+3)^2 \\&= \sum_{n=1}^{11} 4n^2 + 12n + 9 \\&= 4 \sum_{n=1}^{11} n^2 + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{11} n + 11 \\&= 4 \left[\frac{11 \cdot 12 \cdot 23}{6} \right] + 12 \left[\frac{11 \cdot 12}{2} \right] + 99 \\&= 2024 + 792 + 99 \\&= 2915\end{aligned}$$

23. Find the sum of the series $2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 12 + 4 \cdot 27 + \dots + (n+1) \cdot 3n^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}& \sum_{n=1}^n (n+1)3n^2 \\&= \sum_{n=1}^n 3n^3 + \sum_{n=1}^n 3n^2 \\&= 3 \left[\sum_{n=1}^n n^3 + \sum_{n=1}^n n^2 \right] \\&= 3 \left[\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right] \\&= 3 \left[\frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} + \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right] \\&= 3 \left[\frac{3n^2(n+1)^2 + 2n(n+1)(2n+1)}{12} \right] \\&= \frac{n(n+1) [3n^2 + 3n + 4n + 2]}{4} \\&= \frac{n(n+1) [3n^2 + 7n + 2]}{4} \\&= \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(3n+1)}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Chapter 13

System of Equations

13.1 System of Equations with Two Variables

13.1.1 Practice 1

Solve the following system of equations.

1.

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y = 11 \\ xy = -5 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y = 11 & (1) \\ xy = -5 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{x} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (1)} \Rightarrow 2x - \frac{15}{x} = 11$$

$$2x^2 - 15 = 11x$$

$$2x^2 - 11x - 15 = 0$$

$$(2x - 5)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 3 \text{ into (2)} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{Sub } x = \frac{5}{2} \text{ into (2)} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -2$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = -\frac{5}{3} \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = \frac{5}{2} \\ y = -2 \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y = 5 \\ x^2 - 2xy = 8 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y = 5 & (1) \\ x^2 - 2xy = 8 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$3(1) \Rightarrow y = 5 - 3x \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (2)} \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x(5 - 3x) = 8$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 6x^2 = 8$$

$$7x^2 - 10x + 8 = 0$$

$$(7x + 4)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{4}{7} \text{ or } x = 2$$

$$\text{Sub } x = -\frac{4}{7} \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = 5 - 3\left(-\frac{4}{7}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{47}{7}$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 2 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = -1$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -\frac{4}{7} \\ y = \frac{47}{7} \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

13.1.2 Exercise 13.1

Solve the following system of equations.

1.

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 1 \\ xy = 6 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 1 & (1) \\ xy = 6 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow y = x - 1 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (2)} \Rightarrow x(x - 1) = 6$$

$$x^2 - x = 6$$

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

$$(x + 2)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$x = -2 \text{ or } x = 3$$

$$\text{Sub } x = -2 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = -2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -3$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 3 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = 3 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ y = -3 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} 3x - y = 4 \\ xy = 4 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 3x - y = 4 & (1) \\ xy = 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow y = 3x - 4 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (2)} \Rightarrow x(3x - 4) = 4$$

$$3x^2 - 4x = 4$$

$$3x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = 2$$

$$\text{Sub } x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = 3\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -6$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 2 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = 3(2) - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -\frac{2}{3} \\ y = -6 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

3.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 4y = -39 \\ xy = 30 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 4y = -39 & (1) \\ xy = 30 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow y = \frac{30}{x} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (1)} \Rightarrow 3x + 4\frac{30}{x} = -39$$

$$3x^2 + 120 = -39x$$

$$3x^2 + 39x + 120 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 13x + 40 = 0$$

$$(x + 5)(x + 8) = 0$$

$$x = -5 \text{ or } x = -8$$

$$\text{Sub } x = -5 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = \frac{30}{-5} - 39$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -6$$

$$\text{Sub } x = -8 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = \frac{30}{-8} - 39$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{15}{4}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -5 \\ y = -6 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = -8 \\ y = -\frac{15}{4} \end{cases}$$

4.

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x + 3 \\ y = x^2 - 2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} y = 2x + 3 & (1) \\ y = x^2 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) = (2) \Rightarrow 2x + 3 = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x + 1)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1 \text{ or } x = 3$$

$$\text{Sub } x = -1 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = 2(-1) + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 3 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = 2(3) + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 9$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 9 \end{cases}$$

5.

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 1 & (1) \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow x = y + 1 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (2)} \Rightarrow (y + 1)^2 + y^2 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + 2y + 1 + y^2 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 + 2y = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + y = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + y - 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y + 4)(y - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -4 \text{ or } y = 3$$

$$\text{Sub } y = -4 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow x = -4 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -3$$

$$\text{Sub } y = 3 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow x = 3 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ y = -4 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$$

6.

$$\begin{cases} 5x - y = 3 \\ y^2 - 6x^2 = 25 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 5x - y = 3 & (1) \\ y^2 - 6x^2 = 25 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow y = 5x - 3 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (2)} \Rightarrow (5x - 3)^2 - 6x^2 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 - 30x + 9$$

$$- 6x^2 = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow 19x^2 - 30x + 16 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (19x + 8)(x - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{8}{19} \text{ or } x = 2$$

$$\text{Sub } x = -\frac{8}{19} \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = 5\left(-\frac{8}{19}\right) - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{97}{19}$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 2 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = 7$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -\frac{8}{19} \\ y = -\frac{97}{19} \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 7 \end{cases}$$

7.

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 3 \\ (x + 2)(y + 3) = 12 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 3 & (1) \\ (x + 2)(y + 3) = 12 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow x = 3 - y \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (2)} \Rightarrow (3 - y + 2)(y + 3) = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow (5 - y)(y + 3) = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 5y + 15 - y^2 - 3y = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y - y^2 = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 2y - 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y + 1)(y - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -1 \text{ or } y = 3$$

$$\text{Sub } y = -1 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$\text{Sub } y = 3 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$$

8.

$$\begin{cases} 5x - 6y = -1 \\ 25x^2 + 36y^2 = 61 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 5x - 6y = -1 & (1) \\ 25x^2 + 36y^2 = 61 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow y = \frac{5x + 1}{6} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (2)} \Rightarrow 25x^2 + 36\left(\frac{5x + 1}{6}\right)^2$$

$$= 61$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 + 36\left(\frac{5x + 1}{6}\right)^2$$

$$+ 36 = 61$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 + 25x^2 + 10x$$

$$+ 1 = 61$$

$$\Rightarrow 50x^2 + 10x = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (5x + 6)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{6}{5} \text{ or } x = 1$$

$$\text{Sub } x = -\frac{6}{5} \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = \frac{5\left(-\frac{6}{5}\right) + 1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 1 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow y = \frac{5(1) + 1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{6}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -\frac{6}{5} \\ y = -\frac{5}{6} \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

9.

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y = 5 \\ 2x^2 + 21xy + 27y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y = 5 & (1) \\ 2x^2 + 21xy + 27y^2 = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) &\Rightarrow x = 5 - 4y & (3) \\
 \text{Sub (3) into (2)} &\Rightarrow 2(5 - 4y)^2 + 21(5 - 4y)y \\
 &\quad + 27y^2 = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow 2(25 - 40y + 16y^2) \\
 &\quad + 105y - 84y^2 + 27y^2 = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow 50 - 80y + 32y^2 + 105y \\
 &\quad - 57y^2 = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow 25y^2 - 25y - 50 = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow y^2 - y - 2 = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow (y + 1)(y - 2) = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow y = -1 \text{ or } y = 2 \\
 \text{Sub } y = -1 \text{ into (1)} &\Rightarrow x = 5 - 4(-1) = 9 \\
 \text{Sub } y = 2 \text{ into (1)} &\Rightarrow x = 5 - 4(2) = -3 \\
 \\
 \therefore &\begin{cases} x = 9 \\ y = -1 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) &\Rightarrow 10x - 3y = 25 & (3) \\
 (2) &\Rightarrow x = \frac{2y + 3}{y - 2} & (4) \\
 \text{Sub (4) into (3)} &\Rightarrow 10\left(\frac{2y + 3}{y - 2}\right) - 3y = 25 \\
 &\Rightarrow 10(2y + 3) - 3y(y - 2) \\
 &\quad = 25(y - 2) \\
 &\Rightarrow 20y + 30 - 3y^2 + 6y \\
 &\quad = 25y - 50 \\
 &\Rightarrow 3y^2 - y - 80 = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow (y + 5)(3y - 16) = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow y = -5 \text{ or } y = \frac{16}{3} \\
 \text{Sub } y = -5 \text{ into (1)} &\Rightarrow 10x - 3(-5) = 25 \\
 &\Rightarrow 10x + 15 = 25 \\
 &\Rightarrow 10x = 10 \\
 &\Rightarrow x = 1 \\
 \text{Sub } y = \frac{16}{3} \text{ into (1)} &\Rightarrow 10x - 3\left(\frac{16}{3}\right) = 25 \\
 &\Rightarrow 10x = 41 \\
 &\Rightarrow x = \frac{41}{10} \\
 \\
 \therefore &\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -5 \end{cases} \text{ or } \begin{cases} x = \frac{41}{10} \\ y = \frac{16}{3} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

10.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{10} = \frac{5}{6} \\ x(y - 2) = 2y + 3 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad &\begin{cases} \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{10} = \frac{5}{6} \\ x(y - 2) = 2y + 3 \end{cases} \\
 (2) \quad &
 \end{aligned}$$

13.2 System of Equations with Three Variables

13.2.1 Practice 2

Solve the system of equation

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - z = -5 \\ 2x - y + z = 6 \\ x - y - 3z = -3 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad &\begin{cases} x + 2y - z = -5 \\ 2x - y + z = 6 \\ x - y - 3z = -3 \end{cases} \\
 (2) \quad &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \cdot 3 &\Rightarrow 3x + 6y - 3z = -15 & (4) \\
(2) \cdot 3 &\Rightarrow 6x - 3y + 3z = 18 & (5) \\
(3) + (5) &\Rightarrow 7x - 4y = 15 & (6) \\
(4) + (5) &\Rightarrow 9x + 3y = 3 & (7) \\
(6) \cdot 3 &\Rightarrow 21x - 12y = 45 & (8) \\
(7) \cdot 4 &\Rightarrow 36x + 12y = 12 & (9) \\
(8) + (9) &\Rightarrow 57x = 57 & (10) \\
&\Rightarrow x = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 1 \text{ into (7)} \Rightarrow -4y = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -2$$

$$\text{Sub } y \text{ and } x \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow -z = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 2$$

$$\therefore x = 1, y = -2, z = 2$$

13.2.2 Exercise 13.2

Solve the following system of equations.

1.

$$\begin{cases}
x + y - z = 1 \\
2x - 3y + z = 0 \\
2x + y + 2z = 5
\end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases}
x + y - z = 1 & (1) \\
2x - 3y + z = 0 & (2) \\
2x + y + 2z = 5 & (3)
\end{cases}$$

$$(1) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 2x + 2y - 2z = 2 \quad (4)$$

$$(4) - (3) \Rightarrow y - 4z = -3 \quad (5)$$

$$(3) - (2) \Rightarrow 4y + z = 5 \quad (6)$$

$$(5) \cdot 4 \Rightarrow 4y - 16z = -12 \quad (7)$$

$$(6) - (7) \Rightarrow 17z = 17$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 1$$

$$\text{Sub } z = 1 \text{ into (5)} \Rightarrow y = 1$$

$$\text{Sub } y \text{ and } z \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\therefore x = 1, y = 1, z = 1$$

2.

$$\begin{cases}
x - 2y = 5 \\
2x + y - 3z = 8 \\
x + 4y - z = 0
\end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases}
x - 2y = 5 & (1) \\
2x + y - 3z = 8 & (2) \\
x + 4y - z = 0 & (3)
\end{cases}$$

$$(3) \cdot 3 \Rightarrow 3x + 12y - 3z = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$(4) - (2) \Rightarrow x + 11y = -8 \quad (5)$$

$$(5) - (1) \Rightarrow 13y = -13$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -1$$

$$\text{Sub } y = -1 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow x + 2 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 3$$

$$\text{and } y = -1 \text{ into (2)} \Rightarrow -3z = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow z = -1$$

$$\therefore x = 3, y = -1, z = -1$$

3.

$$\begin{cases}
x + y = z - 5 \\
y + z = x - 3 \\
z + x = y + 1
\end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases}
x + y = z - 5 & (1) \\
y + z = x - 3 & (2) \\
z + x = y + 1 & (3)
\end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow x + y - z = -5 \quad (4)$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow -x + y + z = -3 \quad (5)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow x - y + z = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$(4) + (5) \Rightarrow 2y = -8$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -4$$

$$(5) + (6) \Rightarrow 2z = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow z = -1$$

$$\text{Sub } y = -4$$

$$\text{and } z = -1 \text{ into (2)} \Rightarrow x - 3 = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -2$$

$$\therefore x = -2, y = -4, z = -1$$

4.

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

Sol.

$$\begin{cases}
x + 4y + 2z = 4 & (1) \\
2x - 2y + z = 4 & (2) \\
x - 2y + 3z = 3 & (3)
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \cdot 2 &\Rightarrow 2x + 8y + 4z = 8 & (4) \\
 (3) \cdot 2 &\Rightarrow 2x - 4y + 6z = 6 & (5) \\
 (4) - (2) &\Rightarrow 10y + 3z = 4 & (6) \\
 (5) - (4) &\Rightarrow -12y + 2z = -2 & (7) \\
 (6) \cdot 2 &\Rightarrow 20y + 6z = 8 & (8) \\
 (7) \cdot 3 &\Rightarrow -36y + 6z = -6 & (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) - (9) \Rightarrow 56y = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Sub } y = \frac{1}{4} \text{ into (6)} \Rightarrow 6z = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Sub } y \text{ and } z \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow x + 1 + 1 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$\therefore x = 2, y = \frac{1}{4}, z = \frac{1}{2}$$

5.

$$\begin{cases}
 x - y - z = 0 \\
 3x + 2y = 13 \\
 y - 3z = -1
 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases}
 x - y - z = 0 & (1) \\
 3x + 2y = 13 & (2) \\
 y - 3z = -1 & (3)
 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow y = 3z - 1 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Sub (4) into (1)} \Rightarrow x - (3z - 1) - z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 4z = -1 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Sub (4) into (2)} \Rightarrow 3x + 2(3z - 1) = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 6z = 15 \quad (6)$$

$$(5) \cdot 3 \Rightarrow 3x - 12z = -3 \quad (7)$$

$$(6) - (7) \Rightarrow 18z = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 1$$

$$\text{Sub } z = 1 \text{ into (4)} \Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$\text{Sub } z = 1 \text{ into (5)} \Rightarrow x - 4 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\therefore x = 3, y = 2, z = 1$$

6.

$$\begin{cases}
 2x + 2y - z = -1 \\
 x + 3y + z = -8 \\
 3x - 2y + 3z = 9
 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases}
 2x + 2y - z = -1 & (1) \\
 x + 3y + z = -8 & (2) \\
 3x - 2y + 3z = 9 & (3)
 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \cdot 3 \Rightarrow 6x + 6y - 3z = -3 \quad (4)$$

$$(2) \cdot 3 \Rightarrow 3x + 9y + 3z = -24 \quad (5)$$

$$(3) + (4) \Rightarrow 9x + 4y = 6 \quad (6)$$

$$(4) + (5) \Rightarrow 9x + 15y = -27 \quad (7)$$

$$(7) - (6) \Rightarrow 11y = -33$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -3$$

$$\text{Sub } y = -3 \text{ into (6)} \Rightarrow 9x = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 2$$

$$\text{and } y = -3 \text{ into (2)} \Rightarrow -7 + z = -8$$

$$\Rightarrow z = -1$$

$$\therefore x = 2, y = -3, z = -1$$

7.

$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{4}{z} = 0 \\
 \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{y} - \frac{2}{z} = 4 \\
 \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{y} - \frac{1}{z} = -11
 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{4}{z} = 0 & (1) \\
 \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{y} - \frac{2}{z} = 4 & (2) \\
 \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{y} - \frac{1}{z} = -11 & (3)
 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Let } u = \frac{1}{x}, v = \frac{1}{y}, w = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow 3u + v + 4w = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow u + 4v - 2w = 4 \quad (5)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow 2u - 3v - w = -11 \quad (6)$$

$$(5) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 2u + 8v - 4w = 8 \quad (7)$$

$$(6) \cdot 4 \Rightarrow 8u - 12v - 4w = -44 \quad (8)$$

$$(4) + (7) \Rightarrow 5u + 9v = 8 \quad (9)$$

$$(4) + (8) \Rightarrow 11u - 11v = -44$$

$$\Rightarrow u - v = -4 \quad (10)$$

$$(10) \cdot 5 \Rightarrow 5u - 5v = -20 \quad (11)$$

$$(9) - (11) \Rightarrow 14v = 28 \quad (12)$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 2$$

$$\text{Sub } v = 2 \text{ into (10)} \Rightarrow u = -2$$

$$\text{Sub } u = -2$$

$$\text{and } v = 2 \text{ into (4)} \Rightarrow -4 + 4w = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w = 1. \therefore u = -2, v = 2, w = 1$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = 1$$

13.3 Revision Exercise 13

Solve the following system of equations.

1.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 4y = 24 \\ xy = 12 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 4y = 24 & (1) \\ xy = 12 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow y = \frac{12}{x} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (1)} \Rightarrow 3x + 4\left(\frac{12}{x}\right) = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 48 = 24x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 8x + 16 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 4)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4, x = -4$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 4 \text{ into (3)} \Rightarrow y = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$$\text{Sub } x = -4 \text{ into (3)} \Rightarrow y = \frac{12}{-4} = -3$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} x = -4 \\ y = -3 \end{cases}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 5 \\ 5x^2 + 4y^2 + 12x = 29 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 5 & (1) \\ 5x^2 + 4y^2 + 12x = 29 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow x = 5 - 2y \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (2)} \Rightarrow 5(5 - 2y)^2 + 4y^2$$

$$+ 12(5 - 2y) = 29$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(25 - 20y + 4y^2)$$

$$+ 4y^2 + 60 - 24y = 29$$

$$\Rightarrow 125 - 100y + 20y^2$$

$$+ 4y^2 + 60 - 24y = 29$$

$$\Rightarrow 24y^2 + 124y + 156 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6y^2 + 31y + 39 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y - 3)(6y - 13) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3, y = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$\text{Sub } y = 3 \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow x = 5 - 2(3) = -1$$

$$\text{Sub } y = \frac{13}{6} \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow x = 5 - 2\left(\frac{13}{6}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{3} \\ y = \frac{13}{6} \end{cases}$$

3.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 7 \\ x^2 - xy + y^2 = 7 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 7 & (1) \\ x^2 - xy + y^2 = 7 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow y = 7 - 2x \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (2)} \Rightarrow x^2 - x(7 - 2x)$$

$$+ (7 - 2x)^2 = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 7x + 2x^2 - 28x$$

$$+ 49 + 4x^2 = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x^2 - 35x + 42 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 2)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2, x = 3$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 2 \text{ into (3)} \Rightarrow y = 7 - 2(2) = 3$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 3 \text{ into (3)} \Rightarrow y = 7 - 2(3) = 1$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

4.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 7 \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 7 & (1) \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow y = \frac{7-2x}{3} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sub (3) into (2)} &\Rightarrow x^2 + x\left(\frac{7-2x}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{7-2x}{3}\right)^2 = 7 \\ &\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{7x-2x^2}{3} + \frac{(7-2x)^2}{9} = 7 \\ &\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 21x - 6x^2 + 49 - 28x + 4x^2 = 63 \\ &\Rightarrow 7x^2 - 7x - 14 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (x+1)(x-2) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x = -1, x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sub } x = -1 \text{ into (3)} \Rightarrow y = \frac{7-2(-1)}{3} = 3$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 2 \text{ into (3)} \Rightarrow y = \frac{7-2(2)}{3} = 1$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

5.

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 3y + 2 = 0 \\ 2y + 5z - 19 = 0 \\ 5x - 7z + 16 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 3y + 2 = 0 & (1) \\ 2y + 5z - 19 = 0 & (2) \\ 5x - 7z + 16 = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 8x - 6y + 4 = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$(2) \cdot 3 \Rightarrow 6y + 15z - 57 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(4) + (5) \Rightarrow 8x + 15z - 53 = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$(3) \cdot 8 \Rightarrow 40x - 56z + 128 = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$(6) \cdot 5 \Rightarrow 40x + 75z - 265 = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$(7) - (8) \Rightarrow -131z + 393 = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\Rightarrow 131z = 393$$

$$\Rightarrow z = 3$$

$$\text{Sub } z = 3 \text{ into (8)} \Rightarrow 40x + 75(3) - 265 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 40x + 225 - 265 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 40x - 40 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\text{Sub } z = 3 \text{ into (2)} \Rightarrow 6y - 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$\therefore x = 1, y = 2, z = 3$$

6.

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 9 \\ 3x + y - 2z = 1 \\ x - 2y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 9 & (1) \\ 3x + y - 2z = 1 & (2) \\ x - 2y + z = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow x + z = 9 - y \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Sub (4) into (3)} \Rightarrow 9 - y - 2y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3$$

$$\text{Sub } y = 3 \text{ into (2)} \Rightarrow 3x - 2z = -2 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Sub } y = 3 \text{ into (3)} \Rightarrow x + z = 6 \quad (6)$$

$$(6) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 2x + 2z = 12 \quad (7)$$

$$(5) + (7) \Rightarrow 5x = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 2 \text{ into (6)} \Rightarrow z = 4$$

$$\therefore x = 2, y = 3, z = 4$$

7.

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

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y - z = 4 & (1) \\ 4x + y + 2z = 3 & (2) \\ x - 4y - 3z = 2 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 4x - 6y - 2z = 8 \quad (4)$$

$$(3) \cdot 4 \Rightarrow 4x - 16y - 12z = 8 \quad (5)$$

$$(2) - (4) \Rightarrow 7y + 4z = -5 \quad (6)$$

$$(4) - (5) \Rightarrow 10y + 10z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y + z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -z$$

$$\text{Sub } y = -z \text{ into (6)} \Rightarrow 7(-z) + 4z = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow 3z = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$y = -z \Rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{Sub } y = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{and } z = \frac{5}{3} \text{ into (1)} \Rightarrow 2x - 3(-\frac{5}{3}) - \frac{5}{3} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - \frac{5}{3} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{3}, y = -\frac{5}{3}, z = \frac{5}{3}$$

8.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z-1} = 2 \\ \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{3}{y+2} - \frac{1}{z-1} = 7 \\ \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{y+2} - \frac{4}{z-1} = 8 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{x+1} - \frac{1}{y+2} + \frac{1}{z-1} = 2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{3}{y+2} - \frac{1}{z-1} = 7 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{y+2} - \frac{4}{z-1} = 8 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Let } u = \frac{1}{x+1}, v = \frac{1}{y+2}, w = \frac{1}{z-1}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow 3u - v + w = 2 \quad (4)$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow 2u - 3v - w = 7 \quad (5)$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow u + v - 4w = 8 \quad (6)$$

$$(4) \cdot 3 \Rightarrow 9u - 3v + 3w = 6 \quad (7)$$

$$(6) \cdot 3 \Rightarrow 3u + 3v - 12w = 24 \quad (8)$$

$$(5) + (8) \Rightarrow 5u - 13w = 31 \quad (9)$$

$$(7) + (8) \Rightarrow 12u - 9w = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow 4u - 3w = 10 \quad (10)$$

$$(9) \cdot 4 \Rightarrow 20u - 52w = 124 \quad (11)$$

$$(10) \cdot 5 \Rightarrow 20u - 15w = 50 \quad (12)$$

$$(12) - (11) \Rightarrow 37w = -74 \quad (13)$$

$$\Rightarrow w = -2$$

$$\text{Sub } w = -2 \text{ into (10)} \Rightarrow 4u = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$\text{Sub } u = 1$$

$$\text{and } w = -2 \text{ into (6)} \Rightarrow 9 + v = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -1$$

$$\therefore u = 1, v = -1, w = -2$$

$$\therefore x = 0, y = -3, z = \frac{1}{2}$$

Chapter 14

Matrix and Determinant

14.1 Matrix

Definition of Matrix

A matrix is a rectangular array of numbers, symbols, or expressions, arranged in rows and columns. It is generally denoted as:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

where m is the number of rows and n is the number of columns.

Each number in the matrix is called an *entry of the matrix*, the number in the i^{th} row and j^{th} column is denoted as a_{ij} . Thus, a matrix can also be denoted as $A = (a_{ij})$, or $A = (a_{ij})_{mn}$ where m is the number of rows and n is the number of columns.

A matrix with m rows and n columns is called an $m \cdot n$ matrix, where $m \cdot n$ is called the *order of the matrix*. For example, the following matrix is a **3 · 4 matrix**:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix}$$

When $m = n$, the matrix is called a *square matrix*. For example, the following matrix is a **third-order square ma-**

trix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

When $m = 1$, the matrix is called a *row matrix*. For example, the following matrix is a **row matrix**:

$$A = (1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5)$$

When $n = 1$, the matrix is called a *column matrix*. For example, the following matrix is a **column matrix**:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Equal Matrices

Two matrices A and B are equal if they have the same order and the same entries. That is, $A = B$ if and only if $A_{ij} = B_{ij}$ for all i and j .

Zero Matrix

The matrix with all entries equal to zero is called the *zero matrix* and is denoted as O . Zero matrix can be in any order. For example, the matrix below is a **2 · 2 zero matrix** or a **second-order square zero matrix**:

$$O = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Identity Matrix

The matrix with all entries equal to zero except the entries on the main diagonal, which are equal to one, is called the *identity matrix* and is denoted as I . Identity matrix can be in

any order. The form of an identity matrix is:

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Transpose Matrix

The transpose of a matrix A is denoted as A' , A^t or A^T and is obtained by interchanging the rows and columns of A . For example, given the matrix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

The transpose of A is:

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus, we know that the transpose matrix of $m \cdot n$ matrix is a $n \cdot m$ matrix.

14.1.1 Exercise 14.1

- State the order of the following matrices.

(a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol. A is a matrix with order $3 \cdot 1$.

(b) $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol. B is a matrix with order $2 \cdot 4$.

(c) $C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol. C is a matrix with order $3 \cdot 3$.

2. Given $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$, what is a_{23} and a_{34} ?

Sol. $a_{23} = 3$ and $a_{34} = 7$.

3. If $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & x \end{pmatrix}$, what is x ?

Sol. $x = -4$.

14.2 Matrix Addition and Subtraction

Given two matrices A and B of the same order, the sum of A and B is defined as the matrix $A + B$ whose (i, j) -th entry is the sum of the (i, j) -th entries of A and B . That is:

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m2} + b_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

The difference of A and B is defined as the matrix $A - B$ whose (i, j) -th entry is the difference of the (i, j) -th entries of A and B . That is:

$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - b_{11} & a_{12} - b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} - b_{1n} \\ a_{21} - b_{21} & a_{22} - b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} - b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} - b_{m1} & a_{m2} - b_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} - b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Note that the order of A and B must be the same. For example, the following matrices cannot be added or subtracted:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

The addition of matrices has the following properties:

- Commutative: $A + B = B + A$.
- Associative: $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$.
- Identity: $A \pm O = A$.
- Inverse: $A + (-A) = O$.
- Transpose: $(A \pm B)' = A' \pm B'$.

where A, B, C are matrices of the same order and O is the zero matrix of the same order as A .

Given a matrix A , if $A = A'$, then A is called a *symmetric matrix*. If $A = -A'$, then A is called an *antisymmetric matrix*.

For any given matrix A , $A + A'$ is symmetric, and $A - A'$ is antisymmetric.

14.2.1 Practice 1

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & -7 \\ 5 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -5 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Find the following:

1. $A + B'$.

Sol.

$$B' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A + B' = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 & -3 \\ 8 & 5 & -1 \\ 5 & -7 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. $(A - B)'$

Sol.

$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -1 & -9 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - B)' = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -9 & 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

14.2.2 Exercise 14.2

Let $P = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 4 & 2 \\ 6 & -4 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ and $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. Evaluate the following:

1. $(P + Q)'$

Sol.

$$P + Q = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (P + Q)' = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 9 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. $Q' - P'$

Sol.

$$Q - P = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -6 & 2 \\ -3 & 6 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Q' - P' = (Q - P)' = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 2 \\ -6 & 6 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. $(P' - Q)'$

Sol.

$$P' = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 & -2 \\ 4 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P' - Q = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 8 & -2 \\ 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (P' - Q)' = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 1 & 2 \\ 8 & -6 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. $P' - (I - Q)'$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} P' - (I - Q)' &= P' - I' + Q' \\ &= (P + Q)' - I' \\ &= (P + Q - I)' \end{aligned}$$

$$P + Q - I = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & 10 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & -3 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P' - (I - Q)' &= (P + Q - I)' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 9 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

14.3 Scalar Product of Matrices

Let $A = (a_{ij})_{m \cdot n}$ be an $m \cdot n$ matrix, k be any real number, then $kA = (ka_{ij})_{m \cdot n}$. This is called scalar product of a matrix

A and scalar k . For example:

$$k \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k & 2k & 3k \\ 4k & 5k & 6k \end{pmatrix}$$

The scalar product of a matrix has the following properties:

- $r(A + B) = rA + sB$
- $(r + s)A = rA + sA$
- $(rs)A = r(sA)$

14.3.1 Practice 2

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$. Evaluate the following:

1. $3A + B$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 3A + B &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ -9 & 15 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ -7 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2. $2A - 3B$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 2A - 3B &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ -6 & 10 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 6 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -12 & 22 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

3. $4B - 2A$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 4B - 2A &= 2(2B - A) \\ &= 2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -8 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 7 & -13 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 14 & -26 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

4. $A' - 2B'$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} A' - 2B' &= (A - 2B)' \\ &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \right)' \\ &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -7 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \right)' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -7 \\ 2 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

14.3.2 Exercise 14.3

1. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, Calculate the following:

(a) $2A - 3B + 4C$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 2A - 3B + 4C &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 3 \\ 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 10 \\ 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 3 \\ 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 7 \\ -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(b) $4A' - (C + B)'$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 4A' - (C + B)' &= 4 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ 12 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 10 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, evaluate the following:

(a) $3A + B - 2C$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 3A + B - 2C &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -2 \\ 6 & 2 \\ 4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 \\ 10 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -2 \\ 6 & 2 \\ 4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 9 \\ -2 & 4 \\ 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(b) $3(A + C)' - B'$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3(A + C)' - B' \\
 &= 3 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \right)' - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}' \\
 &= 3 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \right)' - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 9 & 15 \\ 3 & 6 & -6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 5 & 14 \\ 2 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Given $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, Find the matrix X in the following expression:

(a) $X + 4A = 3(X + B) - A$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 X + 4A &= 3(X + B) - A \\
 &= 3X + 3B - A \\
 2X &= 5A - 3B \\
 2X &= 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 10 & 15 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 9 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 7 & 6 \\ -3 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\
 x &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{7}{2} & 3 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $2A - B + X' = B$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 2A - B + X' &= B \\
 X' &= -2A + 2B \\
 &= -2(A - B) \\
 &= -2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\
 &= -2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 X &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

14.4 Multiplication of Matrices

Let A and B be matrices of order $m \cdot n$ and $n \cdot p$ respectively. Then the product of A and B is defined as the matrix AB of order $m \cdot p$ such that the $(i, j)^{th}$ element of AB is given by

$$(AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

The multiplication of matrices has the following properties:

- Associative: $A(BC) = (AB)C$
- Distributive: $A(B + C) = AB + AC$ and $(B + C)A = BA + CA$
- $k(AB) = (kA)B$ for $k \neq 0$

14.4.1 Practice 3

Evaluate the following:

1. $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -1(-1) + (-1)(2) & -1(2) + (-1)(1) \\ 2(2) + 3(-1) & 2(1) + 3(2) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 3(0) + 4(3) & 3(1) + 4(-3) & 3(2) + 4(2) \\ -1(0) + 1(3) & -1(1) + 1(-3) & -1(2) + 1(2) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -9 & 14 \\ 3 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 5 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 5 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1(6) + 0(-2) & 1(1) + 0(3) & 1(5) + 0(2) \\ 2(6) + 4(-2) & 2(1) + 4(3) & 2(5) + 4(2) \\ 3(6) + (-5)(-2) & 3(1) + (-5)(3) & 3(5) + (-5)(2) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 5 \\ 4 & 14 & 18 \\ 28 & -12 & 5 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1(1) + 3(2) + 2(-1) & 1(3) + 3(1) + 2(3) \\ 0(1) + 1(2) + 5(-1) & 0(3) + 1(1) + 5(3) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 12 \\ -3 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

14.4.2 Exercise 14.4

Calculate the following products (Question 1 to 8):

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (1(1) + 2(2) + 3(3)) \\ &= (14) \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2(1) + (-3)(0) & 2(0) + (-3)(1) \\ 1(1) + 5(0) & 1(0) + 5(1) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -4 & 2 \\ 7 & 8 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -4 & 2 \\ 7 & 8 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -6(1) + (-4)(2) + 2(3) \\ 7(1) + 8(2) + (-5)(3) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2(2) + 3(3) + 4(4) & 2(0) + 3(1) + 4(2) \\ 0(2) + 1(3) + 2(4) & 0(0) + 1(1) + 2(2) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 27 & 11 \\ 11 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 6(5) + 4(2) + 2(3) \\ 5(5) + (-2)(2) + 0(3) \\ 0(5) + 3(2) + 1(3) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 44 \\ 21 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0(0)+1(1)+0(0) & 0(1)+1(0)+0(0) & 0(0)+1(0)+0(1) \\ 1(0)+0(1)+0(0) & 1(1)+0(0)+0(0) & 1(0)+0(0)+0(1) \\ 0(0)+0(1)+1(0) & 0(1)+0(0)+1(0) & 0(0)+0(0)+1(1) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1+(-2)+1 & 2+(-4)+2 & 3+(-6)+3 \\ (-3)+4+(-1) & (-6)+8+(-2) & (-9)+12+(-3) \\ (-2)+2+0 & (-4)+4+0 & (-6)+6+0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

14.5 Determinants

The determinant of an n -order matrix $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ is denoted as $\det(A)$. When $n \leq 2$, the determinant can also be denoted as $|A|$. The determinant is a value.

When $n = 1$, the determinant is the value of the only element in the matrix.

Determinant of a 2x2 matrix

For a 2x2 matrix, the determinant is defined as:

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

14.5.1 Practice 4

Find the value of the following determinants.

1. $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2(7) - (-3)(5)$$

$$= 14 + 15$$

$$= 29$$

2. $\begin{vmatrix} -6 & -7 \\ -8 & -9 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -6 & -7 \\ -8 & -9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-6)(-9) - (-7)(-8)$$

$$= 54 - 56$$

$$= -2$$

3. $\begin{vmatrix} 12 & -20 \\ -21 & 35 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 12 & -20 \\ -21 & 35 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 12(35) - (-20)(-21)$$

$$= 420 - 420$$

$$= 0$$

Determinant of a 3x3 matrix

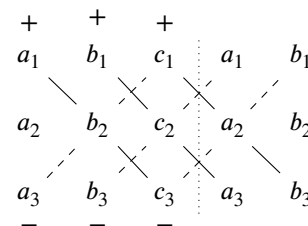
For a 3x3 matrix, the determinant is defined as:

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - b_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + c_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 b_2 c_3 + b_1 c_2 a_3 + c_1 a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 c_1 - b_3 c_2 a_1 - c_3 a_2 b_1$$

A 3x3 matrix can be expanded using the Sarrus method. The Sarrus method is defined as:



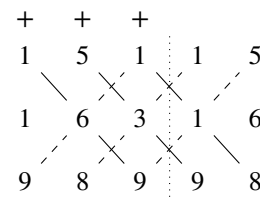
Note that the Sarrus method is only applicable to 3x3 matrices.

14.5.2 Practice 5

Calculate the value of the following determinants.

1. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 3 \\ 9 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.



$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 3 \\ 9 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 54 + 135 + 8 - 54 - 24 - 45$$

$$= 74$$

$$2. \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & + & & + & & + \\ 3 & & 1 & & -2 & & 3 & & 1 \\ & \diagdown & & \diagup & & \diagdown & & \diagup & \\ 0 & & -1 & & 1 & & 0 & & -1 \\ & \diagup & & \diagdown & & \diagup & & \diagdown & \\ 4 & & 2 & & 5 & & 4 & & 2 \\ & - & & - & & - & & - & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -15 + 4 - 0 - 8 - 6 - 0 = -25$$

Minor and Cofactor

The minor of an element in a matrix is the determinant of the matrix obtained by removing the row and column containing

the element. Take $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ as an example. The minor

of a_1 is $\begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$, the minor of c_2 is $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$, and so on.

The cofactor of an element in a matrix is the minor of the element multiplied by $(-1)^{i+j}$, where i and j are the row and column indices of the element. The cofactor of a_1 is $(-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$, the cofactor of c_2 is $(-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$, and so on.

Let A_1, B_1, C_1 are the cofactors of a_1, b_1, c_1 respectively. Then

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ B_1 &= (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ C_1 &= (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$|A| = a_1 A_1 + a_2 B_1 + a_3 C_1$$

That is, the value of the determinant is the elements of the first row multiplied by the cofactors of the elements of the first row.

The sign of the cofactor is determined by the sum of the row and column indices of the element. If the sum is even, the cofactor is positive; if the sum is odd, the cofactor is negative.

Generally, a 3x3 determinant has the following theorem:

Theorem 1. The determinant of a 3x3 matrix is the sum of the elements of any row or column multiplied by the cofactors of the elements of that row or column.

That is, we can use the cofactor expansion to calculate the determinant of a 3x3 matrix.

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= a_1 A_1 + b_1 B_1 + c_1 C_1 \\ &= a_2 B_2 + b_2 B_2 + c_2 C_2 \\ &= a_3 C_3 + b_3 C_3 + c_3 C_3 \\ &= a_1 A_1 + a_2 A_2 + a_3 A_3 \\ &= b_1 B_1 + b_2 B_2 + b_3 B_3 \\ &= c_1 C_1 + c_2 C_2 + c_3 C_3 \end{aligned}$$

The determinant of any order matrix can also be calculated by the cofactor expansion.

Theorem 2. The product of the elements of any row or column and the cofactor of corresponding elements of another row or column of a determinant is 0.

For example, the product of the elements of the second row and the corresponding element of the cofactor of first row of the determinant is 0. That is,

$$\begin{aligned} &a_2 B_1 + b_2 B_1 + c_2 C_1 \\ &= a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - b_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + c_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a_2 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_2 c_3 + a_3 b_2 c_2 + a_2 b_3 c_2 - a_3 b_2 c_2 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

14.5.3 Practice 6

Find the value of the following 3x3 determinants.

$$1. \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 4 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 4(3 - 0) - (2 - 7) + 2(0 + 3) \\ &= 12 + 5 + 6 \\ &= 23 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 5(0 - 3) - (-8 + 2) + (12 + 0) \\ = -15 + 6 + 12 \\ = 3$$

$$3. \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2(-2 - 0) + 2(-2) \\ = -4 - 4 \\ = -8$$

14.5.4 Exercise 14.5a

Find the value of the following determinants.

$$1. \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 3(-4) - 2(1) \\ = -12 - 2 \\ = -14$$

$$2. \begin{vmatrix} 35 & -2 \\ -11 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 35 & -2 \\ -11 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 35(5) - (-2)(-11) \\ = 175 - 22 \\ = 153$$

$$3. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ -a & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ -a & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 1(1) - a(-a) \\ = 1 + a^2$$

$$4. \begin{vmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{vmatrix} \\ = \sin x \sin x - (-\cos x)(\cos x) \\ = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \\ = 1$$

$$5. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 1(15 - 8) - 2(-10 + 6) + 3(8 - 9) \\ = 7 + 8 - 3 \\ = 12$$

$$6. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & -5 \\ 3 & -1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & -5 \\ 3 & -1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ -1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (0 - 5) - 2(-21 + 4) + 3(15 - 0) \\ = -5 + 34 + 45 \\ = 74$$

$$7. \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -2 \\ -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -2 \\ -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -1(10) + 3(-15 + 0) + 4(0 + 4) \\ = -10 + 45 + 16 \\ = 51$$

$$8. \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -q & -r \\ q & 0 & -s \\ r & s & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -q & -r \\ q & 0 & -s \\ r & s & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -s \\ s & 0 \end{vmatrix} - q \begin{vmatrix} -q & -r \\ s & 0 \end{vmatrix} + r \begin{vmatrix} -q & -r \\ 0 & -s \end{vmatrix} \\ = 0 - q(0 + sr) + r(0 + qs) \\ = 0$$

$$9. \begin{vmatrix} p & -q & r \\ q & r & -s \\ -r & s & p \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} p & -q & r \\ q & r & -s \\ -r & s & p \end{vmatrix} \\ = p \begin{vmatrix} r & -s \\ s & p \end{vmatrix} - q \begin{vmatrix} -q & r \\ s & p \end{vmatrix} + r \begin{vmatrix} -q & r \\ r & -s \end{vmatrix} \\ = p(rp + s^2) - q(-qp - sr) - r(qs - r^2) \\ = rp^2 + ps^2 + q^2p + qsr - qsr + r^3 \\ = rp^2 + s^2p + q^2p - r^3$$

$$10. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & a \\ 1 & y & b \\ 1 & z & c \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & a \\ 1 & y & b \\ 1 & z & c \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} y & b \\ z & c \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} x & a \\ z & c \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & a \\ y & b \end{vmatrix} \\ = (yc - bz) - (xc - az) + (xb - ay) \\ = bx + cy + az - cx - ay - bz$$

Identities of Determinants

Theorem 1. The value of a determinant is the same as the value of its transpose, aka $|A| = |A'|$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix}$$

Theorem 2. Switching any two rows or columns of a determinant results in the opposite value.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

14.5.5 Practice 7

$$\text{Given } \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = 10, \text{ find } \begin{vmatrix} b & c & a \\ e & f & d \\ h & i & g \end{vmatrix}.$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} b & c & a \\ e & f & d \\ h & i & g \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a & c & b \\ d & f & e \\ g & i & h \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} \\ = 10$$

Theorem 3. If two rows or cols of a determinant are identical, the value of the determinant is zero.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Theorem 4. If all elements of a row (or column) of a determinant are multiplied by some scalar number k , the value of the new determinant is k times of the given determinant.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ ka_2 & kb_2 & kc_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

14.5.6 Practice 8

Using the identities of determinants, prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 10 & -12 & 2 \\ -15 & 18 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 180 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 10 & -12 & 2 \\ -15 & 18 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 5 \cdot 6 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 180 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Theorem 5. In a determinant each element in any row (or column) consists of the sum of two terms, then the determinant can be expressed as sum of two determinants of same order.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 + d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 + d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Theorem 6. If a determinant is obtained by adding a row or column multiplied by a some scalar number k to a different row or column, then the value of the new determinant is the same as the original determinant.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + ka_2 & b_1 + kb_2 & c_1 + kc_2 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

14.5.7 Practice 9

Prove that $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$.

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{Adding R1 multiplied by -1 to R2 and R3})$$

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{Theorem 4})$$

$$= 0 \quad (\text{Theorem 3})$$

Theorem 7. The determinant of product of two matrices of equal size is equal to the product of determinants of each matrix, aka $|AB| = |A||B|$.

14.5.8 Practice 10

Let $A = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$. Given that $|AB| = -18$, find x .

Sol.

$$\because |AB| = |A||B| = -18$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -18$$

$$-2(3 - 2x) = -18$$

$$3 - 2x = 9$$

$$-2x = 6$$

$$x = -3$$

14.5.9 Exercise 14.5b

1. Given $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$, Find the value of the following determinants.

(a) $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right)'$$

$$= -1$$

(Theorem 1)

(b) $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \left(\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right)'$$

$$= 1$$

(Theorem 1)

(c) $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2 \cdot 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -4$$

$$(d) \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -3 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 1$$

$$(e) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 2 + (2 \cdot (-1)) & -2 + (-2 \cdot 2) & 3 + (2 \cdot 1) \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -1$$

$$(f) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 + (2 \cdot 3) & 3 \\ 0 & -1 + (2 \cdot (-2)) & -2 \\ -1 & 2 + (2 \cdot 1) & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -1$$

2. Prove the following equations using identities of determinants without expanding them.

$$(a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 & 12 \\ 3 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Proof.

$$L.H.S. = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 & 12 \\ 3 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2 \cdot 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 0 = R.H.S. \quad (\text{Theorem 3})$$

$$(b) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Proof.

$$L.H.S. = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 0 = R.H.S. \quad (\text{Theorem 3})$$

$$(c) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & 6 & 5 \\ 12 & 8 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Proof.

$$L.H.S. = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & 6 & 5 \\ 12 & 8 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & 6 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 0 = R.H.S. \quad (\text{Theorem 3})$$

$$(d) \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 8 & 2 \\ 15 & 12 & 3 \\ 20 & 32 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Proof.

$$L.H.S. = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 8 & 2 \\ 15 & 12 & 3 \\ 20 & 32 & 12 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 0 = R.H.S. \quad (\text{Theorem 3})$$

$$(e) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 7 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 3 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 L.H.S. &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 7 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \end{vmatrix} & \text{(Theorem 2)} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} (-4 & 5 & 1) \\ 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \end{vmatrix}' & \text{(Theorem 1)} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 3 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = R.H.S.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(f) \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & -9 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -27 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Proof.

L.H.S.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & -9 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -27 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \text{(Theorem 2)} \\
 &= 27 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \text{(Theorem 2)} \\
 &= -27 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = R.H.S. & \text{(Theorem 4)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(g) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 7 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Proof.

L.H.S.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 + (2 \cdot 0) & 0 & -3 \\ 3 + (2 \cdot (-2)) & -2 & 4 \\ 1 + (2 \cdot 3) & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & \text{(Theorem 6)} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 7 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = R.H.S.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(h) \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & -2 \\ 5 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Proof.

L.H.S.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 5 + (-2 \cdot 1) & 1 & -1 + 1 \\ 2 + (-2 \cdot (-1)) & -1 & -2 - 1 \\ 1 + (-2 \cdot (-2)) & -2 & 4 - 2 \end{vmatrix} & \text{(Theorem 6)} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & -2 \\ 5 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = R.H.S.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2x+1 & -2 \\ x & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Given that $|AB| = -22$, find the value of x .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\because |AB| = |A||B| = -22 \\
 \therefore \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2x+1 & -2 \\ x & 1 \end{vmatrix} &= -22 \\
 2(2x+1+2x) &= -22 \\
 4x+1 &= -11 \\
 4x &= -12 \\
 x &= -3
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Let $P = \begin{pmatrix} 3a & 3b & 3c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$ and $Q = \begin{pmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c & f & i \end{pmatrix}$. Given that $PQ = \begin{pmatrix} 30 & -18 & -33 \\ -6 & 4 & 6 \\ -11 & 6 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$, find the value of $|Q|$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \because |P||Q| &= |PQ| \\ \therefore \begin{vmatrix} 3a & 3b & 3c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c & f & i \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 30 & -18 & -33 \\ -6 & 4 & 6 \\ -11 & 6 & 14 \end{vmatrix} \\ 3 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 30 & -18 & -33 \\ -6 & 4 & 6 \\ -11 & 6 & 14 \end{vmatrix} \\ 3 \left(\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} \right)^2 &= 3 \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -6 & -11 \\ -6 & 4 & 6 \\ -11 & 6 & 14 \end{vmatrix} \\ \left(\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} \right)^2 &= \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -6 & -11 \\ -6 & 4 & 6 \\ -11 & 6 & 14 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 4 \\ \therefore |Q| &= \begin{vmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c & f & i \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left(\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} \right)' \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \pm 2 \end{aligned}$$

Find the value of x in the following equations.

$$5. \begin{vmatrix} x & x \\ -2x & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} x & x \\ -2x & -1 \end{vmatrix} &= 6 \\ x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2x & -1 \end{vmatrix} &= 6 \\ x(-1 + 2x) &= 6 \\ -x + 2x^2 &= 6 \\ 2x^2 - x - 6 &= 0 \\ (x - 2)(2x + 3) &= 0 \\ x = 2 \text{ or } x &= -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & x & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & x & 9 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & x & 3 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & x & 3 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ x & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ x & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ 15 - 2x - 12 + 12 &= 0 \\ -2x &= -15 \\ x &= \frac{15}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & x \\ 1 & x & 1 \\ x & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & x \\ 1 & x & 1 \\ x & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x \\ x & 1 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ x - 1 - 1 + x + x - x^3 &= 0 \\ -x^3 + 3x - 2 &= 0 \\ x^3 - 3x + 2 &= 0 \\ (x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 1) &= 0 \\ x = -2 \text{ or } x &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \begin{vmatrix} 2x - 7 & 6 & 9 \\ 3x - 5 & 5 & 4 \\ x - 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} 2x-7 & 6 & 9 \\ 3x-5 & 5 & 4 \\ x-3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ & \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 6 & 9 \\ 3x & 5 & 4 \\ x & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 6 & 9 \\ -5 & 5 & 4 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ & \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 6 & 9 \\ 3x & 5 & 4 \\ x & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -58 \\ & x \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 9 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 6 \\ 3x & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -58 \\ & -21x + 10x - 18x = -58 \\ & -29x = -58 \\ & x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$9. \begin{vmatrix} 15-2x & 11 & 10 \\ 11-3x & 17 & 16 \\ 7-x & 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} 15-2x & 11 & 10 \\ 11-3x & 17 & 16 \\ 7-x & 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ & \begin{vmatrix} 15 & 11 & 10 \\ 11 & 17 & 16 \\ 7 & 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -2x & 11 & 10 \\ -3x & 17 & 16 \\ -x & 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ & \begin{vmatrix} -2x & 11 & 10 \\ -3x & 17 & 16 \\ -x & 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = 36 \\ & -2x \begin{vmatrix} 17 & 16 \\ 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} + 3x \begin{vmatrix} 11 & 10 \\ 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} - x \begin{vmatrix} 11 & 10 \\ 17 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = 36 \\ & x \left(2 \begin{vmatrix} 17 & 16 \\ 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 11 & 10 \\ 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 11 & 10 \\ 17 & 16 \end{vmatrix} \right) = -36 \\ & (-6 - 9 + 6)x = -36 \\ & -9x = -36 \\ & x = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$10. \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 0 & x-3 \\ 1 & x-2 & 1 \\ 2 & x-2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 0 & x-3 \\ 1 & x-2 & 1 \\ 2 & x-2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ & (x-2) \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 0 & x-3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ & (x-2) \left(- \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & x-3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & x-3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right) = 0 \\ & (x-2) [-(2x-2-2x+6) + (x-1-x-3)] = 0 \\ & (x-2) = 0 \\ & x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

14.6 Inverse Matrix

If two square matrices A and B are of the same order such that $AB = BA = I$, while I is an identity matrix that has the same order as A and B , then A and B are said to be inverse matrices of each other, and can be denoted as $B = A^{-1}$ and $A = B^{-1}$.

Note that only square matrix have inverse matrix. If a matrix has an inverse matrix, then it is said to be invertible, and the inverse matrix is unique.

Inverse Matrix of a 2x2 Matrix

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ be a 2x2 matrix. Then

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (ad-bc \neq 0)$$

If $|A| = ad - bc = 0$, then A is said to be non-invertible.

14.6.1 Practice 11

Determine if the following matrices are invertible. If they are, find their inverse matrices.

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$|A| = 6 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 7 = 9 \neq 0$$

$\therefore A$ is invertible.

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -7 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{9} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{7}{9} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$|A| = -3 \cdot 4 - (-2) \cdot 6 = 0$$

$\therefore A$ is non-invertible.

3. $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$|A| = 2 \cdot -5 - (-6) \cdot 3 = 8 \neq 0$$

$\therefore A$ is invertible.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{8} & \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

4. If $\begin{pmatrix} 2b+1 & 2 \\ -3b-3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ is non-invertible, find the value of b .

Sol.

\therefore The matrix is non-invertible

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 2b+1 & 2 \\ -3b-3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-8b - 4 + 6b + 6 = 0$$

$$-2b + 2 = 0$$

$$b = 1$$

Inverse Matrix of a 3x3 Matrix

Let a 3x3 matrix A be of the form $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$. Arrange all the cofactors of elements in A into a matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 & C_1 \\ A_2 & B_2 & C_2 \\ A_3 & B_3 & C_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Then the transpose of the matrix is the adjoint matrix of A , and can be denoted as $\text{adj } A$. That is:

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

The inverse matrix of A is:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A \quad (|A| \neq 0)$$

14.6.2 Practice 12

Find the inverse matrix of the following matrices.

1. $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & -3 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 10 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 8 & -4 & 10 \\ -3 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 8 & -4 & 10 \\ -3 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 8 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 8 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solving Systems of Linear Equations

Binary and ternary systems of linear equations can be solved by using the inverse matrix of the coefficient matrix. Note that the coefficient matrix must be invertible for this method to work.

14.6.3 Practice 13

Solve the following systems of linear equations using the inverse matrix method.

$$1. \begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 12 \\ 7x + 5y = -1 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ A^{-1}A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{29} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{29} \begin{pmatrix} 58 \\ -87 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= 2, y = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \begin{cases} x + y + z = 6 \\ 2x - y + z = 3 \\ x - y - 2z = -7 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \\ A^{-1}A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{7} & \frac{1}{7} & \frac{2}{7} \\ \frac{5}{7} & -\frac{3}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \\ -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{2}{7} & -\frac{3}{7} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= 1, y = 2, z = 3 \end{aligned}$$

14.6.4 Exercise 14.6

Determine if the following second-order matrices are invertible. If they are, find their inverse matrix.

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 5 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 7 = 1 \neq 0 \\ \therefore A &\text{ is invertible} \\ A^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -8 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 4 \cdot 2 - (-8) \cdot (-1) = 0 \\ \therefore A &\text{ is not invertible} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 5 \\ -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 10 \cdot (-3) - 5 \cdot (-6) = 0 \\ \therefore A &\text{ is not invertible} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ -7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 4 \cdot 9 - (-5) \cdot (-7) = 1 \neq 0 \\ \therefore A &\text{ is invertible} \\ A^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 5 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= (-2) \cdot 3 - (-1) \cdot 6 = 0 \\ \therefore A &\text{ is not invertible} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \\ \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha - (-\cos \alpha) \cdot \cos \alpha = 1 \neq 0 \\ \therefore A &\text{ is invertible} \\ A^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \\ -\cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \text{ Given that the inverse matrix of matrix } \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 1 & x \end{pmatrix} \text{ is } \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ find the value of } x \text{ and } y.$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 1 & x \end{vmatrix} = -2x - 5$$

$$(-2x - 5) \begin{pmatrix} x & -5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2x^2 - 10x & 10x + 25 \\ 2x + 5 & 4x + 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Comparing coefficients,

$$\begin{cases} -2x^2 - 10x = x \\ 10x + 25 = y \\ 2x + 5 = -1 \\ 4x + 10 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$2x = -6$$

$$x = -3$$

$$-30 + 25 = y$$

$$y = -5$$

$$\therefore x = -3, y = -5$$

8. If the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & x \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ is not invertible, find the value of x .

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & x \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 4 - x \cdot (-2) = 0$$

$$12 + 2x = 0$$

$$x = -6$$

9. Given the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} y^2 - 7 & -2 \\ 6 & 2y \end{pmatrix}$, find the range of y such that the matrix is invertible.

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} y^2 - 7 & -2 \\ 6 & 2y \end{vmatrix} = (y^2 - 7) \cdot 2y + 12 \neq 0$$

$$y^3 - 7y + 6 \neq 0$$

$$(y - 1)(y + 3)(y - 2) \neq 0$$

$$y \in \mathbb{R}, y \neq -3, 1, 2$$

10. Given the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} x & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & x - 1 & -2 \\ 1 - x & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, find the range of x such that the matrix is not invertible.

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & x - 1 & -2 \\ 1 - x & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & x - 1 \\ 1 - x & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ 1 - x & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ -1 & x - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 + x^2 - 2x + 1 + 2x - 4 + 4x + x^2 - x + 2$$

$$= 2x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$(x + 2)(2x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = -2 \text{ or } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

11. Given an identity matrix $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, and $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix}$. If $AJA = J$, and $A + A^{-1} = 3I$, find A .

Sol.

$$AJA = J$$

$$A^{-1}AJA = A^{-1}J$$

$$JA = A^{-1}J$$

$$A^{-1} = 3I - A$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 - a & -1 \\ -1 & 3 - b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 - a & -1 \\ -1 & 3 - b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ -a & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 - a \\ -3 + b & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = 3 - a$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{ab - 1} \begin{pmatrix} b & -1 \\ -1 & a \end{pmatrix} = 3I$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b}{ab-1} & \frac{-1}{ab-1} \\ \frac{-1}{ab-1} & \frac{a}{ab-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{a^2b-a+b}{ab-1} & \frac{ab-2}{ab-1} \\ \frac{ab-2}{ab-1} & \frac{ab^2-b+a}{ab-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{ab-2}{ab-1} = 0$$

$$a(3-a) - 2 = 0$$

$$a^2 - 3a + 2 = 0$$

$$(a-2)(a-1) = 0$$

$$a = 2 \text{ or } a = 1$$

When $a = 2$, $b = 1$, and when $a = 1$, $b = 2$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ or } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

12. Given that $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, and

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ if } AB = C, \text{ find } A.$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= C \\ ABB^{-1} &= CB^{-1} \\ A &= CB^{-1} \\ A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -9 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 \\ -7 & 20 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Find the inverse matrix of the following matrices.

$$13. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= 1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{adj } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -2 \\ -6 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore A^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -2 \\ -6 & -4 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$14. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} &= 9 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{adj } A &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} & -\frac{5}{9} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$15. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} &= 5 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -13 & 6 & 8 \\ 10 & -5 & -5 \\ 9 & -3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{adj } A &= \begin{pmatrix} -13 & 10 & 9 \\ 6 & -5 & -3 \\ 8 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -13 & 10 & 9 \\ 6 & -5 & -3 \\ 8 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{13}{5} & \frac{10}{5} & \frac{9}{5} \\ \frac{6}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{8}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Solve the following systems of linear equations using the inverse matrix method.

$$16. \begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 1 \\ 4x - y = 5 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ A^{-1}A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} -11 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= 1, y = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$17. \begin{cases} 2x - 7y = 8 \\ 9x - 4y = -19 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ 9 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -19 \end{pmatrix} \\ A^{-1}A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -19 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -19 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{55} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 7 \\ -9 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -19 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{55} \begin{pmatrix} -165 \\ -110 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= -3, y = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$18. \begin{cases} 2x + 4y - 3z = 3 \\ 3x - 8y + 6z = 1 \\ 8x - 2y - 9z = 4 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -3 \\ 3 & -8 & 6 \\ 8 & -2 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \\ A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{25} & \frac{1}{7} & 0 \\ \frac{25}{98} & \frac{49}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{147}{49} & -\frac{14}{21} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= 1, y = \frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$19. \begin{cases} 3x - y + 4z = 0 \\ 5x + 4y - 3z = 0 \\ 2x - 3y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= 0, y = 0, z = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$20. \begin{cases} 3x - y = 14 \\ 2y + z = 5 \\ 5z - x = 10 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Let } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} &= A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{10}{31} & \frac{5}{31} & -\frac{1}{31} \\ \frac{31}{15} & \frac{31}{15} & -\frac{3}{31} \\ -\frac{2}{31} & \frac{31}{31} & \frac{6}{31} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= 5, y = 1, z = 3\end{aligned}$$

14.7 Gauss Elimination

The concept of Gauss elimination is to eliminate the variables in the equations one by one, through the use of elementary row operations. The elementary row operations are as follows:

1. Interchange two rows:

$$R_i \leftrightarrow R_j: \text{ interchange row } i \text{ and row } j.$$

2. Multiply a row by a nonzero constant:

$$R_i \rightarrow kR_i: \text{ multiply row } i \text{ by } k, \text{ where } k \text{ is a nonzero constant.}$$

3. Add a multiple of one row to another row:

$$R_i \rightarrow R_i + kR_j: \text{ add } k \text{ times row } j \text{ to row } i.$$

14.7.1 Practice 14

Solve the following system of equations by Gauss elimination:

$$1. \begin{cases} 3x - 2y - z = 4 \\ 2x + y - 4z = 4 \\ x + 2y - 3z = 4 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -4 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= 3, y = 2, z = 1\end{aligned}$$

$$2. \begin{cases} 3x + y + 2z = 5 \\ 2x - 2y + 5z = 3 \\ x - 3y + 4z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 9 & 13 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 3R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 9 & 13 \\ 10 & 0 & 10 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{10}R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 9 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & 9 & 13 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & 9 & 13 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 8R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore x &= \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{3}{2}, z = 1\end{aligned}$$

Gauss elimination can also be used to find the inverse of a matrix. Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$ be an invertible matrix, that is, $|A| \neq 0$. Now we arrange the matrix A and the identity

matrix I into a 3 by 6 augmented matrix $A|I$ as follows:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

We then apply Gauss elimination to the augmented matrix $A|I$ to obtain the following matrix such that the left hand side of this matrix become an identity matrix:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{array} \right)$$

where b_{ij} are constants, the right hand side of the augmented matrix is the inverse of A :

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

14.7.2 Practice 15

Using the method of Gauss elimination, find the inverse of

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow[R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_1]{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow[R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2]{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{8}R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow[R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_3]{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{17}{8} & -\frac{7}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \end{array} \right) \\ & \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{17}{8} & -\frac{7}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

14.7.3 Exercise 14.7

Solve the following system of linear equations using the method of Gauss elimination:

$$1. \begin{cases} 3x - y - 14 = 0 \\ 2y + z - 5 = 0 \\ x - 5z + 10 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} 3x - y = 14 \\ 2y + z = 5 \\ x - 5z = -10 \end{cases} \\ & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -1 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 & -10 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 3R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 15 & 44 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 & -10 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 15 & 44 \\ 0 & 0 & 31 & 93 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 & -10 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{31}R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 15 & 44 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 & -10 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow[R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 15R_2]{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 5R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow[R_1 \rightarrow -R_1]{R_3 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \\ & \therefore x = 5, y = 1, z = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \begin{cases} x + y + z = 6 \\ x + 2y + 3z = 10 \\ 2x + 3y - 4z = 8 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & 8 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow[R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_1]{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 & -4 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow[R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2]{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & -8 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{8}R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow[R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_3]{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \therefore x = 3, y = 2, z = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \begin{cases} -x + y + z = 5 \\ 2x - 7y + 4z = 1 \\ 2x - 5y + 3z = -2 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & -7 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 2R_1 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 & 11 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 & 8 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 & 8 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 5R_2 \\ R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 & -7 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{7}R_3 \\ R_1 \rightarrow -R_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_3 \\ R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + 3R_3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \therefore x = -5, y = -1, z = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \begin{cases} 4x - y - 7z = 0 \\ 5x - 2y - z = 1 \\ 3x + 3y + 5z = 2 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -1 & -7 & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -1 & -7 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 13 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -1 & -7 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 13 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 18 & 3 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -1 & -7 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 13 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & 13 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 1 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow 4R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -12 & 0 & 52 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 3R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 49 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{49}R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2 \\ R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 6R_2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 0 & 0 & \frac{8}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3 \\ R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}R_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right) \\ & \therefore x = \frac{2}{7}, y = \frac{1}{7}, z = \frac{1}{7} \end{aligned}$$

Find the inverse of the following matrices using the method of Gauss Jordan elimination.

$$5. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_1 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 5R_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 7R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_2 \\ R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{7}{5} \end{array} \right) \\ & \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{4}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{7}{5} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 14 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 14 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 3R_3]{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 8 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 3R_2]{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 5 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}R_1]{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1]{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 3R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{8}{5} & -\frac{13}{5} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{14}{5} & -\frac{14}{5} \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3]{R_2 \rightarrow -R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{14}{5} & -\frac{14}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{8}{5} & \frac{13}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{14}{5} & -\frac{14}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{8}{5} & \frac{13}{5} \end{array} \right) \\
 & \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{14}{5} & -\frac{14}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{8}{5} & \frac{13}{5} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

14.8 Cramer's Rule

When using this method, the determinant of the coefficient matrix is not zero.

Considering a ternary system of equations, we have the following:

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3 \end{cases}$$

The coefficient matrix of this system is

$$\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now we replace the coefficient of x , y and z in Δ with the constants d_1 , d_2 and d_3 respectively, and we get the following:

$$\Delta_x = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \Delta_y = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \Delta_z = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & d_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

The solution of the system of equations is

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} \\ y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} \\ z = \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta} \end{cases} \quad \Delta \neq 0$$

14.8.1 Practice 16

Solve the following system of equations using Cramer's Rule:

$$1. \begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 4z = 5 \\ 3x + 4y + 5z = 2 \\ 4x + 5y + 2z = 3 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -60$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 52$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-60}{4} = -15, y = \frac{52}{4} = 13, z = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

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

Sol.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -18$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 9$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -27$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -63$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{9}{-18} = -\frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{-27}{-18} = \frac{3}{2}, z = \frac{-63}{-18} = \frac{7}{2}$$

14.8.2 Exercise 14.8

Solve the following system of equations using Cramer's Rule:

$$1. \begin{cases} x + 3y + 2z = -4 \\ 2x + y + 4z = -3 \\ 3x + 4y + z = -2 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 25$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 3 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 25$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -25$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -25$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{25}{25} = 1, y = \frac{-25}{25} = -1, z = \frac{-25}{25} = -1$$

$$2. \begin{cases} 2x + 3y - 5z = -4 \\ 4x - y + 3z = 2 \\ 3x + 2y + 4z = 1 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 4 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -96$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 3 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & -5 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 48$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -48$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{0}{-96} = 0, y = \frac{48}{-96} = -\frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{-48}{-96} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3. \begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z = 4 \\ 2x + 3y - z = 5 \\ 3x - y + z = 6 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 25$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 6 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 55$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -15$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{55}{25} = \frac{11}{5}, y = \frac{0}{25} = 0, z = \frac{-15}{25} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$4. \begin{cases} \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{z} = 3 \\ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{2}{z} = 13 \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{y} - \frac{1}{z} = -9 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\text{Let } a = \frac{1}{x}, b = \frac{1}{y}, c = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a + b - c = 3 \\ a - b + 2c = 13 \\ a + 4b - c = -9 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -23$$

$$\Delta_a = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 13 & -1 & 2 \\ -9 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -69$$

$$\Delta_b = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 13 & 2 \\ 1 & -9 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 46$$

$$\Delta_c = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 13 \\ 1 & 4 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = -92$$

$$a = \frac{-69}{-23} = 3, b = \frac{46}{-23} = -2, c = \frac{-92}{-23} = 4$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{3}, y = -\frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{1}{4}$$

14.9 Revision Exercise 14

Calculate the following (Question 1 to 4):

$$1. 5 \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + 4 \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & 5 \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + 4 \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -15 & -5 \\ 15 & 20 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 24 & 8 \\ 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ 19 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. -4 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & -4 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 0 \\ 4 & -20 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -15 & 0 \\ 7 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -1 \\ 8 & -4 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -1 \\ 8 & -4 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 6 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 12 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -6 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -6 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 & 10 \\ 14 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & -8 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -6 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 8 \\ 19 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 8 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

5. Given that $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$, find the value of x and y .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \\ & \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 3y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \\ & \begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ -3 + 3y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \\ & x = 17 \\ & y = -3 + 3y \\ & 2y = 3 \\ & y = \frac{3}{2} \\ & \therefore x = 17, y = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

6. Let $P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ and $R = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Find the following:

(a) $2Q + R'$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 2Q + R' &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -10 & -8 \\ -4 & 0 & 12 \\ 6 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 5 & -7 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -9 & -8 \\ -4 & -2 & 10 \\ 11 & -3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(b) $(P - R) + 2Q'$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} (P - R) + 2Q' &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 6 \\ -10 & 0 & 4 \\ -8 & 12 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 2 \\ -12 & 4 & 8 \\ -4 & 14 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(c) $[2(Q - P)]'$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & [2(Q - P)]' \\ &= \left\{ 2 \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \right] \right\}' \\ &= \left[2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & -2 & 9 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right]' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -6 & -10 \\ -2 & -4 & 18 \\ -2 & 4 & 10 \end{pmatrix}' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & -2 \\ -6 & -4 & 4 \\ -10 & 18 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(d) $(R' - Q)'$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} (R' - Q)' &= \left[\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}' - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right]' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}' - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}' - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -5 & 0 & 2 \\ -4 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & -2 & -9 \\ 4 & -8 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

7. Let $M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $N = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 7 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Find the matrix X in the following equations:

(a) $2N - 3M = 2M - X$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 2N - 3M &= 2M - X \\ X &= 5M - 2N \\ &= 5 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 7 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 \\ 20 & -15 \\ 10 & 20 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 12 \\ 14 & -2 \\ -8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -11 & -12 \\ 6 & -13 \\ 18 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(b) $2(M - 2N) + X = M + N$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 2(M - 2N) + X &= M + N \\ X &= M + N - 2(M - 2N) \\ &= M + N - 2M + 4N \\ &= -M + 5N \\ &= -\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 7 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 \\ -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 30 \\ 35 & -5 \\ -20 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 30 \\ 31 & -2 \\ -22 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(c) $(M + 2N)' = X$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} (M + 2N)' &= X \\ X &= (M + 2N)' \\ &= \left[\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 7 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right]' \\ &= \left[\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 12 \\ 14 & -2 \\ -8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right]' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 12 \\ 18 & -5 \\ -6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 18 & -6 \\ 12 & -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(d) $3N' - M' = 2X$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 3N' - M' &= 2X \\ 2X &= (3N - M)' \\ &= \left[3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 7 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right]' \\ &= \left[\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 18 \\ 21 & -3 \\ -12 & 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right]' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 18 \\ 17 & 0 \\ -14 & 2 \end{pmatrix}' \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 17 & -14 \\ 18 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ X &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & \frac{17}{2} & -7 \\ 9 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Of the following matrices, determine if AB and BA are de-

defined. If any of them is defined, find the value of them (Question 8 to 11):

$$8. A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

∴ The number of columns of A is not equal to the number of rows of B
 ∴ AB is not defined

∴ The number of columns of B is equal to the number of rows of A
 ∴ BA is defined

$$\therefore BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$9. A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

∴ The number of columns of A is equal to the number of rows of B
 ∴ AB is defined

$$\therefore AB = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -17 \\ -5 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ The number of columns of B is equal to the number of rows of A
 ∴ BA is defined

$$\therefore BA = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -6 & -3 \\ 13 & -12 & -9 \\ -9 & -4 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$10. A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 4 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ -7 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

∴ The number of columns of A is equal to the number of rows of B
 ∴ AB is defined

$$\therefore AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 4 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ -7 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -1 \\ 17 & 4 \\ -58 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ The number of columns of B is not equal to the number of rows of A
 ∴ BA is not defined

$$11. A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

∴ The number of columns of A is not equal to the number of rows of B
 ∴ AB is not defined

∴ The number of columns of B is equal to the number of rows of A
 ∴ BA is defined

$$\therefore BA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 10 & 4 \\ 18 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

12. Given that $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 3a \\ 2b & b \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 45 \\ 48 \end{pmatrix}$, find the value of a and b .

Sol.

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a & 3a \\ 2b & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 45 \\ 48 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3a + 6a \\ 6b + 2b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 45 \\ 48 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$9a = 45$$

$$8b = 48$$

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 6$$

13. Given that $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$, $A + B = AB$, find the value of a , b and c .

Sol.

$$A + B = AB$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3+a & b \\ 0 & 4+c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3a & 3b \\ 0 & 4c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3+a = 3a$$

$$2a = 3$$

$$b = 3b$$

$$2b = 0$$

$$4+c = 4c$$

$$3c = 4$$

$$a = \frac{3}{2}, b = 0, c = \frac{4}{3}$$

Find the value of the following determinants (Question 14 to 22):

$$14. \begin{vmatrix} 20 & 15 \\ 8 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 20 & 15 \\ 8 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 20 \cdot 6 - 15 \cdot 8 \\ = 120 - 120 \\ = 0$$

15. $\begin{vmatrix} 6 & -7 \\ 15 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & -7 \\ 15 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \cdot -2 - (-7) \cdot 15 \\ = -12 + 105 \\ = 93$$

16. $\begin{vmatrix} -4 & -10 \\ 12 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -4 & -10 \\ 12 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \cdot 7 - (-10) \cdot 12 \\ = -28 + 120 \\ = 92$$

17. $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & -6 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} + & + & + & & \\ 3 & 3 & -6 & 3 & 3 \\ \diagdown & & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup \\ 2 & -2 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup \\ 3 & 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ - & - & - & & \end{array}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & -6 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 18 + 0 + 0 - 36 - 0 + 18 \\ = 0$$

18. $\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 & 1 \\ -3 & 6 & 9 \\ 4 & 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} + & + & + & & \\ 5 & 7 & 1 & 5 & 7 \\ \diagdown & & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup \\ -3 & 6 & 9 & -3 & 6 \\ \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup \\ 4 & 7 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ - & - & - & & \end{array}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 & 1 \\ -3 & 6 & 9 \\ 4 & 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 90 + 252 - 21 - 24 - 315 + 63 \\ = 45$$

19. $\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 7 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} + & + & + & & \\ -2 & 7 & -4 & -2 & 7 \\ \diagdown & & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup \\ 3 & -5 & 2 & 3 & -5 \\ \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup \\ -1 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ - & - & - & & \end{array}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 7 & -4 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -30 - 14 - 0 + 20 + 0 + 63 \\ = -39$$

20. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -11 - 3 + 2 = -12$$

21. $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -6 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 0 \quad (\text{col 1 and 2 are the same})$$

22. $\begin{vmatrix} 10 & 8 & -2 \\ 15 & 16 & -3 \\ -5 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 10 & 8 & -2 \\ 15 & 16 & -3 \\ -5 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 8 & 2 \\ 3 & 16 & 3 \\ -1 & -4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 0 \quad (\text{col 1 and 3 are the same})$$

Using the identities of determinant, prove the following equations (Question 23 to 24):

$$23. \begin{vmatrix} bc & 1 & bc(b+c) \\ ca & 1 & ca(c+a) \\ ab & 1 & ab(a+b) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} bc & 1 & bc(b+c) \\ ca & 1 & ca(c+a) \\ ab & 1 & ab(a+b) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a^2 b^2 c^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{bc} & b+c \\ 1 & \frac{1}{ca} & c+a \\ 1 & \frac{1}{ab} & a+b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a^2 b^2 c^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{bc} & -a \\ 1 & \frac{1}{ca} & -b \\ 1 & \frac{1}{ab} & -c \end{vmatrix} & C_3 \rightarrow C_3 + (a+b+c)C_1 \\ &= a^2 b^2 c^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & -a \\ 1 & b & -b \\ 1 & c & -c \end{vmatrix} & C_2 \rightarrow C_2 + abcC_1 \\ &= -a^2 b^2 c^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ 1 & b & b \\ 1 & c & c \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 0 & C_2 = C_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$24. \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a^2(b+c) \\ b & 1 & b^2(c+a) \\ c & 1 & c^2(a+b) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a^2(b+c) \\ b & 1 & b^2(c+a) \\ c & 1 & c^2(a+b) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a^2(b+c) \\ b-a & 0 & b^2(c+a) - a^2(b+c) \\ c-a & 0 & c^2(a+b) - a^2(b+c) \end{vmatrix} \\ &R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1, R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1 \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} b-a & 0 & b^2(c+a) - a^2(b+c) \\ c-a & 0 & c^2(a+b) - a^2(b+c) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (b-a)[c^2(a+b) - a^2(b+c)] \\ &\quad - (c-a)[b^2(c+a) - a^2(b+c)] \\ &= c^2(b-a)(b+a) - a^2(b+c)(c-a) \\ &\quad - b^2(c-a)(c+a) + a^2(b+c)(c-a) \\ &= c^2(b^2 - a^2) - b^2(c^2 - a^2) \\ &= b^2 c^2 - a^2 c^2 - b^2 c^2 + a^2 c^2 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Find the value of x in the following expressions (Question 25 to 26):

$$25. \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 3 & x+5 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 5x - 1$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 3 & x+5 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 5x - 1 \\ & x+5 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5x - 1 \\ & -7(x+5) - (2x-6) = 5x - 1 \\ & -7x - 35 - 2x + 6 = 5x - 1 \\ & -14x = 28 \\ & x = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$26. \begin{vmatrix} x+3 & 1 & 0 \\ x & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -x-2 \end{vmatrix} = x + 6$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} x+3 & 1 & 0 \\ x & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -x-2 \end{vmatrix} = x + 6 \\ & -x-2 \begin{vmatrix} x+3 & 1 \\ x & 3 \end{vmatrix} = x + 6 \\ & -(x+2)(3x+9-x) = x + 6 \\ & (x+2)(2x+9) = -x - 6 \\ & 2x^2 + 13x + 18 = -x - 6 \\ & 2x^2 + 14x + 24 = 0 \\ & x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0 \\ & (x+4)(x+3) = 0 \\ & x = -4 \text{ or } x = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$27. \text{ Given an identity matrix } I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ Let } J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, (2I + J)^{-1} = rI + sJ, \text{ find the value of } r \text{ and } s.$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(2I + J)^{-1} &= \left[2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{-1} \\&= \left[\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{-1} \\&= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\&= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\&= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} \\rI + sJ &= r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\&= \begin{pmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & r \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & s \\ -s & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\&= \begin{pmatrix} r & s \\ -s & r \end{pmatrix} \\(2I + J)^{-1} &= rI + sJ \\ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} r & s \\ -s & r \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore r &= \frac{2}{5}, s = -\frac{1}{5}\end{aligned}$$

Find the value of a in the following matrices if they are non-inversible (Question 28 to 31):

28. $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & a \\ -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{vmatrix} 3 & a \\ -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ 18 + 2a &= 0 \\ 2a &= -18 \\ a &= -9\end{aligned}$$

29. $\begin{pmatrix} 5a+2 & 4 \\ 6 & a \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{vmatrix} 5a+2 & 4 \\ 6 & a \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ 5a^2 + 2a - 24 &= 0 \\ (x-2)(5x+12) &= 0 \\ x &= 2 \text{ or } x = \frac{12}{5}\end{aligned}$$

30. $\begin{pmatrix} -7 & a & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -a & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{vmatrix} -7 & a & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -a & 4 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ -7 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -a & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 3 \\ -a & 4 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ -7(-12+a) - 2(4a+3a) &= 0 \\ 84 - 7a - 14a &= 0 \\ 21a &= 84 \\ a &= 4\end{aligned}$$

31. $\begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \\ a+4 & a & -8 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \\ a+4 & a & -8 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ a \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ a & -8 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ a+4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} &= 0 \\ 2a^2 - 32 + 2a + 8 &= 0 \\ 2a^2 + 2a - 24 &= 0 \\ a^2 + a - 12 &= 0 \\ (a+4)(a-3) &= 0 \\ a &= -4 \text{ or } a = 3\end{aligned}$$

Find the inverse of the following matrices (Question 32 to 37):

32. $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} &= -\frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{5}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

33. $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} &= -\frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

34. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 9 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 9 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$\text{adj} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 9 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}'$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -22 & -6 & 8 \\ 6 & 2 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}'$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -22 & 6 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 & 0 \\ 8 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}'$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 9 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -22 & 6 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 & 0 \\ 8 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 3 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$35. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$\text{adj} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}'$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 6 & 12 \\ -17 & -5 & -9 \\ -5 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}'$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 21 & -17 & -5 \\ 6 & -5 & -2 \\ 12 & -9 & -3 \end{pmatrix}'$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 21 & -17 & -5 \\ 6 & -5 & -2 \\ 12 & -9 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -\frac{17}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} \\ -2 & -\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$36. \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 16$$

$$\text{adj} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}'$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 16 & 16 \\ 3 & -12 & -8 \end{pmatrix}'$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 & -12 \\ 9 & 16 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 16 & -12 \\ 0 & 16 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{16} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -9$$

$$\text{adj} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}'$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 3 & 3 \\ -6 & 5 & 2 \\ 12 & -4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}'$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -6 & 12 \\ 3 & 5 & -4 \\ 3 & 2 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-9} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -6 & 12 \\ 3 & 5 & -4 \\ 3 & 2 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{5}{9} & \frac{4}{9} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{7}{9} \end{pmatrix}$$

Solve the following system of equations using the method of Gauss elimination (Question 38 to 41):

$$37. \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$38. \begin{cases} 2x - y + 4z = 5 \\ 2x + 3y - 4z = -7 \\ x + y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & -7 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_3]{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 0 & 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 0 & 5 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 0 & 5 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + 3R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 8 & 16 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{8}R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_3 \rightarrow -R_3]{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \therefore x = -1, y = 1, z = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$39. \begin{cases} x - 2y - 3z = -4 \\ 3x + y - 4z = -5 \\ 2x + 4y - z = -5 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 3 & 1 & -4 & -5 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & -5 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 3R_1]{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 8 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - R_1} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 7R_3]{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + 2R_3} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 35 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3]{R_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}R_2} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & -12 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + 3R_2} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \therefore x = 9, y = -4, z = 7
 \end{aligned}$$

$$40. \begin{cases} x - 2y - z = 3 \\ 4x - y + 2z = 1 \\ x + 3y = 5 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 4R_3]{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -5 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -13 & 2 & -19 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -5 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -23 & 0 & -23 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3]{R_2 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{23}R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & -1 & -2 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \xrightarrow[R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 5R_2]{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 3R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \therefore x = 2, y = 1, z = -3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$41. \begin{cases} 2x - y - z = 0 \\ 4x - 3y + 2z = 1 \\ 3x - 2y - 4z = -1 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_2 \\ R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -5 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + 2R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ -1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 4R_1 \\ R_3 \leftrightarrow R_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow -R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow -R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \therefore x = \frac{1}{3}, y = \frac{1}{3}, z = \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Solve the following system of equations using the Cramer's rule (Question 42 to 45):

$$42. \begin{cases} x - 3y - 2z = 1 \\ 7x + 4y - 5z = 0 \\ 3x + 9y + z = -1 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 7 & 4 & -5 \\ 3 & 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 13 \\
 \Delta_x &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & -5 \\ -1 & 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 26 \\
 \Delta_y &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 7 & 0 & -5 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -13 \\
 \Delta_z &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 26 \\
 \therefore x &= \frac{26}{13} = 2, y = \frac{-13}{13} = -1, z = \frac{26}{13} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$43. \begin{cases} x - 2y + 3z = 6 \\ 2x + 3y - 4z = 20 \\ 3x - 2y - 5z = 6 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -58 \\
 \Delta_x &= \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -2 & 3 \\ 20 & 3 & -4 \\ 6 & -2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -464 \\
 \Delta_y &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 3 \\ 2 & 20 & -4 \\ 3 & 6 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -232 \\
 \Delta_z &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 20 \\ 3 & -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -116 \\
 \therefore x &= \frac{-464}{-58} = 8, y = \frac{-232}{-58} = 4, z = \frac{-116}{-58} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$44. \begin{cases} 2x - 2y - 4z + 3 = 0 \\ 2x + 3y + 4z - 2 = 0 \\ 7x + 3y - 2z - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

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

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 7 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -40$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 30$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 7 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -80$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 25$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{30}{-40} = -\frac{3}{4}, y = \frac{-80}{-40} = 2, z = \frac{25}{-40} = -\frac{5}{8}$$

$$45. \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x} - \frac{5}{y} + \frac{4}{z} = -3 \\ \frac{4}{x} + \frac{1}{y} - \frac{2}{z} = 7 \\ \frac{x}{7} - \frac{y}{z} = 4 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\text{Let } a = \frac{1}{x}, b = \frac{1}{y}, c = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a - 5b + 4c = -3 \\ 4a + b - 2c = 7 \\ 7a - 3c = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 7 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -24$$

$$\Delta_a = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -5 & 4 \\ 7 & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -72$$

$$\Delta_b = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 7 & -2 \\ 7 & 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -152$$

$$\Delta_c = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 7 \\ 7 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -136$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{-72}{-24} = 3, b = \frac{-152}{-24} = \frac{19}{3}, c = \frac{-136}{-24} = \frac{17}{3}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{3}, y = \frac{3}{19}, z = \frac{3}{17}$$

Chapter 15

Inequalities and Linear Programming

15.1 Inequalities and its Identities

Inequalities

An inequality is a relation which makes a non-equal comparison between two numbers or other mathematical expressions. For example:

$$11 > 10$$
$$x^2 + 5 < 6x$$

- $a < b$ means a is lesser than b
- $a > b$ means a is greater than b
- $a \leq b$ means a is lesser than or equal to b
- $a \geq b$ means a is greater than or equal to b

For any real number a and b , the following are true:

1. If $a - b > 0$, then $a > b$
2. If $a - b < 0$, then $a < b$

That means, if we want to compare between two numbers, we just have to calculate their difference.

15.1.1 Practice 1

Compare the following algebraic expressions:

1. $(x + 3)(x - 1)$ and $(x + 4)(x - 2)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(x + 3)(x - 1) &- (x + 4)(x - 2) \\ &= x^2 + 2x - 3 - (x^2 + 2x - 8) \\ &= x^2 + 2x - 3 - x^2 - 2x + 8 \\ &= 5 > 0 \\ \therefore (x + 3)(x - 1) &> (x + 4)(x - 2)\end{aligned}$$

2. $(x + 8)(x + 10)$ and $(x + 9)^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(x + 8)(x + 10) &- (x + 9)^2 \\ &= x^2 + 18x + 80 - (x^2 + 18x + 81) \\ &= x^2 + 18x + 80 - x^2 - 18x - 81 \\ &= -1 < 0 \\ \therefore (x + 8)(x + 10) &< (x + 9)^2\end{aligned}$$

3. $x^2 + 6x$ and $4x - 2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 6x &- 4x + 2 \\ &= x^2 + 2x + 2 \\ &= (x + 1)^2 - 1 + 2 \\ &= (x + 1)^2 + 1 \\ \therefore (x + 1)^2 &> 0 \\ \therefore (x + 1)^2 + 1 &> 0 \\ \therefore x^2 + 6x &> 4x - 2\end{aligned}$$

Identities of Inequalities

Theorem 1. If $a > b$, $b > c$, then $a > c$

Theorem 2. If $a > b$ then $a + c > b + c$

Theorem 3. If $a > b$, $c > d$, then $a + c > b + d$

Theorem 4. If $a > b$, then:

1. When $c > 0$, $ac > bc$
2. When $c = 0$, $ac = bc$
3. When $c < 0$, $ac < bc$

15.1.2 Practice 2

Given that $y < x < 0$, use inequality signs to complete the following statements:

1. $x + 1$ and $y + 1$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore y &< x \\ \therefore y + 1 &< x + 1\end{aligned}$$

2. $2y$ and $2x$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore y &< x, 2 > 0 \\ \therefore 2y &< 2x\end{aligned}$$

3. $-x + 1$ and $-y + 2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\because y &< x \\ \therefore -x &< -y \\ \because 1 &< 2, -x < -y \\ \therefore -x + 1 &< -y + 2\end{aligned}$$

4. $3x$ and $4y$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\because y &< x \\ \therefore 3y &< 3x & \dots (1) \\ \text{and, } y &< 0 & \dots (2) \\ (1) + (2) : 3y + y &< 3x \\ 4y &< 3x\end{aligned}$$

15.1.3 Exercise 15.1

Compare the following algebraic expressions (Question 1 to 5):

1. $(x-4)^2$ and $(x-6)(x-2)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(x-4)^2 - (x-6)(x-2) \\ = x^2 - 8x + 16 - (x^2 - 8x + 12) \\ = x^2 - 8x + 16 - x^2 + 8x - 12 \\ = 4 > 0 \\ \therefore (x-4)^2 > (x-6)(x-2)\end{aligned}$$

2. $x^2 + 13$ and $4x$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 13 - 4x \\ = x^2 - 4x + 13 \\ = (x-2)^2 - 4 + 13 \\ = (x-2)^2 + 9 \\ \because (x-2)^2 > 0 \\ \therefore (x-2)^2 + 9 > 0 \\ \therefore x^2 + 13 > 4x\end{aligned}$$

3. $(x-1)(x^2+x+1)$ and $(x+1)(x^2-x+1)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(x-1)(x^2+x+1) - (x+1)(x^2-x+1) \\ = x^3 - 1 - x^3 - 1 \\ = -2 < 0 \\ \therefore (x-1)(x^2+x+1) < (x+1)(x^2-x+1)\end{aligned}$$

4. $(x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1)$ and x^4+x^2-1

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1) - x^4 - x^2 + 1 \\ = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 - x^3 - x^2 - x + x^2 + x + 1 - x^4 - x^2 + 1 \\ = 2 > 0 \\ \therefore (x^2-x+1)(x^2+x+1) > x^4 + x^2 - 1\end{aligned}$$

5. $(1-2x)(1+2x)$ and $(x^2-6)^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(x^2-6)^2 - (1-2x)(1+2x) \\ = x^4 - 12x^2 + 36 - 1 + 4x^2 \\ = x^4 - 8x^2 + 35 \\ = (x^2-4)^2 - 16 + 35 \\ = (x^2-4)^2 + 19 \\ \because (x^2-4)^2 > 0 \\ \therefore (x^2-4)^2 + 19 > 0 \\ \therefore (x^2-6)^2 > (1-2x)(1+2x)\end{aligned}$$

6. Given that $y < x < 0$, use inequality signs to complete the following:

(a) $2x-3$ and $2y-5$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\because y < x, 2 > 0 \\ \therefore 2y < 2x \\ \because -3 > -5, 2x > 2y \\ \therefore 2x-3 > 2y-5\end{aligned}$$

(b) x^2 and y^2

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\because y < x, x^2 > 0, y^2 > 0 \\ \therefore y^2 < x^2\end{aligned}$$

15.2 Linear Inequalities

Solving Linear Inequalities

The general form of a linear inequality is $ax + b \leq c$, where $a \neq 0$.

15.2.1 Practice 3

Solve the following linear inequalities:

1. $2x > x + 9$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}2x &> x + 9 \\ x &> 9\end{aligned}$$

2. $11 - 2x \leq -7$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 11 - 2x &\leq -7 \\ -2x &\leq -18 \\ 2x &\geq 18 \\ x &\geq 9 \end{aligned}$$

3. $2(x + 2) \geq \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2x+3}{4}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 2(x + 2) &\geq \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2x+3}{4} \\ 2x + 4 &\geq \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2x+3}{4} \\ 24x + 48 &\geq 8 + 6x + 9 \\ 24x + 48 &\geq 17 + 6x \\ 18x &\geq -31 \\ x &\geq -\frac{31}{18} \end{aligned}$$

4. $2x - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} < 3x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{6}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} &< 3x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{6} \\ 12x - 2x + 2 &< 18x - 3 + x \\ 10x + 2 &< 19x - 3 \\ -9x &< -5 \\ x &> \frac{5}{9} \end{aligned}$$

5. $10 \leq x + 3 \leq 12$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 10 &\leq x + 3 \leq 12 \\ 7 &\leq x \leq 9 \end{aligned}$$

6. $-3 < 7 - 2x < 9$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} -3 &< 7 - 2x < 9 \\ -10 &< -2x < 2 \\ -2 &< 2x < 10 \\ -1 &< x < 5 \end{aligned}$$

15.2.2 Exercise 15.2a

Solve the following linear inequalities:

1. $4x - 3 > x + 9$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 4x - 3 &> x + 9 \\ 3x &> 12 \\ x &> 4 \end{aligned}$$

2. $-4x > 1 - x$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} -4x &> 1 - x \\ -3x &> 1 \\ 3x &< -1 \\ x &< -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

3. $3x + 20 \geq 34 - 4x$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 7x &\geq 14 \\ 7x &\geq 14 \end{aligned}$$

4. $5x + 8 \leq 6x - 7$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 5x + 8 &\leq 6x - 7 \\ -x &\leq -15 \\ x &\geq 15 \end{aligned}$$

5. $1 \leq 6(x - 7)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\leq 6(x - 7) \\ 1 &\leq 6x - 42 \\ 6x &\geq 43 \\ x &\geq \frac{43}{6} \end{aligned}$$

6. $2(x + 7) \leq 5x + 14$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 2(x + 7) &\leq 5x + 14 \\ 2x + 14 &\leq 5x + 14 \\ -3x &\leq 0 \\ x &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

7. $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2-3x}{5} > -\frac{7}{2} + \frac{x+1}{5}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2-3x}{5} &> -\frac{7}{2} + \frac{x+1}{5} \\ 5x + 4 - 6x &> -35 + 2x + 2 \\ -x + 4 &> -33 + 2x \\ -3x &> -37 \\ x &< \frac{37}{3} \end{aligned}$$

8. $-5 < 12 - x < -1$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}-5 &< 12 - x < -1 \\ -17 &< -x < -13 \\ 13 &< x < 17\end{aligned}$$

9. $-\frac{3}{5} < \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} < \frac{2}{5}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}-6 &< 5x - 5 < 4 \\ -1 &< 5x < 9 \\ -\frac{1}{5} &< x < \frac{9}{5}\end{aligned}$$

10. $-2 < \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \leq 4$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}-12 &< 4x + 3 \leq 24 \\ -15 &< 4x \leq 21 \\ -\frac{15}{4} &< x \leq \frac{21}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Solution of the System of Linear Inequalities

The system of inequalities formed by more than one linear inequality is called a system of linear inequalities. The solution of a system of linear inequalities is the set of all points that satisfy all the inequalities in the system, and can be represented by a numberline.

15.2.3 Practice 4

Solve the following system of linear inequalities.

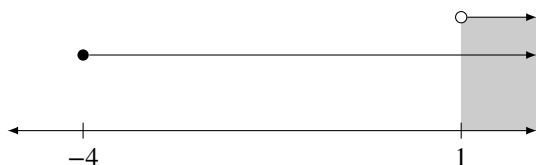
1.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2 \geq 2x - 2 & (1) \\ 4x - 3 > 3x - 2 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : x &\geq 4 \\ (2) : x &> 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x > 1$$



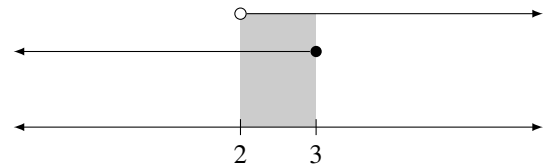
2.

$$\begin{cases} 5x - 4 \leq 2x + 5 & (1) \\ 7 - x < 3 + x & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : 3x &\leq 9 \\ x &\leq 3 \\ (2) : -2x &< -4 \\ x &> 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 2 < x \leq 3$$



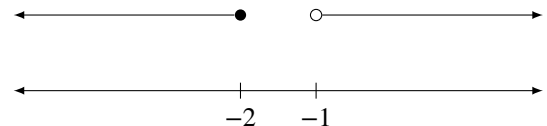
3.

$$\begin{cases} 2 - x < 4 + x & (1) \\ 1 - 2x \geq 3x + 11 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : -2x &< 2 \\ x &> -1 \\ (2) : -5x &\geq 10 \\ x &\leq -2\end{aligned}$$

\therefore No solution



4. $2 - x < 2x - 7 \leq x - 9$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 2 - x < 2x - 7 & (1) \\ 2x - 7 \leq x - 9 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : -3x &< -9 \\ x &\geq 3 \\ (2) : x &\leq -2\end{aligned}$$

\therefore No solution



15.2.4 Exercise 15.2b

Solve the following system of linear inequalities.

1.

$$\begin{cases} 5 - x < 6 & (1) \\ 7 - 3x \geq 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

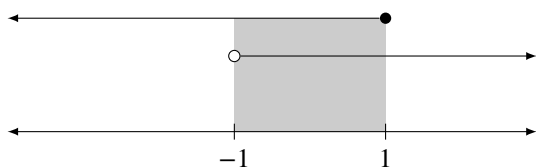
$$(1) : -x < 1$$

$$x > -1$$

$$(2) : -3x \geq -3$$

$$x \leq 1$$

$$\therefore -1 < x \leq 1$$



2.

$$\begin{cases} x + 2 > 0 & (1) \\ 2x + 1 \leq 4x - 3 & (2) \end{cases}$$

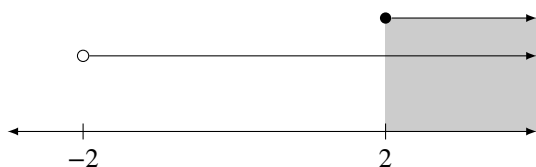
Sol.

$$(1) : x > -2$$

$$(2) : -2x \leq -4$$

$$x \geq 2$$

$$\therefore x \geq 2$$



3.

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 1 < 0 & (1) \\ 1 - 2x \geq 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

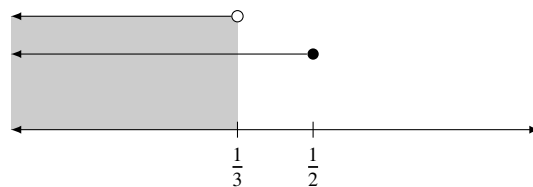
$$(1) : 3x < 1$$

$$x < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) : -2x \geq -1$$

$$x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore x < \frac{1}{3}$$



4.

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 6 \geq 5x & (1) \\ 3x + 5 \leq x + 9 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

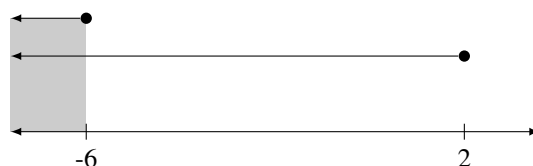
$$(1) : -x \geq 6$$

$$x \leq -6$$

$$(2) : 2x \leq 4$$

$$x \geq 2$$

$$\therefore x \leq -6$$



5.

$$\begin{cases} 2(x + 2) > 3x & (1) \\ 6x - 8 > 4(x + 1) & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$(1) : 2x + 4 > 3x$$

$$-x > -4$$

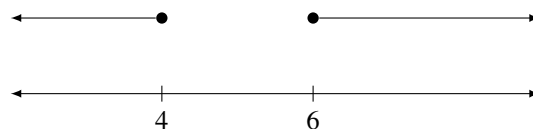
$$x < 4$$

$$(2) : 6x - 8 > 4x + 4$$

$$2x > 12$$

$$x > 6$$

\therefore No solution

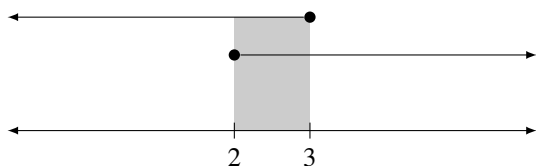


6.

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 4 \leq 3x + 7 & (1) \\ \frac{5x}{2} - 1 \leq 3x - 2 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) : x &\leq 3 \\ (2) : 5x - 2 &\leq 6x - 4 \\ -x &\leq -2 \\ x &\geq 2 \\ \therefore 2 &\leq x \leq 3 \end{aligned}$$

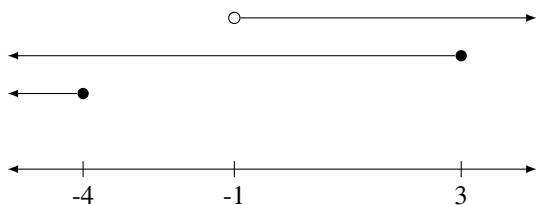


7.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 4 > 1 & (1) \\ 3x - 1 \leq 2x + 2 & (2) \\ 1 - 2x > 5 - x & (3) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) : 3x &> -3 \\ x &> -1 \\ (2) : x &\leq 3 \\ (3) : -x &> 4 \\ x &< -4 \\ \therefore &\text{No solution} \end{aligned}$$



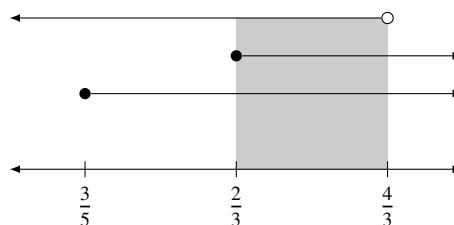
8.

$$\begin{cases} 2x - \frac{1}{3} < 3 - \frac{x}{2} & (1) \\ 2(1 - x) \leq \frac{4x}{3} & (2) \\ 4(3x - 1) > 1 + \frac{9x}{2} & (3) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) : 12 - 2 &< 18 - 3x \\ 15x &< 20 \\ x &< \frac{4}{3} \\ (2) : 2 - 2x &\leq \frac{4x}{3} \\ 6 - 6x &\leq 4x \\ -10x &\leq -6 \\ x &\geq \frac{3}{5} \\ (3) : 12x - 4 &> 1 + \frac{9x}{2} \\ 24x - 8 &> 2 + 9x \\ 15x &> 10 \\ x &> \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{3} < x < \frac{4}{3}$$



9. $-4 + x \leq 6 - x \leq 10$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} -4 + x \leq 6 - x & (1) \\ 6 - x \leq 10 & (2) \end{cases}$$

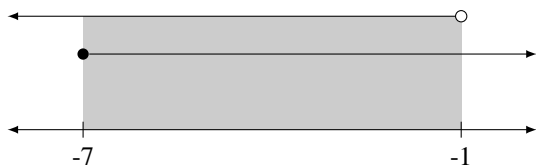
$$\begin{aligned} (1) : 2x &\leq 10 \\ x &\leq 5 \\ (2) : -x &\leq 4 \\ x &\geq 4 \\ \therefore 4 &\leq x \leq 5 \end{aligned}$$

10. $x - 2 \leq 2x + 5 < 3$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} x - 2 \leq 2x + 5 & (1) \\ 2x + 5 < 3 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) : -x &\leq 7 \\ x &\geq -7 \\ (2) : 2x &< -2 \\ x &< -1 \\ \therefore -7 &\leq x < -1 \end{aligned}$$



15.3 Quadratic Inequalities

Solution of Quadratic Inequalities

The inequalities containing only one variable, and the highest exponent of the variable is 2, are called quadratic inequalities.

We can solve the quadratic inequalities by first arranging the terms in the form of $ax^2 + bx + c > 0$ or $ax^2 + bx + c < 0$, where $a > 0$, then solve the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, and finally, compare the solutions with the inequality sign.

Note that for all real numbers, their square is always positive.

15.3.1 Practice 5

Solve the following inequalities:

1. $x^2 + 3x \leq 54$

Sol.

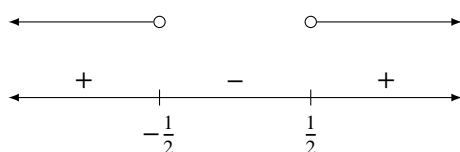
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 3x &\leq 54 \\ x^2 + 3x - 54 &\leq 0 \\ (x - 6)(x + 9) &\leq 0 \\ x &\leq -9 \text{ or } x \geq 6 \end{aligned}$$



2. $4x^2 > 1$

Sol.

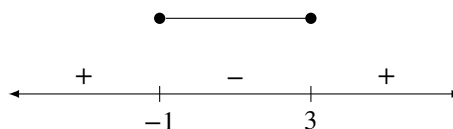
$$\begin{aligned} 4x^2 &> 1 \\ 4x^2 - 1 &> 0 \\ (2x - 1)(2x + 1) &> 0 \\ x &< -\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x > \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$



3. $3 + 2x - x^2 \geq 0$

Sol.

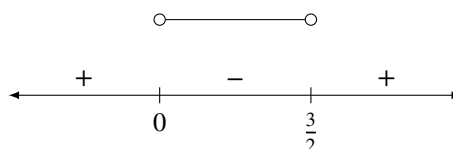
$$\begin{aligned} 3 + 2x - x^2 &\geq 0 \\ -x^2 + 2x + 3 &\geq 0 \\ x^2 - 2x - 3 &\leq 0 \\ (x - 3)(x + 1) &\leq 0 \\ -1 &\leq x \leq 3 \end{aligned}$$



4. $2x^2 < 3x$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 - 3x &< 0 \\ x(2x - 3) &< 0 \\ 0 &< x < \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$



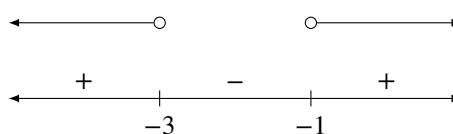
15.3.2 Exercise 15.3a

Solve the following inequalities:

1. $x^4 + 4x + 3 > 0$

Sol.

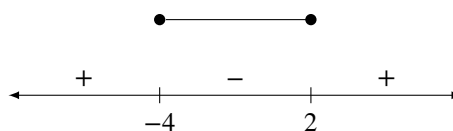
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 4x + 3 &> 0 \\ (x + 3)(x + 1) &> 0 \\ x &< -3 \text{ or } x > -1 \end{aligned}$$



2. $x^2 + 2x - 8 \leq 0$

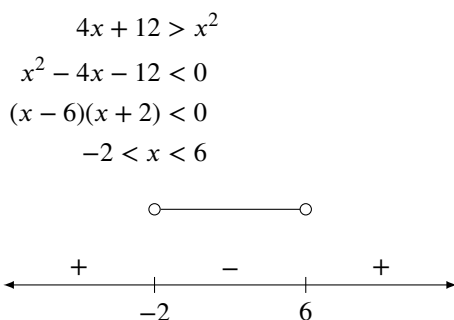
Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 2x - 8 &\leq 0 \\ (x + 4)(x - 2) &\leq 0 \\ -4 &\leq x \leq 2 \end{aligned}$$



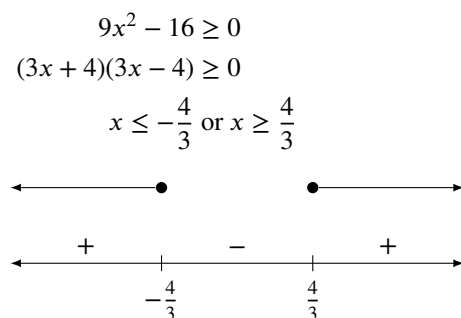
3. $4x + 12 > x^2$

Sol.



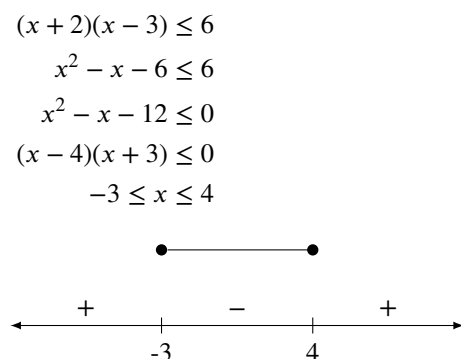
4. $9x^2 \geq 16$

Sol.



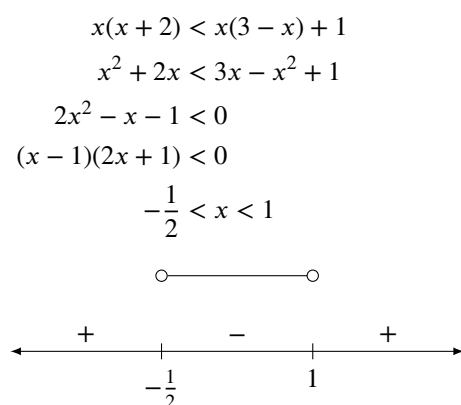
5. $(x + 2)(x - 3) \leq 6$

Sol.



6. $x(x + 2) < x(3 - x) + 1$

Sol.



7. $16x^2 - 3x + 1 \geq 5x$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 16x^2 - 3x + 1 &\geq 5x \\
 16x^2 - 8x + 1 &\geq 0 \\
 (4x - 1)^2 &\geq 0 \\
 x &\in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. $(x - 4)^2 + (x - 6)^2 \leq 2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x - 4)^2 + (x - 6)^2 &\leq 2 \\
 x^2 - 8x + 16 + x^2 - 12x + 36 &\leq 2 \\
 2x^2 - 20x + 52 &\leq 2 \\
 x^2 - 10x + 26 &\leq 1 \\
 x^2 - 10x + 25 &\leq 0 \\
 (x - 5)^2 &\leq 0 \\
 x &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

9. $1 < 4x(1 - x)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 &< 4x(1 - x) \\
 4x - 4x^2 - 1 &> 0 \\
 4x^2 - 4x + 1 &< 0 \\
 (2x - 1)^2 &< 0 \\
 \text{No solution}
 \end{aligned}$$

10. $x^2 - 3x + 9 > 3x(3 - x)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 - 3x + 9 &> 3x(3 - x) \\
 x^2 - 3x + 9 &> 9x - 3x^2 \\
 4x^2 - 12x + 9 &> 0 \\
 (2x - 3)^2 &> 0 \\
 x &\in \mathbb{R}, x \neq \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Solution of System of Quadratic Inequalities

To solve a system of quadratic inequalities, we need to solve each inequality separately and then find the intersection of the solutions.

15.3.3 Practice 6

Solve the following system of inequalities:

1.

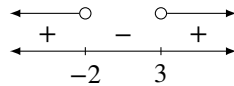
$$\begin{cases} x + 1 < 0 & (1) \\ x^2 - x - 6 > 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

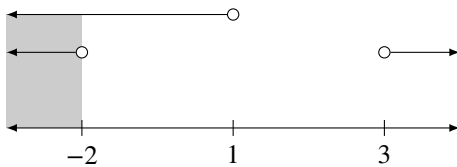
(1) : $x < 1$

(2) : $(x - 3)(x + 2) > 0$

$x < -2$ or $x > 3$



$\therefore x < -2$



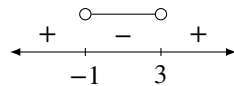
2.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x - 3 < 0 & (1) \\ x^2 + 3x - 4 \leq 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

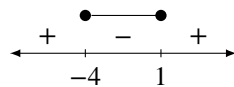
(1) : $(x + 1)(x - 3) < 0$

$-1 < x < 3$

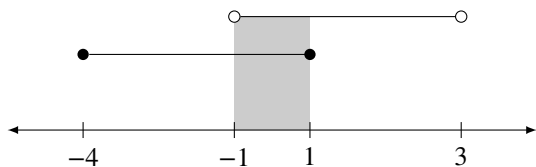


(2) : $(x + 4)(x - 1) \leq 0$

$-4 \leq x \leq 1$



$\therefore -1 < x \leq 1$



15.3.4 Exercise 15.3b

3.

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 4 \geq x - 6 & (1) \\ x^2 - 3x < 2x + 14 & (2) \end{cases}$$

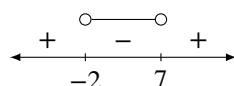
Sol.

(1) : $2x \geq -2$

$x \geq -1$

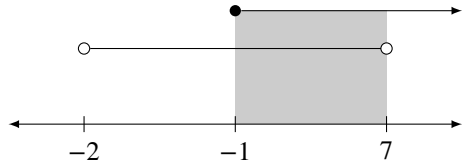
(2) : $(x - 7)(x + 2) < 0$

$-2 < x < 7$



$\therefore -1 \leq x < 7$

4.

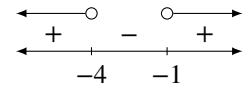


$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 5x + 4 > 0 & (1) \\ x^2 + 10x + 21 \geq 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

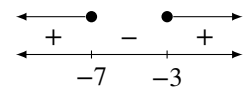
(1) : $(x + 4)(x + 1) > 0$

$x < -4$ or $x > -1$

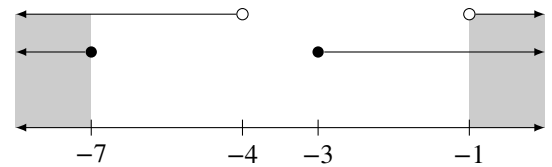


(2) : $(x + 7)(x + 3) \geq 0$

$x \leq -7$ or $x \geq -3$



$\therefore x \leq -7$ or $x > -1$



5.

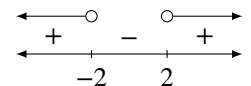
$$\begin{cases} x^2 > 4 & (1) \\ 4x(x - 1) \leq 15 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

(1) : $x^2 - 4 > 0$

$(x + 2)(x - 2) > 0$

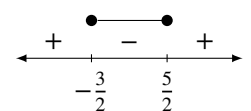
$x < -2$ or $x > 2$



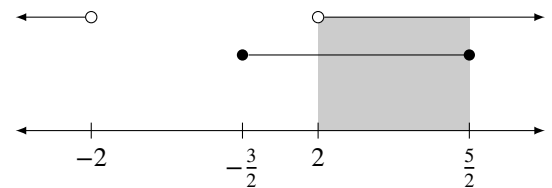
(2) : $4x^2 - 4x - 15 \leq 0$

$(2x + 3)(2x - 5) \leq 0$

$-\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{5}{2}$



$\therefore 2 < x \leq \frac{5}{2}$



6.

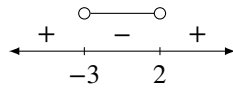
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + x < 6 & (1) \\ 4(2x + 3) < (2 - x)(1 + x) & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

$$(1) : x^2 + x - 6 < 0$$

$$(x+3)(x-2) < 0$$

$$-3 < x < 2$$

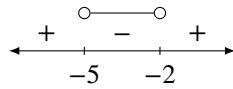


$$(2) : 8x + 12 < 2 + x - x^2$$

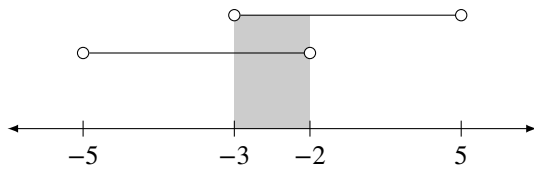
$$x^2 + 7x + 10 < 0$$

$$(x+5)(x+2) < 0$$

$$-5 < x < -2$$



$$\therefore -3 < x < -2$$



7.

$$\begin{cases} (x-1)(x+1) > 11 + 4x & (1) \\ x^2 + 4 \leq 7x - 2 & (2) \end{cases}$$

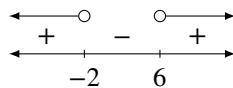
Sol.

$$(1) : x^2 - 1 > 11 + 4x$$

$$x^2 - 4x - 12 > 0$$

$$(x-6)(x+2) > 0$$

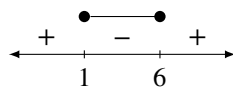
$$x < -2 \text{ or } x > 6$$



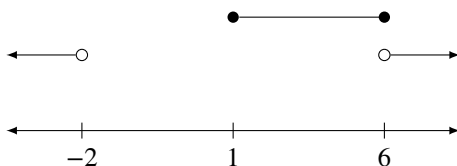
$$(2) : x^2 - 7x + 6 \leq 0$$

$$(x-6)(x-1) \leq 0$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 6$$



\therefore No solution



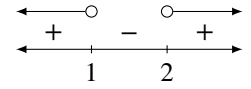
8.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0 & (1) \\ x^2 + 3x \geq 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

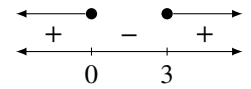
$$(1) : (x-2)(x-1) > 0$$

$$x < 1 \text{ or } x > 2$$

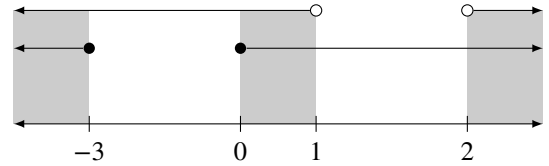


$$(2) : x(x+3) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq -3 \text{ or } x \geq 0$$



$$\therefore x < -3, 0 \leq x < 1, x > 2$$



9.

$$\begin{cases} (x-3)(x+3) \geq 16 & (1) \\ x^2 + 3 \geq 13(x-3) & (2) \end{cases}$$

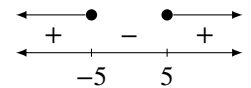
Sol.

$$x^2 - 9 \geq 16$$

$$x^2 - 25 \geq 0$$

$$(x+5)(x-5) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq -5 \text{ or } x \geq 5$$

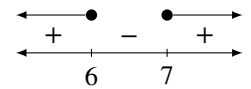


$$(2) : x^2 + 3 \geq 13x - 39$$

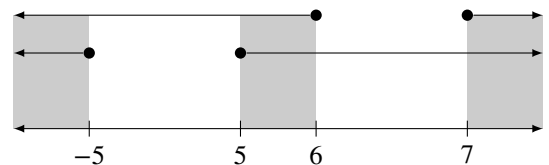
$$x^2 - 13x + 42 \geq 0$$

$$(x-7)(x-6) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq 6 \text{ or } x \geq 7$$



$$\therefore x \leq 5, 5 \leq x \leq 6, x \geq 7$$



10.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x - 1 \leq \frac{x-1}{6} & (1) \\ (2x-1)(x-6) \geq 13 & (2) \end{cases}$$

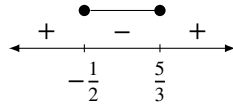
Sol.

$$(1) : 6x^2 - 6x - 6 \leq x - 1$$

$$6x^2 - 7x - 5 \leq 0$$

$$(3x - 5)(2x - 1) \leq 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{5}{3}$$



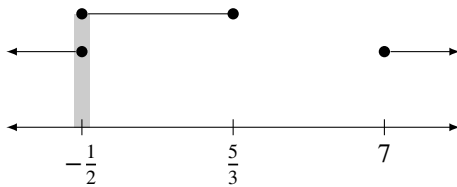
$$(2) : 2x^2 - 13x + 6 \geq 13$$

$$2x^2 - 13x - 7 \geq 0$$

$$(2x + 1)(x - 7) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq -\frac{1}{2}, x \geq 7$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{1}{2}$$



15.4 Solution of Linear Inequalities of Higher Degree

A linear inequality that contains a variable raised to a power greater than 2 is called a linear inequality of higher degree. To solve this type of inequality, we move all the terms with the variable to one side of the inequality, and make the coefficient of the polynomial to be positive.

15.4.1 Practice 7

Solve the following inequalities:

$$1. x^3 - 7x - 6 \geq 0$$

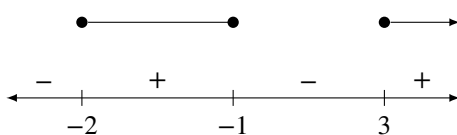
Sol.

$$x^3 - 7x - 6 \geq 0$$

$$(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x - 3) \geq 0$$

$$(x + 2)(x - 3)(x + 1) \geq 0$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq 3$$



$$2. 3x^2 + 18x + 8 > 2x^3$$

Sol.

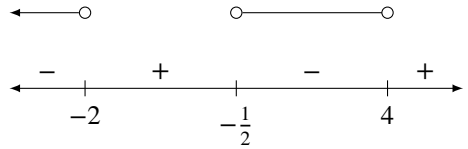
$$3x^2 + 18x + 8 - 2x^3 > 0$$

$$2x^3 - 3x^2 - 18x - 8 < 0$$

$$(x + 2)(2x^2 - 7x - 4) < 0$$

$$(x + 2)(2x + 1)(x - 4) < 0$$

$$x < -2 \text{ or } -\frac{1}{2} < x < 4$$



$$3. x^4 + x^3 \leq 3x^2 + x - 2$$

Sol.

$$x^4 + x^3 - 3x^2 - x + 2 \leq 0$$

$$(x + 2)[x^2(x - 1) - (x - 1)] \leq 0$$

$$(x + 2)(x + 1)(x - 1)^2 \leq 0$$

$$\text{When } x \neq 1, (x + 1)^2 > 0$$

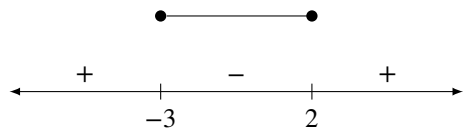
$$(x + 2)(x + 1) \leq 0$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq -1$$

$$\text{When } x = 1, (x + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x \text{ is the solution}$$

$$\therefore -2 \leq x \leq -1$$



$$4. x^4 - x^3 - 5x^2 - 3x > 0$$

Sol.

$$x^4 - x^3 - 5x^2 - 3x > 0$$

$$x(x + 1)(x^2 - 2x - 3) > 0$$

$$x(x - 3)(x + 1)^2 > 0$$

$$\text{When } x \neq -1, (x + 1)^2 > 0$$

$$x(x - 3) > 0$$

$$x < 0 \text{ or } x > 3$$

$$\text{When } x = -1, (x + 1)^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x \text{ is not the solution}$$

$$\therefore x < 0 \text{ or } x > 3, x \neq -1$$



15.4.2 Exercise 15.4

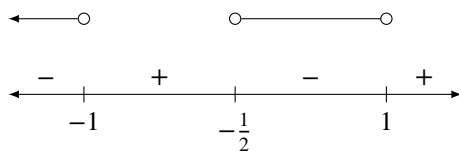
Solve the following inequalities:

1. $(x-1)(x+1)(2x+1) < 0$

Sol.

$$(x-1)(x+1)(2x+1) < 0$$

$$\therefore x < -1 \text{ or } -\frac{1}{2} < x < 1$$



2. $(3x+6)(x+3)(5-x) \leq 0$

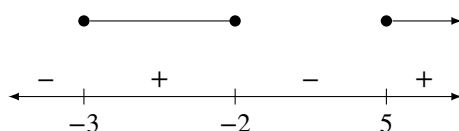
Sol.

$$(3x+6)(x+3)(5-x) \leq 0$$

$$-3(x+2)(x+3)(x-5) \leq 0$$

$$(x+2)(x+3)(x-5) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore -3 \leq x \leq -2 \text{ or } x \geq 5$$



3. $4x^3 + 8x^2 - x - 2 \leq 0$

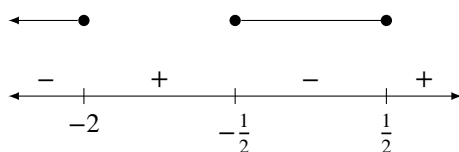
Sol.

$$4x^2(x+2) - (x+2) \leq 0$$

$$(4x^2 - 1)(x+2) \leq 0$$

$$(2x+1)(2x-1)(x+2) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore x \leq -2 \text{ or } -\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$



4. $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 \geq 0$

Sol.

$$x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1 \geq 0$$

$$(x-1)^3 \geq 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore (x-1)^2 \geq 0 \text{ for all real numbers } x$$

$$\therefore (x-1) \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 1$$

5. $x^4 > 81$

Sol.

$$x^4 > 81$$

$$x^4 - 81 > 0$$

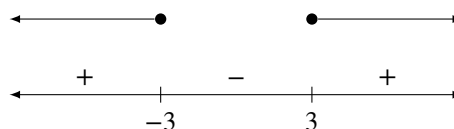
$$(x^2 - 9)(x^2 + 9) > 0$$

$$(x+3)(x-3)(x^2 + 9) > 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 9 > 0 \text{ for all real numbers } x$$

$$\therefore (x+3)(x-3) > 0$$

$$x < -3 \text{ or } x > 3$$



6. $x^3(x+2)^2(x+3) > 0$

Sol.

$$x^3(x+2)^2(x+3) > 0$$

$$x^2(x+2)^2[x(x+3)] > 0$$

For all real numbers x ,

$$x^2 > 0 \text{ when } x \neq 0$$

$$(x+2)^2 > 0 \text{ when } x \neq -2$$

$$x(x+3) > 0$$

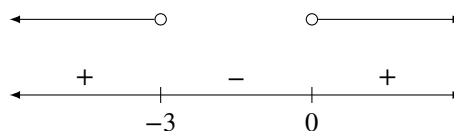
$$\therefore x < -3 \text{ or } x > 0$$

When $x = -2$ or $x = 0$,

$$x^3(x+2)^2(x+3) = 0$$

$\therefore x = 0$ and $x = -2$ are not solution.

$$\therefore x < -3 \text{ or } x > 0, x \neq -2$$



7. $(x-3)^5(x-1)^3(x+2) < 0$

Sol.

$$(x-3)^4(x-1)^2[(x-3)(x-1)(x+2)] < 0$$

For all real numbers x ,

$$(x-3)^4 > 0 \text{ when } x \neq 3$$

$$(x-1)^2 > 0 \text{ when } x \neq 1$$

$$(x-3)(x-1)(x+2) < 0$$

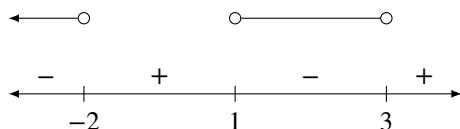
$$\therefore x < -2 \text{ or } 1 < x < 3$$

When $x = 3$ or $x = 1$,

$$(x-3)^4(x-1)^2(x+2) = 0$$

$\therefore x = 1$ and $x = 3$ are not solution.

$$\therefore x < -2 \text{ or } 1 < x < 3$$



8. $x^3(x-2) \geq x(2x-1)(x-2)$

Sol.

$$x^3(x-2) - x(2x-1)(x-2) \geq 0$$

$$x(x-2)(x^2-2x+1) \geq 0$$

$$x(x-2)(x-1)^2 \geq 0$$

When $x \neq 1$, $(x-1)^2 > 0$

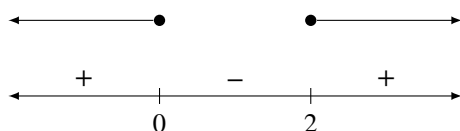
$$x(x-2) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore x \leq 0 \text{ or } x \geq 2$$

When $x = 1$, $x(x-2)(x-1)^2 = 0$

$$\therefore x = 1 \text{ is the solution}$$

$$\therefore x \leq 0 \text{ or } x \geq 2 \text{ or } x = 1$$



15.5 Fractional Inequalities

Inequalities that involve fractional expressions are called fractional inequalities. To solve a fractional inequality, we manipulate the inequality until the right side is zero.

15.5.1 Practice 8

Solve the following inequalities:

1. $\frac{x-5}{3x+1} > 2$

Sol.

$$\frac{x-5}{3x+1} > 2$$

$$\frac{x-5}{3x+1} - 2 > 0$$

$$\frac{x-5-2(3x+1)}{3x+1} > 0$$

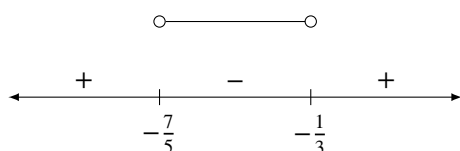
$$\frac{x-5-6x-2}{3x+1} > 0$$

$$\frac{-5x-7}{3x+1} > 0$$

$$-\frac{5x+7}{3x+1} > 0$$

$$\frac{5x+7}{3x+1} < 0$$

$$-\frac{7}{5} < x < -\frac{1}{3}$$



2. $\frac{x+22}{x-2} < x+1$

Sol.

$$\frac{x+22}{x-2} < x+1$$

$$\frac{x+22-(x-2)(x+1)}{x-2} < 0$$

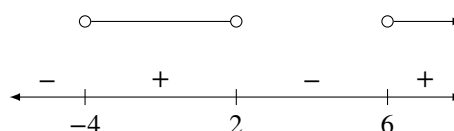
$$\frac{x+22-x^2+x+2}{x-2} < 0$$

$$\frac{-x^2+2x+24}{x-2} < 0$$

$$\frac{x^2-2x-24}{x-2} > 0$$

$$\frac{(x-6)(x+4)}{x-2} > 0$$

$$-4 < x < 2 \text{ or } x > 6$$



3. $\frac{1}{x-3} \geq \frac{1}{2x-1}$

Sol.

$$\frac{1}{x-3} \geq \frac{1}{2x-1}$$

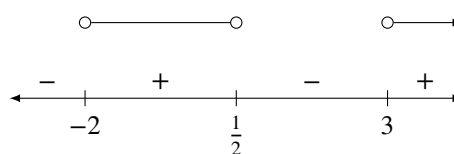
$$\frac{2x-1-x+3}{(x-3)(2x-1)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x+2}{(x-3)(2x-1)} \geq 0$$

When $\frac{x+2}{(x-3)(2x-1)} = 0$, $x = -2$

When $\frac{x+2}{(x-3)(2x-1)} > 0$, $-2 < x < \frac{1}{2}$ or $x > 3$

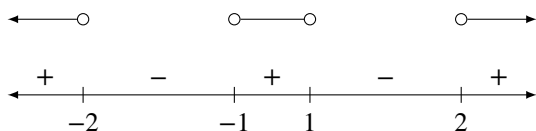
$$\therefore -2 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x > 3$$



4. $\frac{x^2-7}{1-x^2} \leq 1$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x^2 - 7}{1 - x^2} &\leq 1 \\ \frac{x^2 - 7 - 1 + x^2}{1 - x^2} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{2x^2 - 8}{(1 + x)(1 - x)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{2(x + 2)(x - 2)}{-(x + 1)(x - 1)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{(x + 2)(x - 2)}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} &\geq 0 \\ \text{When } \frac{(x + 2)(x - 2)}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} &= 0, x = -2 \text{ or } x = 2 \\ \text{When } \frac{(x + 2)(x - 2)}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} &> 0, \\ x < -2 \text{ or } -1 < x < 1 \text{ or } x > 2 \\ \therefore x &\leq -2 \text{ or } -1 \leq x < 1 \text{ or } x \geq 2\end{aligned}$$



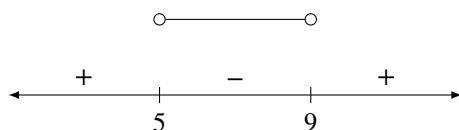
15.5.2 Exercise 15.5

Solve the following inequalities:

1. $\frac{7-x}{9-x} > \frac{1}{2}$

Sol.

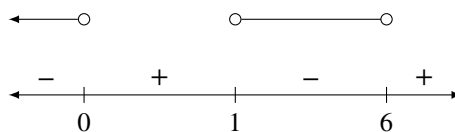
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{7-x}{9-x} &> \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2(7-x) - 9 + x}{2(9-x)} &> 0 \\ \frac{14 - 2x - 9 + x}{9-x} &> 0 \\ \frac{5-x}{9-x} &> 0 \\ \frac{x-5}{x-9} &> 0 \\ \therefore x &< 5 \text{ or } x > 9\end{aligned}$$



2. $\frac{5-x}{2} \geq \frac{3-x}{x}$

Sol.

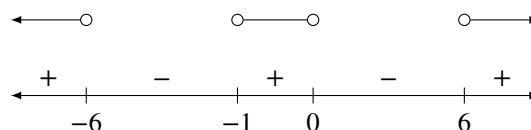
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{5-x}{2} &\geq \frac{3-x}{x} \\ \frac{x(5-x) - 2(3-x)}{2x} &\geq 0 \\ \frac{5x - x^2 - 6 + 2x}{x} &\geq 0 \\ \frac{-x^2 + 7x - 6}{x} &\geq 0 \\ \frac{(x-6)(x-1)}{x} &\leq 0 \\ \text{When } \frac{(x-6)(x-1)}{x} &= 0, x = 6 \text{ or } x = 1 \\ \text{When } \frac{(x-6)(x-1)}{x} &< 0, x < 0 \text{ or } 1 < x < 6 \\ \therefore x &< 0 \text{ or } 1 \leq x \leq 6\end{aligned}$$



3. $\frac{x-4}{x+6} > \frac{1}{x}$

Sol.

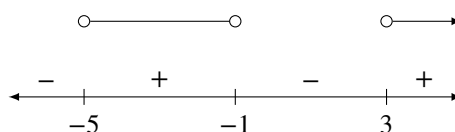
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x(x-4) - x - 6}{x(x+6)} &> 0 \\ \frac{x^2 - 4x - x - 6}{x(x+6)} &> 0 \\ \frac{x^2 - 5x - 6}{x(x+6)} &> 0 \\ \frac{(x-6)(x+1)}{x(x+6)} &> 0 \\ \therefore x &< -6, -1 < x < 0 \text{ or } x > 6\end{aligned}$$



4. $\frac{1}{x-3} \geq \frac{1}{2x+2}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{x-3} &\geq \frac{1}{2x+2} \\ \frac{2x+2 - x+3}{2(x+1)(x-3)} &\geq 0 \\ \frac{x+5}{(x+1)(x-3)} &\geq 0 \\ \text{When } \frac{x+5}{(x+1)(x-3)} &= 0, x = -5 \\ \therefore -5 &\leq x < -1 \text{ or } x > 3\end{aligned}$$



5. $\frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \leq 1$

Sol.

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x - 1 - x - 1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 1$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x - 2 - x^2 + 1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

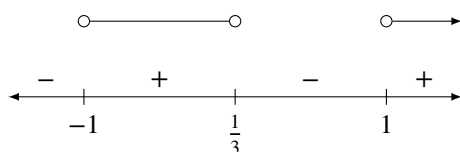
$$\frac{-3x + 1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{3x - 1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \geq 0$$

$$\text{When } \frac{3x - 1}{(x+1)(x-1)} = 0, x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{When } \frac{3x - 1}{(x+1)(x-1)} > 0, -1 < x < \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } x > 1$$

$$\therefore -1 < x \leq \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } x > 1$$



6. $1 + \frac{1}{x-2} \leq \frac{x-2}{x-1}$

Sol.

$$\frac{x - 2 + 1}{x - 2} \leq \frac{x - 2}{x - 1}$$

$$\frac{x - 1}{x - 2} - \frac{x - 2}{x - 1} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 - x^2 + 4x - 4}{(x - 2)(x - 1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{2x - 3}{(x - 2)(x - 1)} \leq 0$$

$$\text{When } \frac{2x - 3}{(x - 2)(x - 1)} \leq 0, x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{When } \frac{2x - 3}{(x - 2)(x - 1)} < 0, x < 1 \text{ or } \frac{3}{2} < x < 2$$

$$\therefore x < 1 \text{ or } \frac{3}{2} \leq x < 2$$

7. $\frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 + 4x + 4} \leq 0$

Sol.

$$\frac{x^2 + x - 6}{x^2 + 4x + 4} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{(x + 3)(x - 2)}{(x + 2)^2} \leq 0$$

$$\because (x + 2)^2 \geq 0 \text{ for all numbers } x,$$

$$(x + 3)(x - 2) \leq 0 \text{ (} x \geq -2 \text{)}$$

$$\therefore -3 \leq x \leq 2, x \neq -2$$



8. $\frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 + 5x + 6} \geq 0$

Sol.

$$\frac{2x^2 - 3x + 1}{x^2 + 5x + 6} \geq 0$$

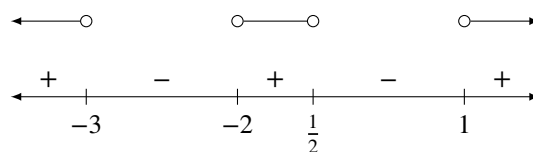
$$\frac{(x - 1)(2x - 1)}{(x + 2)(x + 3)} \geq 0$$

$$\text{When } \frac{(x - 1)(2x - 1)}{(x + 2)(x + 3)} = 0, x = 1 \text{ or } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{When } \frac{(x - 1)(2x - 1)}{(x + 2)(x + 3)} > 0,$$

$$x < -3 \text{ or } -2 < x < \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x > 1$$

$$\therefore x < -3 \text{ or } -2 < x \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x \geq 1$$



15.6 Inequalities containing absolute values

Given a positive real number x , its absolute value is denoted by $|x|$.

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & \text{for } x \geq 0 \\ -x, & \text{for } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Given a real number a ,

- When $a > 0$,

$$|x| < a \iff -a < x < a$$

$$|x| \leq a \iff -a \leq x \leq a$$

$$|x| > a \iff x < -a \text{ or } x > a$$

$$|x| \geq a \iff x \leq -a \text{ or } x \geq a$$

- When $a < 0$,

$$|x| < a \iff \text{no solution}$$

$$|x| \leq a \iff \text{no solution}$$

$$|x| > a \iff \text{all real numbers}$$

$$|x| \geq a \iff \text{all real numbers}$$

- When $a = 0$, n is an integer,

$$|x - n| < 0 \iff \text{no solution}$$

$$|x - n| \leq 0 \iff x = n$$

$$|x - n| > 0 \iff \text{all real numbers except } n$$

$$|x - n| \geq 0 \iff \text{all real numbers}$$

15.6.1 Practice 9

Solve the following inequalities:

1. $|x| > 5$

Sol.

$$|x| > 5$$
$$x < -5 \text{ or } x > 5$$

2. $|x| < 9$

Sol.

$$|x| < 9$$
$$-9 < x < 9$$

3. $|x + 4| \geq 7$

Sol.

$$|x + 4| \geq 7$$
$$x + 4 \geq 7 \text{ or } x + 4 \leq -7$$
$$x \leq -11 \text{ or } x \geq 3$$

4. $-1 \leq |2x - 3| < 3$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} -1 \leq |2x - 3| & (1) \\ |2x - 3| < 3 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) : |2x - 3| \geq -1$$

x is any real number

$$(2) : |2x - 3| < 3$$
$$-3 < 2x - 3 < 3$$
$$0 < 2x < 6$$
$$0 < x < 3$$

$$\therefore 0 < x < 3$$

15.6.2 Exercise 15.6

Solve the following inequalities:

1. $|x - 5| > 3$

Sol.

$$|x - 5| > 3$$
$$x - 5 < -3 \text{ or } x - 5 > 3$$
$$x < 2 \text{ or } x > 8$$

2. $2|x + 1| - 3 > 7$

Sol.

$$2|x + 1| > 10$$
$$|x + 1| > 5$$
$$x + 1 < -5 \text{ or } x + 1 > 5$$
$$x < -6 \text{ or } x > 4$$

3. $|2x - 5| < 7$

Sol.

$$|2x - 5| < 7$$
$$-7 < 2x - 5 < 7$$
$$-2 < 2x < 12$$
$$-1 < x < 6$$

4. $|5x - 3| \leq 1$

Sol.

$$|5x - 3| \leq 1$$
$$-1 \leq 5x - 3 \leq 1$$
$$2 \leq 5x \leq 4$$
$$\frac{2}{5} \leq x \leq \frac{4}{5}$$

5. $|2 - 3x| \geq 8$

Sol.

$$|2 - 3x| \geq 8$$
$$2 - 3x \leq -8 \text{ or } 2 - 3x \geq 8$$
$$-3x \leq -10 \text{ or } -3x \geq 6$$
$$x \leq -2 \text{ or } x \geq \frac{10}{3}$$

6. $1 < |3 - 2x| \leq 9$

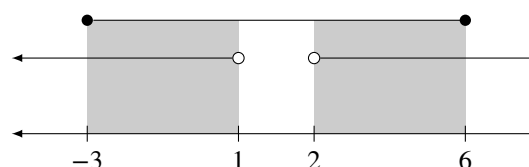
Sol.

$$\begin{cases} |3 - 2x| > 1 & (1) \\ |3 - 2x| \leq 9 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) : 3 - 2x < -1 \text{ or } 3 - 2x > 1$$
$$-2x < -4 \text{ or } -2x > -2$$
$$x > 2 \text{ or } x < 1$$

$$(2) : -9 \leq 3 - 2x \leq 9$$
$$-12 \leq -2x \leq 6$$
$$-3 \leq x \leq 6$$

$$\therefore -3 \leq x < 1 \text{ or } 2 < x \leq 6$$



7. $9 \leq 2|x + 2| \leq 19$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 2|x + 2| \geq 9 & (3) \\ 2|x + 2| \leq 19 & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) : |x + 2| \geq \frac{9}{2}$$

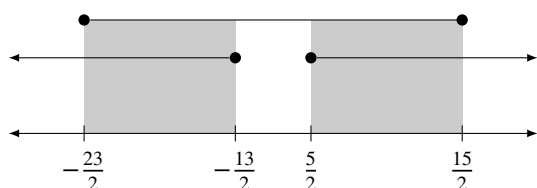
$$x + 2 \leq -\frac{9}{2} \text{ or } x + 2 \geq \frac{9}{2}$$

$$x \leq -\frac{13}{2} \text{ or } x \geq \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(2) : |x + 2| \leq \frac{19}{2}$$

$$-\frac{19}{2} \leq x + 2 \leq \frac{19}{2}$$

$$-\frac{23}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{15}{2}$$



8. $\frac{2}{|x+1|} - 3 \geq 4$

Sol.

$$\frac{2}{|x+1|} \geq 7$$

$$2 \geq 7|x+1|$$

$$|x+1| \leq \frac{2}{7}$$

$$-\frac{2}{7} \leq x+1 \leq \frac{2}{7}$$

$$-\frac{9}{7} \leq x \leq -\frac{5}{7}$$

When $x = -1$, the fraction is undefined.

$$\therefore -\frac{9}{7} \leq x \leq -\frac{5}{7}, x \neq -1$$

15.7 Linear Inequalities of Two Variables

Solution of Linear Inequalities of Two Variables

A linear inequality of two variables is inequality with two variables involved.

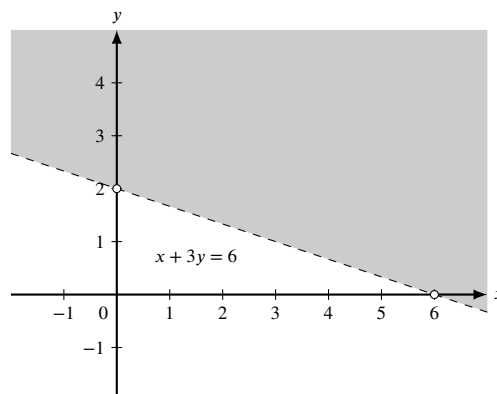
For any linear equation of two variables, there are infinitely many solutions. These solutions can be graphed in the appropriate half of a rectangular coordinate plane.

15.7.1 Practice 10

Express the solution of the following linear inequalities in graph form:

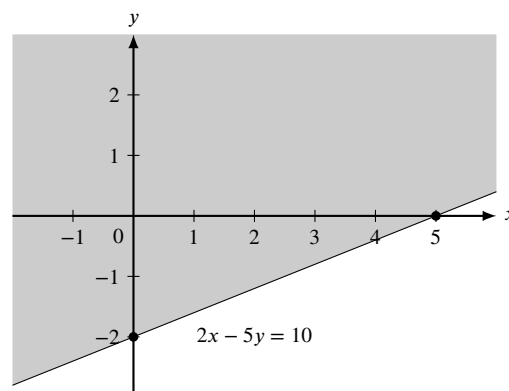
1. $x + 3y < 6$

Sol.



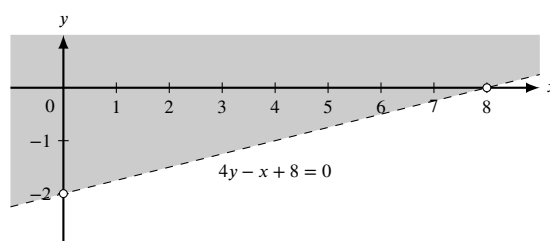
2. $2x - 5y \leq 10$

Sol.

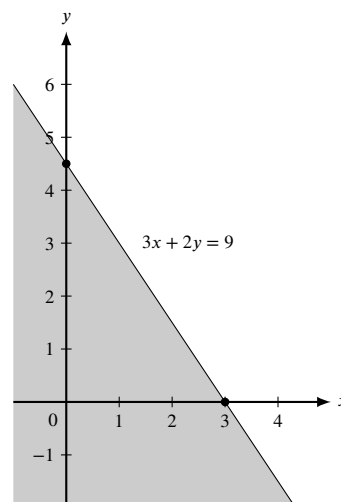


3. $4y - x + 8 > 0$

Sol.



4. $3x + 2y \leq 9$



Solution of System of Linear Inequalities of Two Variables

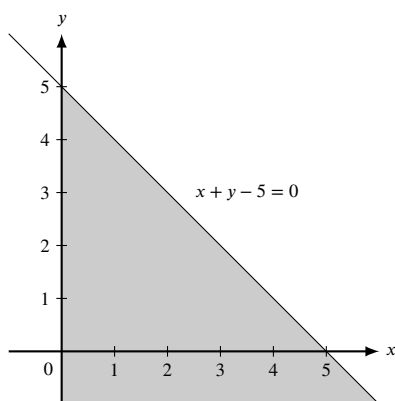
The solution of the system of linear inequalities of two variables is the intersection of the solution of individual inequalities. That is, the region bounded by the lines representing each inequality.

15.7.2 Practice 11

Solve the following system of inequalities:

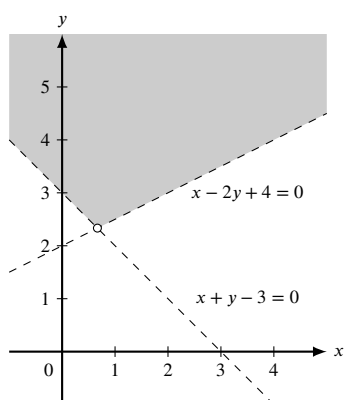
$$1. \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x + y - 5 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.



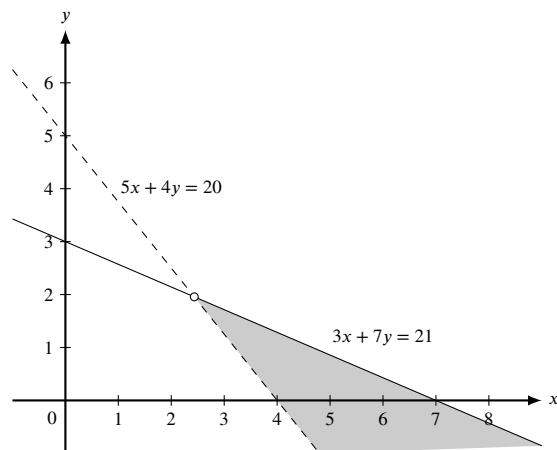
$$2. \begin{cases} x + y - 3 > 0 \\ x - 2y + 4 < 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.



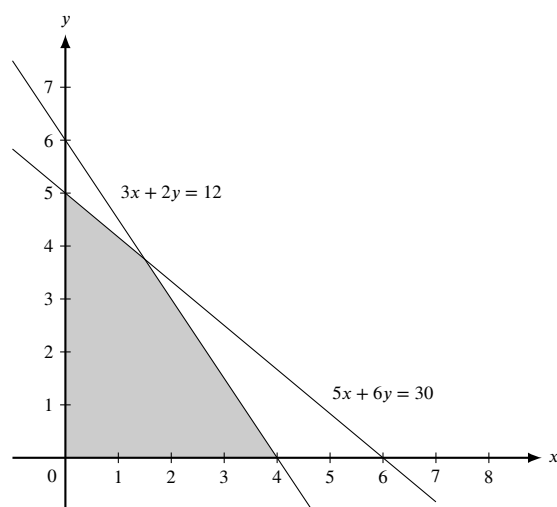
$$3. \begin{cases} 3x + 7y \leq 21 \\ 5x + 4y > 20 \end{cases}$$

Sol.



$$4. \begin{cases} 5x + 6y \leq 30 \\ 3x + 2y \leq 12 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

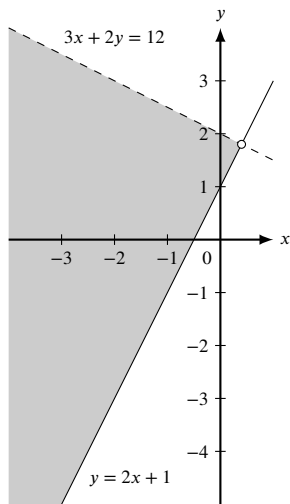


15.7.3 Exercise 15.7

Solve the following system of inequalities:

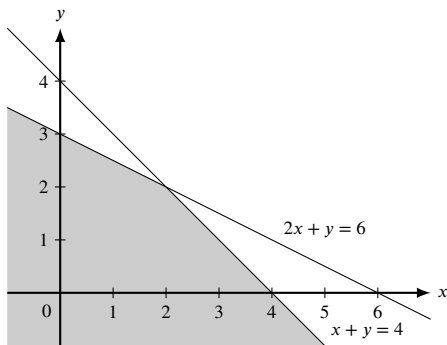
$$1. \begin{cases} y \geq 2x + 1 \\ x + 2y < 4 \end{cases}$$

Sol.



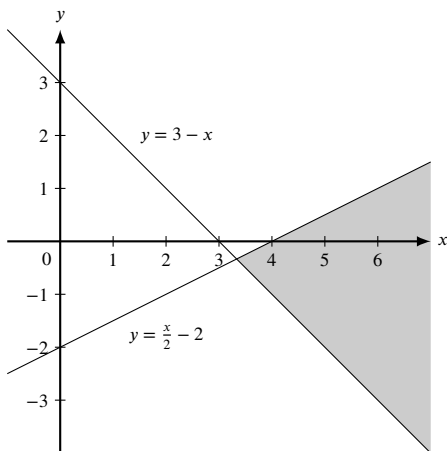
2.
$$\begin{cases} x + y \leq 4 \\ x + 2y \leq 6 \end{cases}$$

Sol.



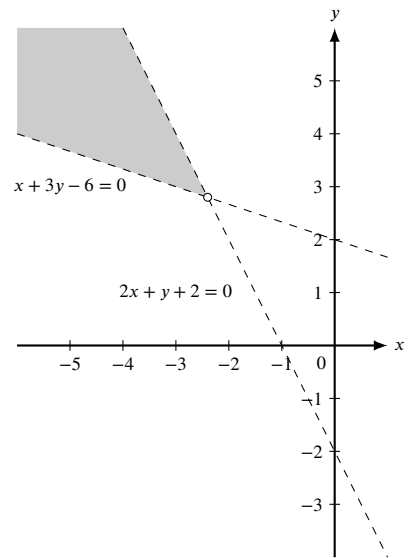
3.
$$\begin{cases} y \geq 3 - x \\ y \leq \frac{x}{2} - 2 \end{cases}$$

Sol.



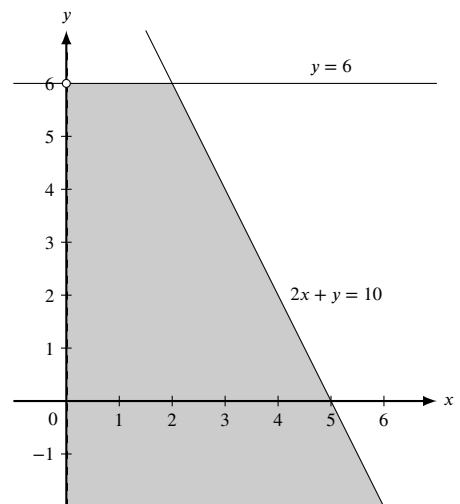
4.
$$\begin{cases} x + 3y - 6 > 0 \\ 2x + y + 2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.



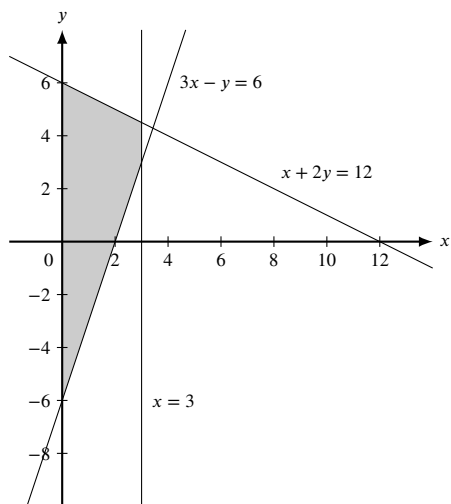
5.
$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 2x + y \leq 10 \\ y \leq 6 \end{cases}$$

Sol.



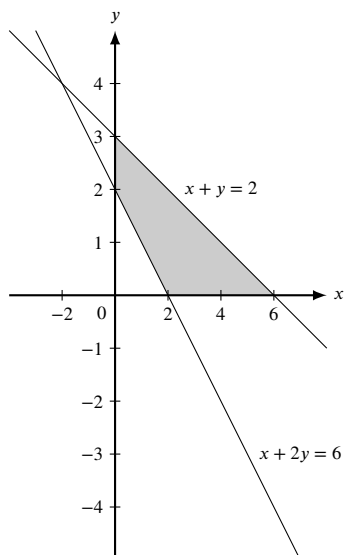
6.
$$\begin{cases} x + 2y \leq 12 \\ 3x - y \leq 6 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

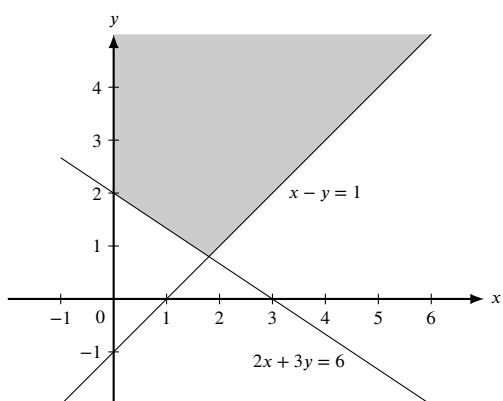


7.
$$\begin{cases} x + y \geq 2 \\ x + 2y \leq 6 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

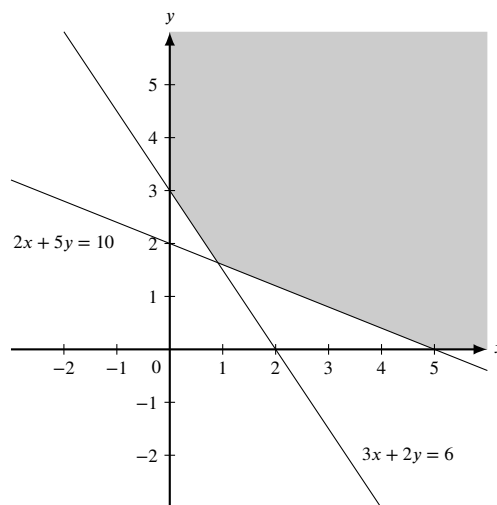
Sol.



8.
$$\begin{cases} x - y \leq 1 \\ 2x + 3y \geq 6 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



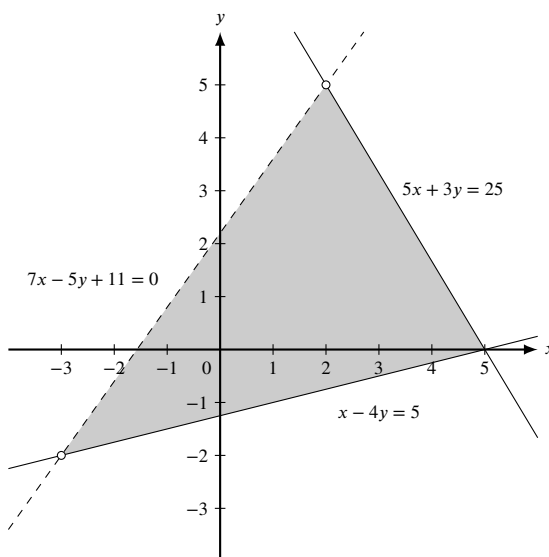
Write a system of inequalities that represents the region bounded by the following graphs:



9.

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 5y \geq 10 \\ 3x - 2y \geq 6 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



10.

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 7x - 5y + 11 > 0 \\ 5x + 3y \leq 25 \\ x - 4y \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

15.8 Linear Programming

15.8.1 Practice 12

Find the maximum and minimum value of $z = 8x - 10y$ subject to the following constraints:

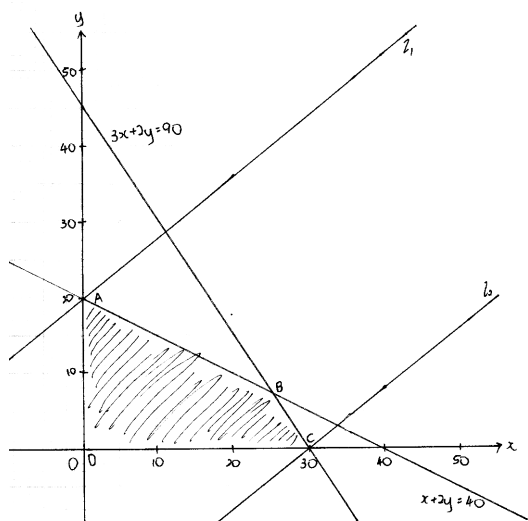
$$\begin{cases} x + 2y \leq 40 \\ 3x + 2y \leq 90 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

Objective function: $z = 8x - 10y$

$$10y = 8x - z$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{z}{10}$$



When $y = \frac{4}{5}x - \frac{z}{10}$ translates towards bottom right of the feasible region, the value of z increases. Therefore, the maximum value of the objective function is the value of z in l_2 . The point of intersection C of l_2 and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its maximum value. Since C is also the point of intersection of $3x + 2y = 90$ and $y = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 90 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D = (30, 0)$$

$$z_{\max} = 8(30) - 0 = 240$$

When $y = x - z$ translates towards top left of the feasible region, the value of z decreases. Therefore, the minimum value of the objective function is the value of z in l_1 . The point of intersection A of l_1 and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its minimum value. Since A is also the

point of intersection of $x + 2y = 40$ and $x = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 40 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = (0, 20)$$

$$z_{\min} = 0 - 10(20) = -200$$

15.8.2 Exercise 15.8

- Find the minimum value of $z = 10x + 12y$, subject to the following constraints:

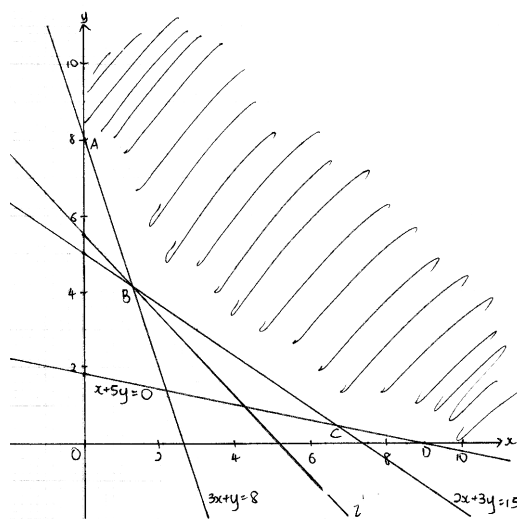
$$\begin{cases} 3x + y \geq 8 \\ 2x + 3y \geq 15 \\ x + 5y \geq 9 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

Objective function: $z = 10x + 12y$

$$12y = -10x + z$$

$$y = -\frac{5}{6}x + \frac{z}{12}$$



The minimum value of the objective function is the value of z in l_1 . The point of intersection B of l_1 and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its minimum value. Since B is also the point of intersection of $3x + y = 8$ and $2x + 3y = 15$,

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y = 8 \\ 2x + 3y = 15 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2x + 3(8 - 3x) &= 15 \\
2x + 24 - 9x &= 15 \\
-7x &= -9 \\
x &= \frac{9}{7} \\
\frac{27}{7} + y &= 8 \\
y &= 8 - \frac{27}{7} = \frac{29}{7} \\
B &= \left(\frac{9}{7}, \frac{29}{7}\right) \\
z_{\min} &= 10\left(\frac{9}{7}\right) + 12\left(\frac{29}{7}\right) \\
&= 62\frac{4}{7}
\end{aligned}$$

2. A housing developer owns a tract of land that is $2,400m^2$ in area and a construction capital of \$4,600,000. The developer wishes to build two types of houses: type A and type B. Given that each type A house requires $150m^2$ of land and \$250,000 of construction fees, can earn \$55,000 in profit; and each type B house requires $200m^2$ of land and \$400,000 of construction fees, can earn \$80,000 in profit. Assume that all houses built can be sold, how many of each type of house should be built to maximize the profit? Find the maximum profit.

Sol.

Let x be the number of type A houses and y be the number of type B houses.

	A (x units)	B (y units)	Limit
Area (m^2)	$150x$	$200y$	2,400
Cost(\$)	$250,000x$	$400,000y$	4,600,000
Profit(\$)	$55,000x$	$80,000y$	

The total profit is $z = 55,000x + 80,000y$, this is the objective function. According to the descriptions above, we find the maximum value of it.

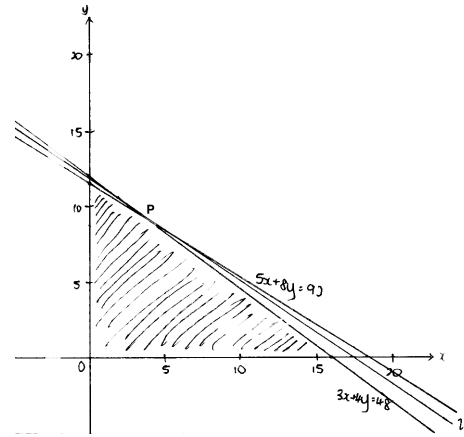
The constraints are:

$$\begin{cases}
150x + 200y \leq 2,400 \\
250,000x + 400,000y \leq 4,600,000 \\
x \geq 0 \\
y \geq 0
\end{cases}$$

After simplifying the constraints, we get:

$$\begin{cases}
3x + 4y \leq 48 \\
5x + 8y \leq 92 \\
x \geq 0 \\
y \geq 0
\end{cases}$$

The feasible region is as follows:



Let $l : 55,000x + 80,000y = z$.

When the line is at l , the value of z is at its maximum. The point of intersection P of l and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its maximum value. Since P is also the point of intersection of $3x + 4y = 48$ and $5x + 8y = 92$,

$$\begin{cases}
3x + 4y = 48 & (1) \\
5x + 8y = 92 & (2)
\end{cases}$$

$$(1) \times 2 : 6x + 8y = 96$$

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

$$\text{Sub } x = 4 \text{ into } (1) : 12 + 4y = 48$$

$$y = 9$$

$$P = (4, 9)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
z_{\max} &= 55,000(4) + 80,000(9) \\
&= 940,000
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the maximum profit of \$940,000 can be obtained by building 4 type A houses and 9 type B houses.

3. One has a building lot that is $180m^2$ in area. He plans to pay \$7,000 to split the lot into two type of rooms and rent them out to students: each bigger room is $20m^2$ in area and can accommodate 5 students with a monthly rent of \$225 per student; each smaller room is $15m^2$ in area and can accommodate 3 students with a monthly rent of \$250 per student. The renovation cost for each bigger room is \$700 and for each smaller room is \$600. Assume that the source of tenants is stable, how many of each type of room should be divided into to maximize the profit? Find the maximum profit.

Sol.

Let x be the number of bigger rooms and y be the number of smaller rooms.

	Big (x unit)	Small (y unit)	Limit
Area (m^2)	$20x$	$15y$	180
Cost(\$)	$700x$	$600y$	7,000
Profit(\$)	$1125x$	$750y$	

The total profit is $z = 1125x + 750y$, this is the objective function. According to the descriptions above, we find the maximum value of it.

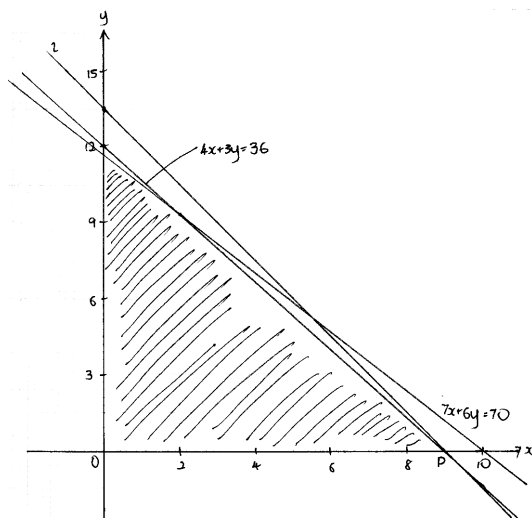
The constraints are:

$$\begin{cases} 20x + 15y \leq 180 \\ 700x + 600y \leq 7,000 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

After simplifying the constraints, we get:

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y \leq 36 \\ 7x + 6y \leq 70 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

The feasible region is as follows:



Let $l : 1125x + 750y = z$.

When the line is at l , the value of z is at its maximum. The point of intersection P of l and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its maximum value. Since P is also the point of intersection of $4x + 3y = 36$ and $y = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y = 36 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P = (9, 0)$$

$$z_{\max} = 1125(9) + 750(0) = 10,125$$

Thus, the maximum profit of \$10,125 can be obtained by splitting the building lot into 9 bigger rooms.

4. Ms. Tan is a tuition teacher who teaches Mathematic subject to junior 3 and senior 3 students. There are a total of 5 students in each junior 3 class, each student pays tuition fees of \$50 per month, and each class is held for 4 hours per week. There are a total of 3 students in each senior 3 class, each student pays tuition fees of \$120 per month, and each class is held for 6 hours per week. Assume that here is a stable source of students, but the number of junior 3 students cannot exceed 2 times the number of senior 3 students. If Ms. Tan is willing to earn at least \$6,600 per month, how many junior 3 and senior 3 classes should she held per week to minimize the number hours she has to teach? What's the minimum number of hours she has to teach?

Sol.

Let x be the number of junior 3 classes and y be the number of senior 3 classes.

The number of hours she has to teach is $z = 4x + 6y$, this is the objective function. According to the descriptions above, we find the minimum value of it.

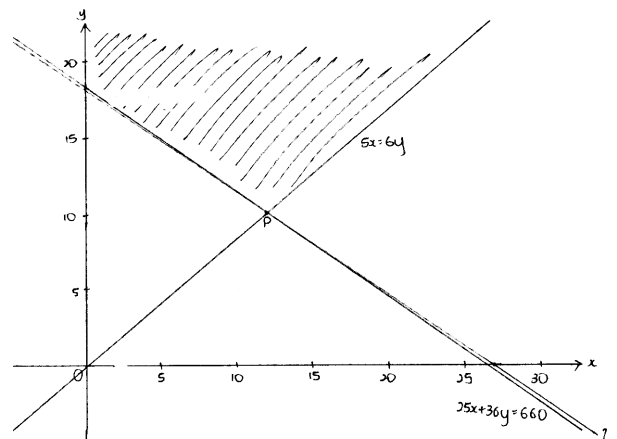
The constraints are:

$$\begin{cases} 5 \times 50 \times x + 3 \times 120 \times y \geq 6,600 \\ 5x \leq 2 \times 3y \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

After simplifying the constraints, we get:

$$\begin{cases} 25x + 36y \geq 660 \\ 5x \leq 6y \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

The feasible region is as follows:



Let $l : 4x + 6y = z$.

When the line is at l , the value of z is at its minimum. The point of intersection P of l and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its minimum value. Since P is also the point of intersection of $25x + 36y = 660$ and $5x = 6y$,

$$\begin{cases} 25x + 36y = 660 \\ 5x = 6y \end{cases} \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Sub (2) into (1) : } 25x + 30x = 660$$

$$55x = 660$$

$$x = 12$$

$$\text{Sub } x = 12 \text{ into (2) : } 60 = 6y$$

$$y = 10$$

$$P = (12, 10)$$

$$z_{\min} = 4(12) + 6(10) = 108$$

Thus, Ms. Tan should hold 12 junior 3 classes and 10 senior 3 classes per week, and she has to teach for at least 108 hours per week.

5. A company can produce a product with two types of raw materials. Each ton of the first type of raw material cost \$300, freight cost \$50, and can produce 90kg of the product; each ton of the second type of raw material cost \$700, freight cost \$40, and can produce 100kg of the product. If the company has a total of \$2,100 to spend on raw materials and \$200 to spend on freight every day, what's the maximum amount of product that can be produced every day? How many tons of each type of raw material should be used?

Sol.

Let x be the number of tons of the first type of raw material and y be the number of tons of the second type of raw material.

	M1 (x t)	M2 (y t)	Limit
Cost (\$)	300x	700y	2,100
Freight(\$)	50x	40y	200
Product(kg)	90x	100y	

The objective function is $z = 90x + 100y$, which is the amount of product that can be produced every day. According to the descriptions above, we find the maximum value of it.

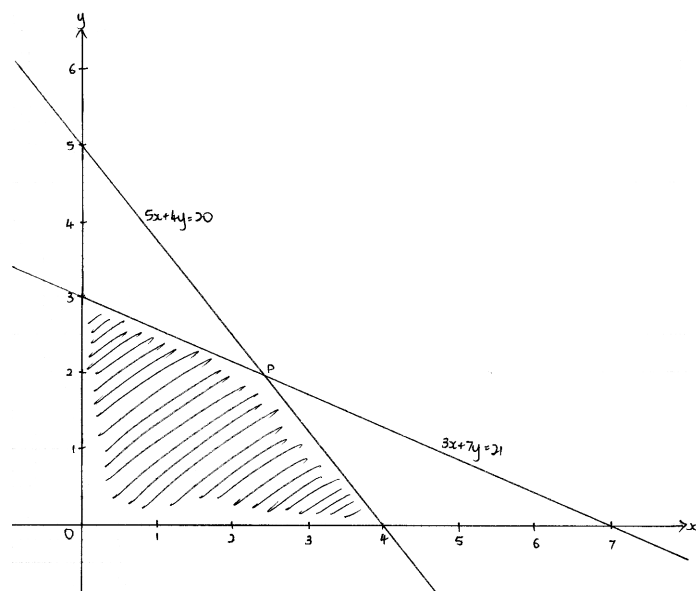
The constraints are:

$$\begin{cases} 300x + 700y \leq 2,100 \\ 50x + 40y \leq 200 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

After simplifying the constraints, we get:

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 7y \leq 21 \\ 5x + 4y \leq 20 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

The feasible region is as follows:



$$\text{Let } l : 90x + 100y = z.$$

When the line is at l , the value of z is at its maximum. The point of intersection P of l and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its maximum value. Since P is also the point of intersection of $3x + 7y = 21$ and $5x + 4y = 20$,

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 7y = 21 \\ 5x + 4y = 20 \end{cases} \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \times 5 : 15x + 35y = 105$$

$$(2) \times 3 : 15x + 12y = 60$$

$$(1) - (2) : 23y = 45$$

$$y = \frac{45}{23}$$

$$= 1.96$$

$$\text{Sub } y = \frac{45}{23} \text{ into (2) : } 5x + \frac{180}{23} = 20$$

$$5x = \frac{280}{23}$$

$$x = \frac{56}{23}$$

$$= 2.43$$

$$P = (2.43, 1.96)$$

$$z_{\max} = 90 \left(\frac{56}{23} \right) + 100 \left(\frac{45}{23} \right) \\ = 414.78$$

Thus, the company should use 2.43 tons of the first type of raw material and 1.96 tons of the second type of raw material, and the maximum amount of product that can be produced every day is 414.78kg.

6. A factory uses four types of raw materials: a , b , c , and d to produce two types of products: A and B , the stock of raw materials a , b , c , and d are 22, 14, 15, and 18 units respectively. Given that the required amount of raw materials a , b , c , and d for producing one unit of product A is 3, 2, 0, 3 units respectively, and the required amount of raw materials a , b , c , and d for producing one unit of product B is 2, 1, 3, 0 units respectively. If each product A can make a profit of \$7,000 and each product B can make a profit of \$5,000, how many units of each product should be produced to maximize the profit with the current stock of raw materials?

Sol.

Let x be the number of units of product A and y be the number of units of product B .

	A (x unit)	B (y unit)	Limit
a (unit)	$3x$	$2y$	22
b (unit)	$2x$	y	14
c (unit)	$0x$	$3y$	15
d (unit)	$3x$	$0y$	18
Profit (\$)	$7,000x$	$5,000y$	

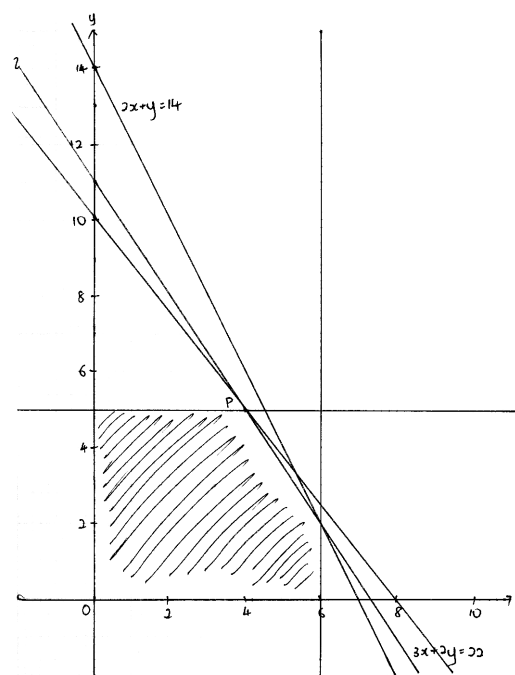
The objective function is $z = 7,000x + 5,000y$, which is the profit. According to the descriptions above, we find the maximum value of it. The constraints are:

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y \leq 22 \\ 2x + y \leq 14 \\ 3y \leq 15 \\ 3x \leq 18 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

After simplifying the constraints, we get:

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y \leq 22 \\ 2x + y \leq 14 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 5 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 6 \end{cases}$$

The feasible region is as follows:



Let $l : 7,000x + 5,000y = z$.

When the line is at l , the value of z is at its maximum. The point of intersection P of l and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its maximum value. Since P is also the point of intersection of $3x + 2y = 22$ and $y = 5$,

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 22 \\ y = 5 \end{cases} \\ P = (4, 5)$$

Thus, the company should produce 4 units of product A and 5 units of product B to maximize the profit.

7. Mr. Wong is willing to mix two types of drinks: *A* and *B* to produce a new drink. Drink *A* cost \$2 per litre, contains 20mg of vitamin *C*, 3mg of coloring agent, and 150g of sugar; drink *B* cost \$4 per litre, contains 35mg of vitamin *C*, 2mg of coloring agent, and 100g of sugar. Mr. Tan is willing to mix at least 50 litres of the new drink, but each litre of the new drink has to contain at least 30mg of vitamin *C*, the total amount of sugar cannot exceed 6kg, and the total cost cannot exceed \$180. How many litres of each type of drink should be mixed to minimize the amount of coloring agent?

Sol.

Let x be the number of litres of drink *A* and y be the number of litres of drink *B*.

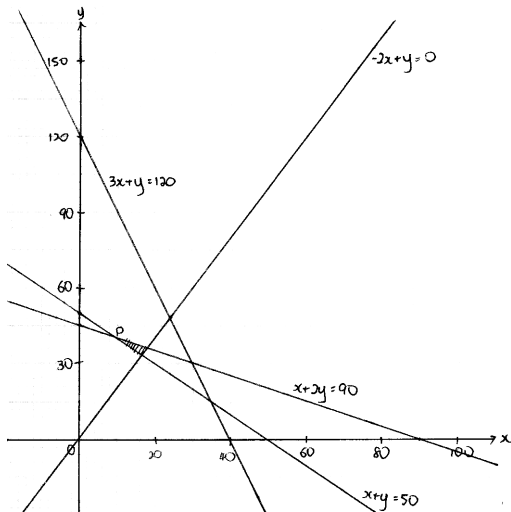
The objective function is $z = 3x + 2y$, which is the amount of coloring agent. According to the descriptions above, we find the minimum value of it. The constraints are:

$$\begin{cases} x + y \geq 50 \\ 20x + 35y \geq 30(x + y) \\ 150x + 100y \leq 6,000 \\ 2x + 4y \leq 180 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

After simplifying the constraints, we get:

$$\begin{cases} x + y \geq 50 \\ -2x + y \geq 0 \\ 3x + 2y \leq 120 \\ x + 2y \leq 90 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

The feasible region is as follows:



$$\text{Let } l : 3x + 2y = z.$$

When the line is at l , the value of z is at its minimum. The point of intersection P of l and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its minimum value. Since P is also the point of intersection of $x + y = 50$ and $x + 2y = 90$,

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 50 \\ x + 2y = 90 \end{cases}$$

$$P = (10, 40)$$

Thus, the company should produce 10 litres of drink *A* and 40 litres of drink *B* to minimize the amount of coloring agent.

8. A bakery bakes two types of cake: *A* and *B*. The ingredients required for baking one cake of type *A* is 1kg of flour, 5 eggs, and 300g of sugar; the ingredients required for baking one cake of type *B* is 800g of flour, 8 eggs, and 200g of sugar. The bakery has 3 bakers, each of them works for at least 8 hours per day, and the total time required for each baker to bake one cake of type *A* and *B* is 40 minutes and 50 minutes respectively. If the bakery has to bake at least 32 cakes every day, and the everyday supply of ingredients is limited to 220 eggs and 9kg of sugar. Due to the shortage of flour, the bakery needs to lower the usage of it. How many cakes of each type should be baked to minimize the usage of flour? What's the minimum amount of flour used?

Sol.

Let x be the number of cakes of type *A* and y be the number of cakes of type *B*.

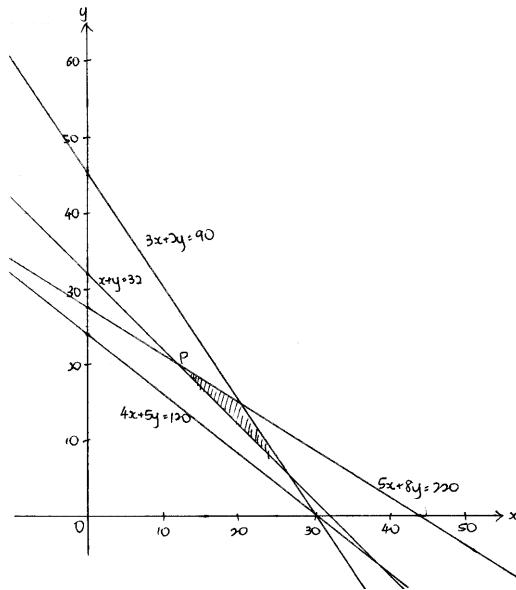
The objective function is $z = x + 0.8y$, which is the amount of flour used. According to the descriptions above, we find the minimum value of it. The constraints are:

$$\begin{cases} 5x + 8y \leq 220 \\ 300x + 200y \leq 9,000 \\ 40x + 50y \geq 480 \\ x + y \geq 32 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

After simplifying the constraints, we get:

$$\begin{cases} 5x + 8y \leq 220 \\ 3x + 2y \leq 90 \\ 4x + 5y \geq 120 \\ x + y \geq 32 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

The feasible region is as follows:



Let $l : 4x + 5y = z$.

When the line is at l , the value of z is at its minimum. The point of intersection P of l and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its minimum value. Since P is also the point of intersection of $x + y = 32$ and $5x + 8y = 220$,

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 32 & (1) \\ 5x + 8y = 220 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) : y = 32 - x(3)$$

$$\text{Sub (3) into (2) : } 5x + 8(32 - x) = 220$$

$$5x + 256 - 8x = 220$$

$$-3x = -36$$

$$x = 12$$

$$y = 20$$

$$P = (12, 20)$$

$$z = 12 + 0.8(20) = 28$$

Thus, the bakery should bake 12 cakes of type A and 20 cakes of type B to minimize the amount of flour used. The minimum amount of flour used is 28kg

15.9 Revision Exercise 15

Compare the algebraic expressions in the following questions (Question 1 to 2):

1. $(x - 3)(4 - x)$ and $(6 - x)(x - 1)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & (x - 3)(4 - x) - (6 - x)(x - 1) \\ &= -x^2 + 7x - 12 - (-x^2 + 7x - 6) \\ &= -x^2 + 7x - 12 + x^2 - 7x + 6 \\ &= -6 < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (x - 3)(4 - x) < (6 - x)(x - 1)$$

2. $6 - x^2$ and $4x - 2x^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & 6 - x^2 - (4x - 2x^2) \\ &= 6x - x^2 - 4x + 2x^2 \\ &= x^2 - 2x \\ &= (x - 1)^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (x - 1)^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore (x - 1)^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore 6 - x^2 > 4x - 2x^2$$

Solve the following inequalities (Question 3 to 16):

3. $4(x - 1) > x + 6$

Sol.

$$4(x - 1) > x + 6$$

$$4x - 4 > x + 6$$

$$3x > 10$$

$$x > \frac{10}{3}$$

4. $3(3 - x) \geq 2(x + 3)$

Sol.

$$3(3 - x) \geq 2(x + 3)$$

$$9 - 3x \geq 2x + 6$$

$$-5x \geq -3$$

$$5x \leq 3$$

$$x \leq \frac{3}{5}$$

5. $3 - \frac{x-1}{4} \geq 2 + \frac{3(x+1)}{8}$

Sol.

$$3 - \frac{x-1}{4} \geq 2 + \frac{3(x+1)}{8}$$

$$24 - 2(x - 1) \geq 16 + 3(x + 1)$$

$$24 - 2x + 2 \geq 16 + 3x + 3$$

$$26 - 2x \geq 19 + 3x$$

$$-5x \geq -7$$

$$5x \leq 7$$

$$x \leq \frac{7}{5}$$

6. $x - \frac{x-1}{2} \leq \frac{2x-1}{3} + \frac{x+1}{2}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x - \frac{x-1}{2} &\leq \frac{2x-1}{3} + \frac{x+1}{2} \\6x - 3(x-1) &\leq 2(2x-1) + 3(x+1) \\6x - 3x + 3 &\leq 4x - 2 + 3x + 3 \\3x + 3 &\leq 7x + 1 \\-4x &\leq -2 \\4x &\geq 2 \\x &\geq \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

7. $-1 < \frac{1}{2}x + 3 < 7$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}-1 &< \frac{1}{2}x + 3 < 7 \\-2 &< x + 6 < 14 \\-8 &< x < 8\end{aligned}$$

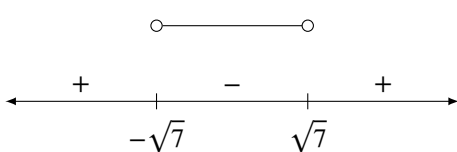
8. $-\frac{3}{2} < 1 - 3x \leq 8$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}-\frac{3}{2} &< 1 - 3x \leq 8 \\-3 &< 2 - 6x \leq 16 \\-5 &< -6x \leq 14 \\-14 &\leq 6x < 5 \\-\frac{7}{3} &\leq x < \frac{5}{6}\end{aligned}$$

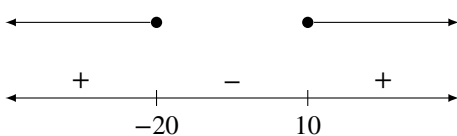
9. $x^2 < 7$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 &< 7 \\x^2 - 7 &< 0 \\(x + \sqrt{7})(x - \sqrt{7}) &< 0 \\-\sqrt{7} &< x < \sqrt{7}\end{aligned}$$


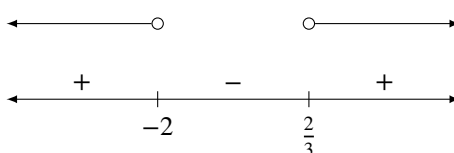
10. $x^2 + 10x - 200 \geq 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 10x - 200 &\geq 0 \\(x + 20)(x - 10) &\geq 0 \\x &\leq -20 \text{ or } x \geq 10\end{aligned}$$


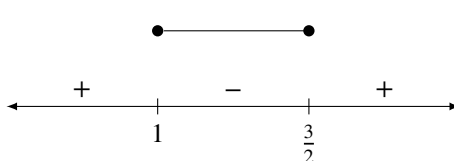
11. $4 < 3x^2 + 4x$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}4 &< 3x^2 + 4x \\3x^2 + 4x - 4 &> 0 \\(3x - 2)(x + 2) &> 0 \\x &< -2 \text{ or } x > \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$


12. $5x - 3 \geq 2x^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}5x - 3 &\geq 2x^2 \\2x^2 - 5x + 3 &\leq 0 \\(2x - 3)(x - 1) &\leq 0 \\1 &\leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}\end{aligned}$$


13. $x^2 - x(x - 6) > 5(x - 1)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 - x(x - 6) &> 5(x - 1) \\x^2 - x^2 + 6x &> 5x - 5 \\6x &> 5x - 5 \\x &> -5\end{aligned}$$

14. $(2x + 1)^2 + 5 \leq 4(x + 2)^2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(2x + 1)^2 + 5 &\leq 4(x + 2)^2 \\4x^2 + 4x + 1 + 5 &\leq 4(x^2 + 4x + 4) \\4x^2 + 4x + 6 &\leq 4x^2 + 16x + 16 \\-12x &\leq 10 \\12x &\geq -10 \\x &\geq -\frac{5}{6}\end{aligned}$$

15. $9x^2 + 2 \leq 12x - 2$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}9x^2 + 2 &\leq 12x - 2 \\9x^2 - 12x + 4 &\leq 0 \\(3x - 2)^2 &\leq 0 \\x &= \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

16. $4(x^2 + 7) > 3 - 20x$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}4(x^2 + 7) &> 3 - 20x \\4x^2 + 28 &> 3 - 20x \\4x^2 + 20x - 25 &> 0 \\(2x + 5)^2 &> 0 \\x \in \mathbb{R}, x &\neq -\frac{5}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Solve the following system of inequalities (Question 17 to 28):

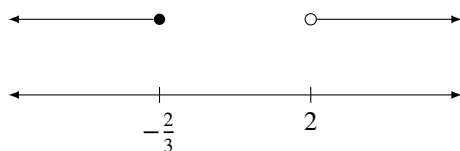
17.

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2 \leq 0 \\ 4 - x < x \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \end{matrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : 3x &\leq -2 \\x &\leq -\frac{2}{3} \\(2) : -2x &< -4 \\x &> 2\end{aligned}$$

\therefore No solution.



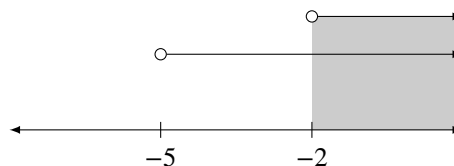
18.

$$\begin{cases} x + 4 > -x \\ \frac{3x - 1}{2} < 2(x + 1) \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \end{matrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : 2x &> -4 \\x &> -2 \\(2) : 3x - 1 &< 4(x + 1) \\3x - 1 &< 4x + 4 \\-x &< 5 \\x &> -5\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x > -2$$



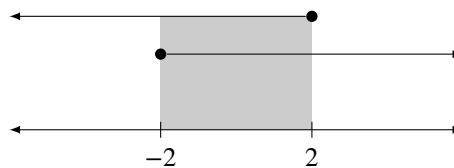
19.

$$\begin{cases} x - 3 \leq 5 - 3x \\ 4 + (2x - 1) \leq 4x + 7 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \end{matrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : 4x &\leq 8 \\x &\leq 2 \\(2) : 3 + 2x &\leq 4x + 7 \\-2x &\leq 4 \\x &\geq -2\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore -2 \leq x \leq 2$$



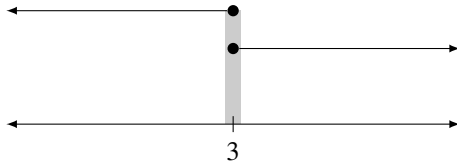
20.

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 5 \geq 2x + 1 \\ x + \frac{2}{3} \leq \frac{2x + 5}{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \end{matrix}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) : 2x &\geq 6 \\x &\geq 3 \\(2) : 3x + 2 &\leq 2x + 5 \\x &\leq 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x = 3$$



21. $5 < 2x - 7 < x + 1$

Sol.

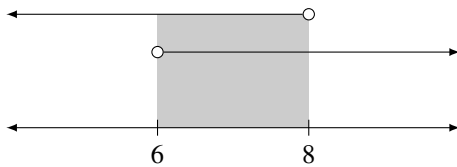
$$\begin{cases} 5 < 2x - 7 & (1) \\ 2x - 7 < x + 1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1) : $12 < 2x$

$x > 6$

(2) : $x < 8$

$\therefore 6 < x < 8$



22. $4 < 6 + 2x \leq 4x$

Sol.

$$\begin{cases} 4 < 6 + 2x & (1) \\ 6 + 2x \leq 4x & (2) \end{cases}$$

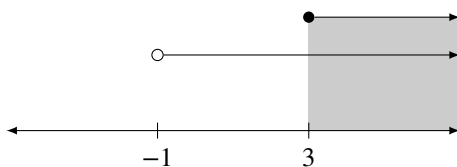
(1) : $-2 < 2x$

$x > -1$

(2) : $6 \leq 2x$

$x \geq 3$

$\therefore x \geq 3$



23.

$$\begin{cases} x - \frac{1}{2} \geq 1 - \frac{x}{2} & (1) \\ 2 - \frac{x}{3} < \frac{2x}{3} - 3 & (2) \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \geq \frac{x}{2} - \frac{3}{4} & (3) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

(1) : $2x - 1 \geq 2 - x$

$3x \geq 3$

$x \geq 1$

(2) : $6 - x < 2x - 9$

$-3x < -15$

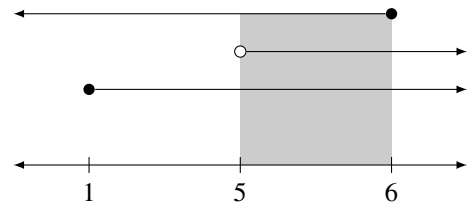
$x > 5$

(3) : $4x + 3 \geq 6x - 9$

$-2x \geq -12$

$x \leq 6$

$\therefore 5 < x \leq 6$



24.

$$\begin{cases} x + \frac{13}{2} > \frac{7-x}{2} & (1) \\ 2\left(x + \frac{1}{3}\right) < 2 - x & (2) \\ x^2 \geq \frac{5x}{2} & (3) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

(1) : $2x + 13 > 7 - x$

$3x > -6$

$x > -2$

(2) : $2x + \frac{2}{3} < 2 - x$

$6x + 2 < 6 - 3x$

$9x < 4$

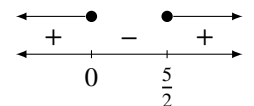
$x < \frac{4}{9}$

(3) : $2x^2 \geq 5x$

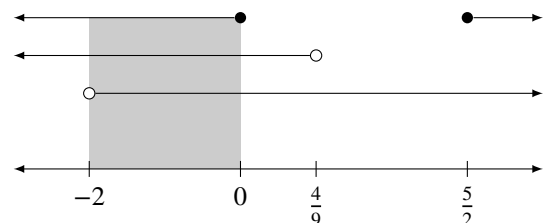
$2x^2 - 5x \geq 0$

$x(2x - 5) \geq 0$

$x \leq 0$ or $x \geq \frac{5}{2}$



$\therefore -2 < x \leq 0$



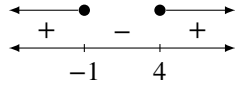
25.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 3x - 4 \geq 0 & (1) \\ 2x^2 - x - 6 > 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Sol.

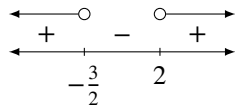
$$(1) : (x - 4)(x + 1) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq 4$$

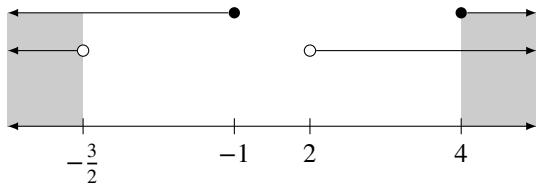


$$(2) : (2x + 3)(x - 2) > 0$$

$$x < -\frac{3}{2} \text{ and } x > 2$$



$$\therefore x < -\frac{3}{2} \text{ or } x \geq 4$$



26.

$$\begin{cases} (2x - 1)(x - 2) \leq 8x - 9 & (1) \\ 3(x^2 - 2) < 7x & (2) \end{cases}$$

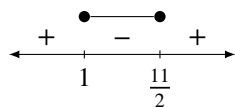
Sol.

$$(1) : 2x^2 - 5x + 2 \leq 8x - 9$$

$$2x^2 - 13x + 11 \leq 0$$

$$(2x - 11)(x - 1) \leq 0$$

$$1 \leq x \leq \frac{11}{2}$$

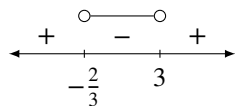


$$(2) : 3x^2 - 6 < 7x$$

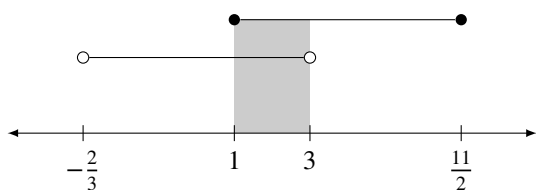
$$3x^2 - 7x - 6 < 0$$

$$(3x + 2)(x - 3) < 0$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} < x < 3$$



$$\therefore 1 \leq x < 3$$



27.

$$\begin{cases} 2(x^2 + 3) \geq 7 - x & (1) \\ (x + 3)^2 > 1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

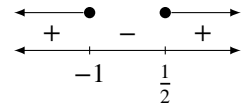
Sol.

$$(1) : 2x^2 + 6 \geq 7 - x$$

$$2x^2 + x - 1 \geq 0$$

$$(2x - 1)(x + 1) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

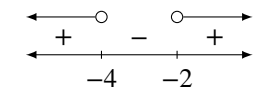


$$(2) : x^2 + 6x + 9 > 1$$

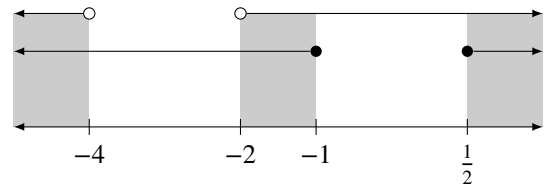
$$x^2 + 6x + 8 > 0$$

$$(x + 4)(x + 2) > 0$$

$$x < -4 \text{ or } x > -2$$



$$\therefore x < -4 \text{ or } -2 < x \leq -1 \text{ or } x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$



28.

$$\begin{cases} x(x - 1) \leq 2 & (1) \\ x(x + 1) \geq 6 & (2) \end{cases}$$

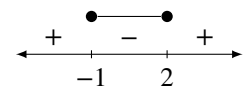
Sol.

$$(1) : x^2 - x \leq 2$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 \leq 0$$

$$(x - 2)(x + 1) \leq 0$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 2$$

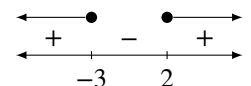


$$(2) : x^2 + x \geq 6$$

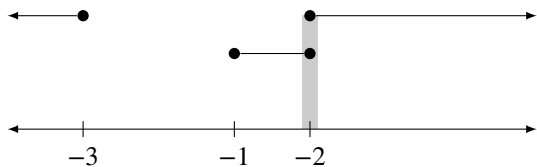
$$x^2 + x - 6 \geq 0$$

$$(x + 3)(x - 2) \geq 0$$

$$x \leq -3 \text{ or } x \geq 2$$



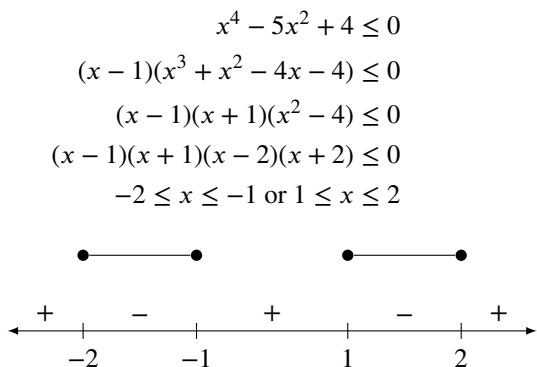
$$\therefore x = 2$$



Solve the following inequalities (Question 29 to 40):

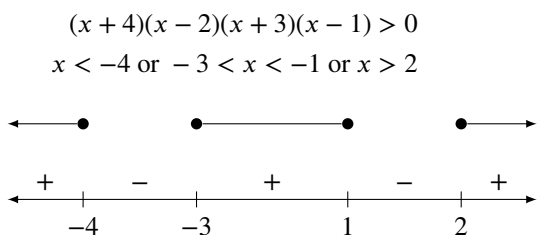
29. $x^4 - 5x^2 + 4 \leq 0$

Sol.



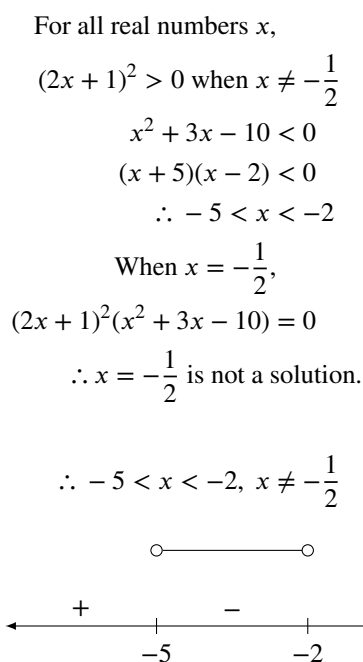
30. $(x^2 + 2x - 8)(x^2 + 2x - 3) > 0$

Sol.



31. $(2x+1)^2(x^2+3x-10) < 0$

Sol.



32. $(x-1)^2(6x^2+13x+6) \leq 0$

Sol.

For all real numbers x ,

$$(x-1)^2 > 0 \text{ when } x \neq 1$$

$$6x^2 + 13x + 6 \leq 0$$

$$(3x+2)(2x+3) \leq 0$$

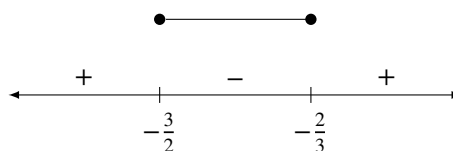
$$\therefore -\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq -\frac{2}{3}$$

When $x = 1$,

$$(x-1)^2(6x^2+13x+6) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 1 \text{ is a solution.}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq -\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x = 1$$



33. $\frac{2x-7}{x+6} \geq 4$

Sol.

$$\frac{2x-7-4(x+6)}{x+6} \geq 0$$

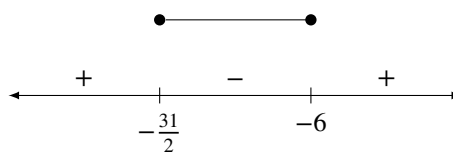
$$\frac{2x-7-4x-24}{x+6} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{-2x-31}{x+6} \geq 0$$

$$-\frac{2x+31}{x+6} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{2x+31}{x+6} \leq 0$$

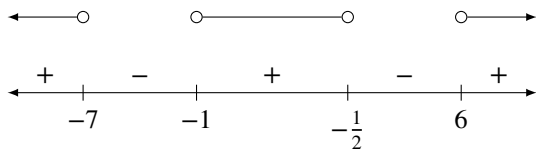
$$-\frac{31}{2} \leq x \leq -6$$



34. $\frac{x}{2x+1} > \frac{6}{x+7}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x}{2x+1} &> \frac{6}{x+7} \\ \frac{x}{2x+1} - \frac{6}{x+7} &> 0 \\ \frac{x(x+7) - 6(2x+1)}{(2x+1)(x+7)} &> 0 \\ \frac{x^2 + 7x - 12x - 6}{(2x+1)(x+7)} &> 0 \\ \frac{x^2 - 5x - 6}{(2x+1)(x+7)} &> 0 \\ \frac{(x-6)(x+1)}{(2x+1)(x+7)} &> 0 \\ x < -7 \text{ or } -1 < x < -\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x > 6\end{aligned}$$



35. $\frac{(x+3)(x-2)^2}{x^2-1} \leq 0$

Sol.

For all real number x ,

$$(x-2)^2 > 0 \text{ when } x \neq 2$$

$$\frac{x+3}{x^2-1} \leq 0$$

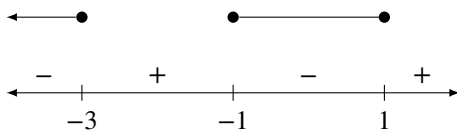
$$\frac{x+3}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\therefore x \leq -3 \text{ or } -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$\text{When } x = 2, \frac{(x+3)(x-2)^2}{x^2-1} = 0$$

$\therefore x = 2$ is a solution.

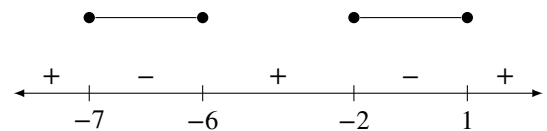
$$\therefore x \leq -3 \text{ or } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ or } x = 2$$



36. $4 + \frac{7}{x+6} \leq \frac{15}{x+2}$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}4 + \frac{7}{x+6} &\leq \frac{15}{x+2} \\ 4 + \frac{7}{x+6} - \frac{15}{x+2} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{4(x+6)(x+2) + 7(x+2) - 15(x+6)}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{4(x^2 + 8x + 12) + 7x + 14 - 15x - 90}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{4x^2 + 32x + 48 + 7x + 14 - 15x - 90}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{4x^2 + 24x - 28}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{x^2 + 6x - 7}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ \frac{(x+7)(x-1)}{(x+6)(x+2)} &\leq 0 \\ -7 \leq x \leq -6 \text{ or } -2 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \therefore x \neq -6 \text{ and } x \neq 2, \\ \therefore -7 \leq x < -6 \text{ or } -2 < x \leq 1\end{aligned}$$



37. $|3 - 5x| \geq 7$

Sol.

$$|3 - 5x| \geq 7$$

$$3 - 5x \geq 7 \text{ or } 3 - 5x \leq -7$$

$$-5x \geq 4 \text{ or } -5x \leq -10$$

$$5x \leq -4 \text{ or } 5x \geq 10$$

$$x \leq -\frac{4}{5} \text{ or } x \geq 2$$

38. $2 < |x - 5| < 9$

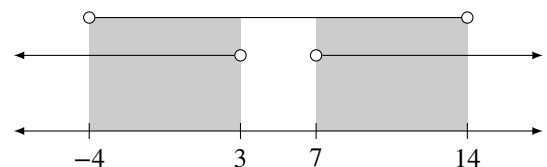
Sol.

$$\begin{cases} |x - 5| > 2 \\ |x - 5| < 9 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \end{matrix}$$

$$(1) : x - 5 < -2 \text{ or } x - 5 > 2 \\ x < 3 \text{ or } x > 7$$

$$(2) : -9 < x - 5 < 9 \\ -4 < x < 14$$

$$\therefore -4 < x < 3 \text{ or } 7 < x < 14$$

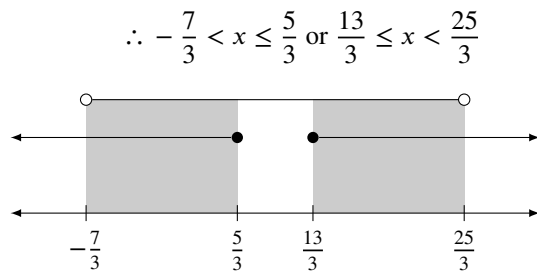


39. $1 \leq \left| \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 \right| < 4$

$$\begin{cases} \left| \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 \right| \geq 1 & (1) \\ \left| \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 \right| < 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) : \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 &\leq -1 \text{ or } \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 \geq 1 \\ \frac{3x-1}{4} &\leq 1 \text{ or } \frac{3x-1}{4} \geq 3 \\ 3x-1 &\leq 4 \text{ or } 3x-1 \geq 12 \\ 3x &\leq 5 \text{ or } 3x \geq 13 \\ x &\leq \frac{5}{3} \text{ or } x \geq \frac{13}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) : -4 &< \frac{3x-1}{4} - 2 < 4 \\ -2 &< \frac{3x-1}{4} < 6 \\ -8 &< 3x-1 < 24 \\ -7 &< 3x < 25 \\ -\frac{7}{3} &< x < \frac{25}{3} \end{aligned}$$



40. $\frac{4}{|x+3|} - 5 \leq 3$

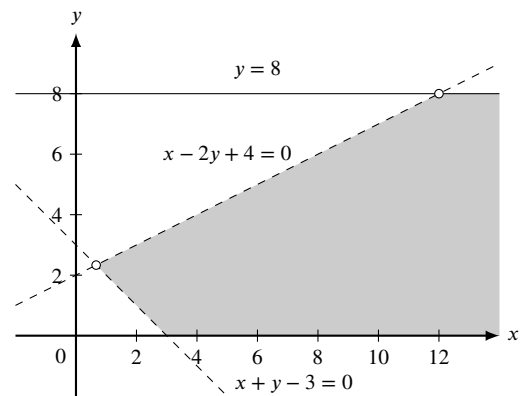
Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4}{|x+3|} - 5 &\leq 3 \\ \frac{4}{|x+3|} &\leq 8 \\ 4 &\leq 8|x+3| \\ |x+3| &\geq \frac{1}{2} \\ x+3 &\leq -\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x+3 \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ x &\leq -\frac{7}{2} \text{ or } x \geq -\frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

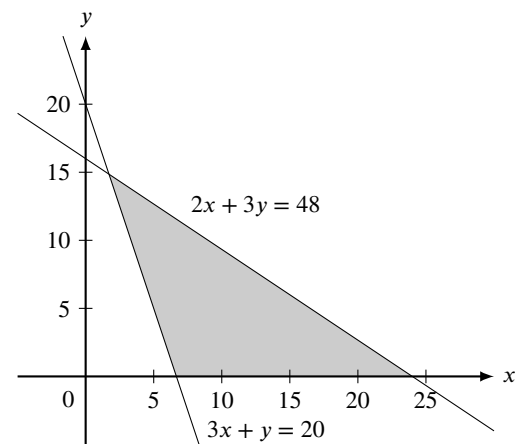
Solve the following system of inequalities with graphs (Question 41 to 42):

41.
$$\begin{cases} x+y-3 > 0 \\ x-2y+4 > 0 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 8 \end{cases}$$

Sol.



42.
$$\begin{cases} 3x+y \geq 20 \\ 2x+3y \leq 48 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

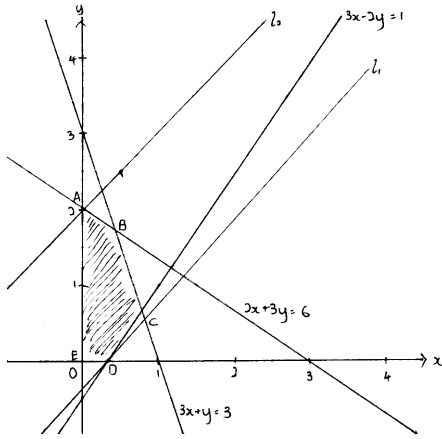


43. Find the maximum and minimum value of $z = x - y$, subject to the following constraints:

$$\begin{cases} 3x+y \leq 3 \\ 2x+3y \leq 6 \\ 3x-2y \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Sol.

Objective function: $z = x - y$
 $y = x - z$



When $y = x - z$ translates towards bottom right of the feasible region, the value of z increases. Therefore, the maximum value of the objective function is the value of z in l_1 . The point of intersection D of l_1 and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its maximum value. Since D is also the point of intersection of $3x - 2y = 1$ and $y = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{1}{3}, 0\right)$$

$$z_{\max} = \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

When $y = x - z$ translates towards top left of the feasible region, the value of z decreases. Therefore, the minimum value of the objective function is the value of z in l_2 . The point of intersection A of l_2 and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its minimum the point of intersection of $2x + 3y = 6$ and $x = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 6 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = (0, 2)$$

$$z_{\min} = 0 - 2 = -2$$

44. A factory produces two types of products: A and B . The ingredients used in each kilogram of these two products are as follows:

Product (per kg)	Ingr. X (kg)	Ingr. Y (kg)
A	0.6	0.5
B	0.3	0.7

The profit of each kilogram of product A and B is \$3 and \$5 respectively. The factory has 24kg of ingredient X and 28kg of ingredient Y . How many kilograms of each product should be produced to maximize the profit?

Sol.

Let x be the number of kilograms of product A and y be the number of kilograms of product B .

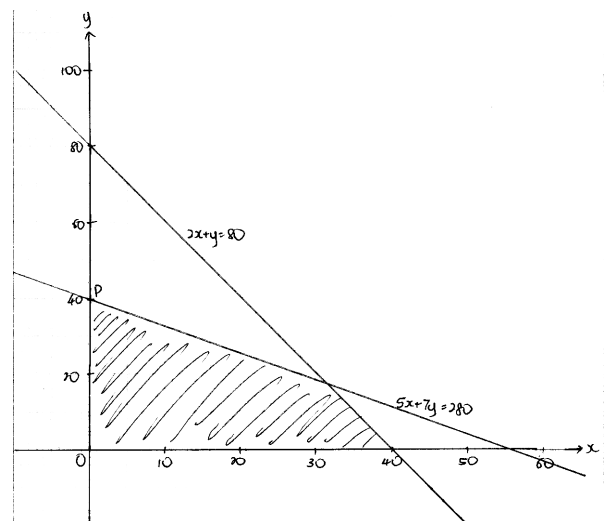
The objective function is $z = 3x + 5y$, which is the profit of the factory. According to the given information, we find the maximum of it.

$$\begin{cases} 0.6x + 0.3y \leq 24 \\ 0.5x + 0.7y \leq 28 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

After simplifying, we get:

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y \leq 80 \\ 5x + 7y \leq 280 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

The feasible region is as follows:



When the line is at l , the value of z is at its maximum. The point of intersection P of l and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its maximum value. Since P is also the point of intersection of $5x + 7y = 280$ and $x = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 5x + 7y = 280 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P = (0, 40)$$

Thus, only 40kg of product B should be produced to maximize the profit.

45. An animal must consume three different kind of nutrients: X , Y and Z at least 11units, 13units and 15units respectively every day. There are two types of animal food: A and B that contain the following nutrients:

Food	X (unit)	Y (unit)	Z (unit)
A	1	3	2
B	2	1	2

The animal food *A* costs \$300 per kilogram and the animal food *B* costs \$400 per kilogram. How many kilograms of each food should be consumed to meet the daily nutrient requirement at the minimum cost? Find the minimum cost.

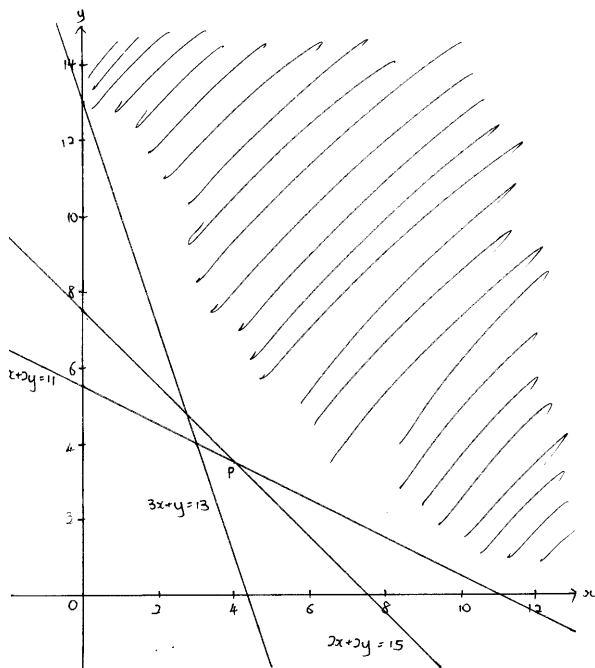
Sol.

Let x be the number of kilograms of food *A* and y be the number of kilograms of animal food *B*.

The objective function is $z = 300x + 400y$, which is the cost of the food. According to the given information, we find the minimum of it. The constraints are:

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y \geq 11 \\ 3x + y \geq 13 \\ 2x + 2y \geq 15 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

The feasible region is as follows:



When the line is at l , the value of z is at its minimum. The point of intersection P of l and the feasible region makes the objective function to have its minimum value. Since P is also the point of intersection of $x + 2y = 11$ and $2x + 2y = 15$,

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 11 & (1) \\ 2x + 2y = 15 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) : 2y = 11 - x$$

$$\text{Sub (1) into (2) : } 2x + 11 - x = 15$$

$$x = 4$$

$$y = 3.5$$

$$P = (4, 3.5)$$

$$z_{\min} = 300(4) + 400(3.5) = 2,600$$

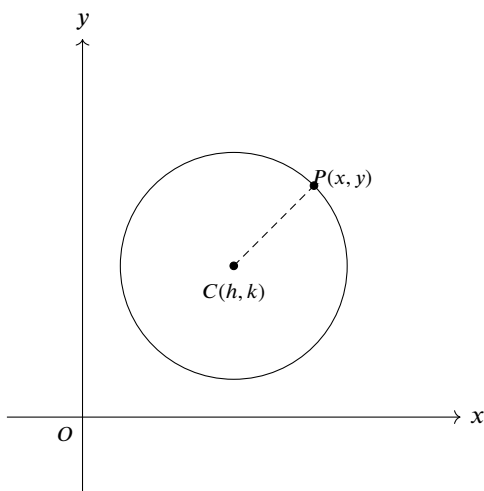
Thus, 4kg of food *A* and 3.5kg of food *B* should be consumed to meet the daily nutrient requirement at a minimum cost of \$2,600.

Chapter 16

Circle

16.1 Standard Equation of a Circle

The circle is a locus of points in a plane that are equidistant from a fixed point called the centre of the circle. The length from the centre to the points on the circle is called the radius of the circle.



The standard equation of a circle is given by

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$$

where (h, k) is the centre of the circle and r is the radius of the circle.

If the centre of the circle is at the origin, then the equation of the circle is

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \quad (r > 0)$$

16.1.1 Practice 1

- Find the equation of the circle with centre $(3, -1)$ and radius 2.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Equation : } (x - 3)^2 + [y + (-1)]^2 &= 2^2 \\ (x - 3)^2 + (y + 1)^2 &= 4\end{aligned}$$

- Find the equation of the circle with centre $(-2, 9)$ and passing through the point $(1, 5)$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \sqrt{(1 - (-2))^2 + (5 - 9)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9 + 16} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Equation : } [x - (-2)]^2 + (y - 9)^2 &= 5^2 \\ (x + 2)^2 + (y - 9)^2 &= 25\end{aligned}$$

16.1.2 Exercise 16.1

- Find the equation of the circle with centre at the origin and radius 7.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Equation : } x^2 + y^2 &= 7^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 &= 49\end{aligned}$$

- Find the equation of circle of each of the following description:

- Passing through the points $(5, -3)$ and centre at $(2, 1)$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \sqrt{(5 - 2)^2 + (-3 - 1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9 + 16} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Equation : } (x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 &= 5^2 \\ (x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 &= 25\end{aligned}$$

- Centre at $(3, 2)$ and radius 4.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Equation : } (x - 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 &= 4^2 \\ (x - 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 &= 16\end{aligned}$$

- Centre at (a, b) and radius $a + b$.

Sol.

$$\text{Equation : } (x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = (a + b)^2$$

- Given that the coordinates of two points on the end of the diameter of a circle are $(5, -3)$ and $(3, 1)$, find the equation of the circle.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \left(\frac{5+3}{2}, \frac{-3+1}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{2}, \frac{-2}{2} \right) \\ &= (4, -1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \sqrt{(5-4)^2 + (-3-(-1))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1+4} \\ &= \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Equation : } (x-4)^2 + [y-(-1)]^2 &= (\sqrt{5})^2 \\ (x-4)^2 + (y+1)^2 &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

4. Find the equation of the circle with a diameter connected by the points $(-3, 4)$ and $(9, 2)$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \left(\frac{-3+9}{2}, \frac{4+2}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{6}{2}, \frac{6}{2} \right) \\ &= (3, 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \sqrt{(-3-3)^2 + (4-3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36+1} \\ &= \sqrt{37} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Equation : } (x-3)^2 + (y-3)^2 &= (\sqrt{37})^2 \\ (x-3)^2 + (y-3)^2 &= 37 \end{aligned}$$

5. Given two points $P(-2, 2)$ and $Q(4, 6)$, find the equation of the circle with line PQ as its diameter.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \left(\frac{-2+4}{2}, \frac{2+6}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{2}, \frac{8}{2} \right) \\ &= (1, 4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (2-4)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9+4} \\ &= \sqrt{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Equation : } (x-1)^2 + (y-4)^2 &= (\sqrt{13})^2 \\ (x-1)^2 + (y-4)^2 &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

6. Turn the equation $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 12y + 41 = 0$ into the standard form, and find the centre and radius of the circle.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 12y + 41 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 12y &= -41 \\ (x^2 - 6x + 9) - 9 + (y^2 + 12y + 36) - 36 &= -41 \\ (x-3)^2 + (y+6)^2 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore Centre : $(3, 6)$, Radius : 2

16.2 General Equation of a Circle

Expand the standard equation of a circle, we get

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2hx - 2ky + h^2 + k^2 - r^2 = 0$$

Let $g = -h$, $f = -k$, $c = h^2 + k^2 - r^2$, we get the general equation of a circle

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

From $c = h^2 + k^2 - r^2$, we have $r^2 = h^2 + k^2 - c$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \sqrt{h^2 + k^2 - c} \\ &= \sqrt{(-g)^2 + (-f)^2 - c} \\ &= \sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c} \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

1. When $g^2 + f^2 - c > 0$, the image is a real circle with centre (g, f) and radius $\sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c}$.
2. When $g^2 + f^2 - c = 0$, the image is point (g, f) .
3. When $g^2 + f^2 - c < 0$, the image does not exist.

16.2.1 Practice 2

1. Find the centre and radius of the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 8y + 21 = 0$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 8y + 21 &= 0 \\ \therefore 2g &= -6, 2f = -8, c = 21 \\ g &= -3, f = -4, c = 21 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C = (3, 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-4)^2 - 21} \\ &= \sqrt{9 + 16 - 21} \\ &= \sqrt{4} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Find the equation of the circle that passes through the following points:

- (a) $A(0, 0)$, $B(2, 0)$, $C(0, -3)$.

Sol.

Let the equation of the circle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 0 + 0 + 0g + 0f + c = 0 \\ 4 + 0 + 4g + 0f + c = 0 \\ 0 + 9 + 0g - 6f + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ 4 + 4g + c = 0 \\ 9 - 6f + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ 4 + 4g = 0 \\ 9 - 6f = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ 4g = -4 \\ -6f = -9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ g = -1 \\ f = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{Equation : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-1)x + 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)y + 0 = 0$$

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

$$x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$$

- (b) $K(0, 3)$, $L(1, 2)$, $M(2, -1)$.

Sol.

Let the equation of the circle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 0 + 9 + 0g + 6f + c = 0 \\ 1 + 4 + 2g + 4f + c = 0 \\ 4 + 1 + 4g - 2f + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6f + c = -9 \\ 2g + 4f + c = -5 \\ 4g - 2f + c = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$g = 3, f = 1, c = -15$$

$$\therefore \text{Eq. : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(3)x + 2(1)y + (-15) = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 2y - 15 = 0$$

3. Given that the vertices of $\triangle ABC$ are $(1, 2)$, $(2, 5)$ and $(-1, 2)$, find the equation of the circumcircle of $\triangle ABC$.

Sol.

Let the equation of the circumcircle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx +$

$$2fy + c = 0,$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + 4 + 2g + 4f + c = 0 \\ 4 + 25 + 8g + 10f + c = 0 \\ 1 + 4 - 2g + 4f + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2g + 4f + c = -5 \\ 8g + 10f + c = -29 \\ -2g + 4f + c = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$g = 0, f = -4, c = 11$$

$$\therefore \text{Eq. : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(0)x + 2(-4)y + 11 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8y + 11 = 0$$

16.2.2 Exercise 16.2

1. Find the centre and radius of the circle with the following equation:

(a) $x^2 + y^2 - 64 = 0$

Sol.

$$x^2 + y^2 - 64 = 0$$

$$2g = 0, 2f = 0, c = -64$$

$$g = 0, f = 0, c = -64$$

$$\therefore C = (0, 0)$$

$$r = \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 - (-64)}$$

$$= 8$$

(b) $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 8y = 44$

Sol.

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 8y = 44$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 8y - 44 = 0$$

$$2g = -4, 2f = -8, c = -44$$

$$g = -2, f = -4, c = -44$$

$$\therefore C = (2, 4)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-4)^2 - (-44)}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 + 16 + 44}$$

$$= \sqrt{64}$$

$$= 8$$

(c) $x^2 + y^2 - 8x = 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + y^2 - 8x &= 0 \\2g = -8, 2f = 0, c &= 0 \\g = -4, f = 0, c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C = (4, 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 0^2 - 0} \\&= 4\end{aligned}$$

(d) $9x^2 + 9y^2 + 2x - 6y - 6 = 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}9x^2 + 9y^2 + 2x - 6y - 6 &= 0 \\x^2 + y^2 + \frac{2}{9}x - \frac{2}{3}y - \frac{2}{3} &= 0 \\2g = \frac{2}{9}, 2f = -\frac{2}{3}, c = -\frac{2}{3} \\g = \frac{1}{9}, f = -\frac{1}{3}, c = -\frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C = \left(-\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)} \\&= \sqrt{\frac{64}{81}} \\&= \frac{8}{9}\end{aligned}$$

2. Find the equation of the circle that passes through the following points:

(a) $A(1, 1), B(1, -1), C(-2, 1)$

Sol. Let the equation of the circle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 1 + 1 + 2g + 2f + c = 0 \\ 1 + 1 + 2g - 2f + c = 0 \\ 4 + 1 - 4g + 2f + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2g + 2f + c = -2 \\ 2g - 2f + c = -2 \\ -4g + 2f + c = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$g = \frac{1}{2}, f = 0, c = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x + 2(0)y + (-3) &= 0 \\x^2 + y^2 + x - 3 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

(b) $F(0, 0), G(3, -3), H(-1, 0)$

Sol. Let the equation of the circle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 0 + 0 + 0g + 0f + c = 0 \\ 9 + 9 + 6g - 6f + c = 0 \\ 1 + 0 - 2g + 0f + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ 6g - 6f = -18 \\ -2g = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ g - f = -3 \\ g = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ f = \frac{7}{2} \\ g = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x + 2\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)y + 0 &= 0 \\x^2 + y^2 + x + 7y &= 0\end{aligned}$$

(c) $P(1, 0), Q(0, -3), R(3, 4)$

Sol. Let the equation of the circle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 1 + 0 + 2g + 0f + c = 0 \\ 0 + 9 + 0g - 6f + c = 0 \\ 9 + 16 + 6g + 8f + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2g + c = -1 \\ -6f + c = -9 \\ 6g + 8f + c = -25 \end{cases}$$

$$g = -26, f = 10, c = 51$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-26)x + 2(10)y + 51 &= 0 \\x^2 + y^2 - 52x + 20y + 51 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

3. A circle passes through point $A(2, 2)$ and $B(5, 3)$ while intersecting the line $x + y = 4$ at y-axis. Find the equation of the circle.

Sol.

$$x + y = 4$$

When $x = 0, y = 4$

\therefore Another point: $C(0, 4)$

Let the equation of the circle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy +$

$$c = 0,$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 + 4 + 4g + 4f + c = 0 \\ 25 + 9 + 10g + 6f + c = 0 \\ 0 + 16 + 0g + 8f + c = 0 \\ 4g + 4f + c = -8 \\ 10g + 6f + c = -34 \\ 8f + c = -16 \end{cases}$$

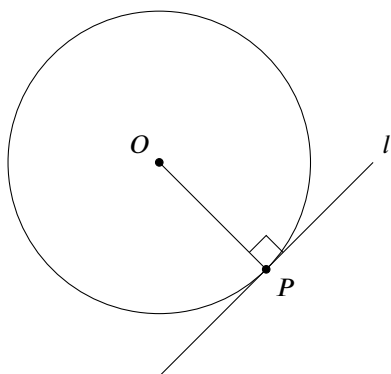
$$g = -\frac{11}{4}, f = -\frac{19}{4}, c = 22$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2\left(-\frac{11}{4}\right)x + 2\left(-\frac{19}{4}\right)y + 22 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - \frac{11}{2}x - \frac{19}{2}y + 22 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

16.3 Problems Related to Circles

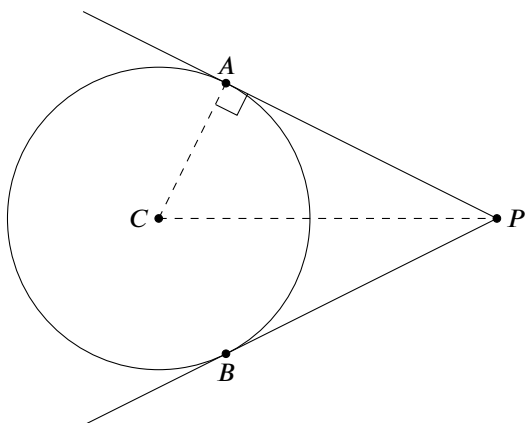
Tangent to a Circle

When a straight line l and a circle intersect at a point P , the line l is called a tangent to the circle, and the point P is called the point of contact. The tangent line is perpendicular to the radius at the point of contact. That is to say, when the length from the point of tangency to the centre of the circle is equal to the radius of the circle, the line is a tangent to the circle.



Length of a Tangent

According to the theorem of length of tangent, the lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.



Let the equation of the circle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$, the external point P be (x_1, y_1) . Connect PC and CA , $\angle CPA = 90^\circ$, the coordinate of centre of the circle C be $(-g, -f)$.

$$\therefore CA = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c}, PC = \sqrt{(x_1 + g)^2 + (y_1 + f)^2}$$

From the Pythagorean theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} PA^2 &= PC^2 - CA^2 \\ &= (x_1 + g)^2 + (y_1 + f)^2 - (g^2 + f^2 - c) \\ &= x_1^2 + y_1^2 + 2gx_1 + 2fy_1 + c \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the length of the tangent is given by

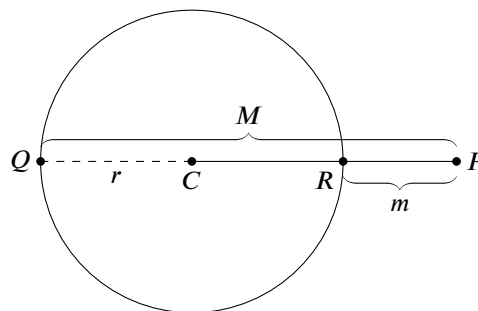
$$PA = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + 2gx_1 + 2fy_1 + c}$$

Note that the coefficient of x_1 and y_1 in the above equation must be 1.

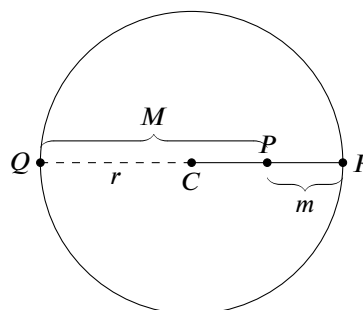
Maximum and Minimum Distance of a Point from a Circle

Given a circle with centre C and radius r and a point P anywhere on the plane,

When $PC > r$, point P is said to be outside the circle, the maximum distance of P from the circle is $M = PC + r$, and the minimum distance of P from the circle is $m = PC - r$.



When $PC < r$, point P is said to be inside the circle, the maximum distance of P from the circle is $M = PC + r$, and the minimum distance of P from the circle is $m = r - PC$.



16.3.1 Practice 3

1. Find the equation of the circle with centre $(3, 4)$ and is tangent to the line $x + 2y - 6 = 0$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= \left| \frac{1(3) + 2(4) - 6}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2}} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{3 + 8 - 6}{\sqrt{5}} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} \right| \\
 &= \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{5} \\
 &= \sqrt{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g &= -3, f = -4, c = (-3)^2 + (-4)^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2 \\
 &= 9 + 16 - 5 \\
 &= 20
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-3)x + 2(-4)y - 20 &= 0 \\
 x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 8y - 20 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

2. A circle passes through the points $(2, -3)$ and $(-2, -5)$, and its centre is on the line $x - 2y = 3$. Find the equation of the circle.

Sol.

Let the centre of the circle be $C(h, k)$, point $(2, -3)$ be A and point $(-2, -5)$ be B .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore C \text{ is on the line } x - 2y &= 3 \\
 h - 2k &= 3 \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 CA &= CB \\
 \sqrt{(2-h)^2 + (-3-k)^2} &= \sqrt{(-2-h)^2 + (-5-k)^2} \\
 h^2 - 4h + 4 + k^2 &= h^2 + 4h + 4 + k^2 \\
 +6k + 9 &+ 10k + 25 \\
 -4h + 6k + 13 &= 4h + 10k + 29 \\
 -8h - 4k &= 16 \\
 2h + k &= -4 \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Solving (1) and (2), $h = -1, k = -2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore C &= (-1, -2), r = \sqrt{(2 - (-1))^2 + (-3 - (-2))^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{10} \\
 g &= 1, f = -2, c = (-1)^2 + (-2)^2 - (\sqrt{10})^2 \\
 &= 1 + 4 - 10 \\
 &= -5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-1)x + 2(-2)y - 5 &= 0 \\
 x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y - 5 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

3. A circle with radius $\sqrt{5}$ are tangent with the line $x - 2y - 1 = 0$ at the point $(3, 1)$. Find the equation of the circle.

Sol.

Let the centre of the circle be $C(h, k)$, point $(3, 1)$ be P .

$$\begin{aligned}
 x - 2y - 1 &= 0 \\
 2y &= x - 1 \\
 y &= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \\
 m &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Let the line that passes through P and is perpendicular to $x - 2y - 1 = 0$ be l .

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_l \times m &= -1 \\
 m_l &= -2 \\
 l : y - 1 &= -2(x - 3) \\
 y - 1 &= -2x + 6 \\
 y &= -2x + 7
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore C(h, k) \text{ is on the line } l \\
 k &= -2h + 7 \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{(3-h)^2 + (1-k)^2} &= \sqrt{5} \\
 h^2 - 6h + 9 + k^2 - 2k + 1 &= 5 \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Sub (1) in (2),

$$\begin{aligned}
 h^2 - 6h + 9 + (-2h + 7)^2 - 2(-2h + 7) + 1 &= 5 \\
 h^2 - 6h + 9 + 4h^2 - 28h + 49 + 4h - 14 + 1 &= 5 \\
 5h^2 - 30h + 40 &= 0 \\
 h^2 - 6h + 8 &= 0 \\
 (h - 4)(h - 2) &= 0 \\
 h &= 4 \text{ or } h = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sub } h = 4 \text{ in (1), } k = -2(4) + 7 = -1$$

$$\text{Sub } h = 2 \text{ in (1), } k = -2(2) + 7 = 3$$

$$\therefore C = (4, -1) \text{ or } C = (2, 3)$$

When $C = (4, -1)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 g &= -4, f = 1, c = 4^2 + (-1)^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2 \\
 &= 16 + 1 - 5 \\
 &= 12
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-4)x + 2(1)y + 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 2y + 12 = 0$$

When $C = (2, 3)$,

$$g = -2, f = -3, c = 2^2 + 3^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2$$

$$= 4 + 9 - 5$$

$$= 8$$

$$\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-2)x + 2(-3)y + 8 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 8 = 0$$

4. Prove the following lines are tangent to the following circles:

(a) $3x - y - 5 = 0, x^2 + y^2 - 16x + 2y + 25 = 0$

Proof.

$$C = (8, -1)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-8)^2 + 1^2 - 25} = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$d = \left| \frac{3(8) - 1(-1) - 5}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{20}{\sqrt{10}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{20\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$\therefore d = r$$

\therefore The line $3x - y - 5 = 0$ is tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 16x + 2y + 25 = 0$

(b) $2x - y - 1 = 0, x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y = 0$

Proof.

$$C = (-1, 2)$$

$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$d = \left| \frac{2(-1) - 1(2) - 1}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2}} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{-5}{\sqrt{5}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$= \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore d = r$$

\therefore The line $2x - y - 1 = 0$ is tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y = 0$

5. Find the length of the tangent from the point $P(8, 3)$ to the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 8 = 0$.

Sol.

$$d = \sqrt{8^2 + 3^2 + 2(0)(8) + 2(0)(3) - 8} = \sqrt{65}$$

16.3.2 Exercise 16.3

1. Find the equation of the circle that passes through the points $(1, 4)$ and $(0, -3)$, and its centre is on the line $x - 2y = 4$.

Sol.

Let the centre of the circle be $C(h, k)$, point $(1, 4)$ be A and point $(0, -3)$ be B .

$$\therefore C \text{ is on the line } x - 2y = 4$$

$$h - 2k = 4 \quad (1)$$

$$CA = CB$$

$$\sqrt{(1-h)^2 + (4-k)^2} = \sqrt{(0-h)^2 + (-3-k)^2}$$

$$h^2 - 2h + 1 + k^2 - 8k + 16 = h^2 + k^2 + 6k + 9$$

$$-2h + 1 + k^2 - 8k + 16 = h^2 + k^2 + 6k + 9$$

$$-2h + 14k = -8$$

$$h + 7k = 4 \quad (2)$$

Solving (1) and (2), $h = 4, k = 0$

$$\therefore C = (4, 0), r = \sqrt{(1-4)^2 + (4-0)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25}$$

$$= 5$$

$$g = -4, f = 0, c = (-4)^2 + 0^2 - 5^2$$

$$= 16 - 25$$

$$= -9$$

$$\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-4)x + 2(0)y - 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 9 = 0$$

2. Find the equation of the circle that passes through the points $(3, 2)$ and $(-4, -5)$, and its centre is on the line $3x + y + 6 = 0$.

Sol.

Let the centre of the circle be $C(h, k)$, point $(3, 2)$ be A and point $(-4, -5)$ be B .

$$\therefore C \text{ is on the line } 3x + y + 6 = 0$$

$$3h + k + 6 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$CA = CB$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{(3-h)^2 + (2-k)^2} &= \sqrt{(-4-h)^2 + (-5-k)^2} \\ h^2 - 6h + 9 + k^2 &= h^2 + 8h + 16 + k^2 \\ -4k + 4 + 10k + 25 & \\ -14h - 14k &= 28 \\ h + k &= -2 \quad (2)\end{aligned}$$

Solving (1) and (2), $h = -2$, $k = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore C &= (-2, 0), r = \sqrt{[3 - (-2)]^2 + (2 - 0)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{5^2 + 2^2} \\ &= \sqrt{29} \\ g = 2, f = 0, c &= (-2)^2 + 0^2 - \sqrt{29}^2 \\ &= 4 - 29 \\ &= -25\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(2)x + 2(0)y - 25 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 25 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

3. Find the equation of the circle that passes through the points $A(5, 2)$ and $B(-3, 0)$, and its centre is on the y-axis.

Sol.

Let the centre of the circle be $C(0, k)$, point $(5, 2)$ be A and point $(-3, 0)$ be B .

$$\begin{aligned}CA &= CB \\ \sqrt{(5-0)^2 + (2-k)^2} &= \sqrt{(-3-0)^2 + (0-k)^2} \\ 25 + k^2 - 4k + 4 &= 9 + k^2 \\ -4k &= -20 \\ k &= 5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore C &= (0, 5), r = \sqrt{(5-0)^2 + (2-5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36} \\ &= 6 \\ g = 0, f = -5, c &= 0^2 + (-5)^2 - 6^2 \\ &= 25 - 36 \\ &= -9\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(0)x + 2(-5)y - 9 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 10y - 9 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

4. Find the equation of the circle with centre at the origin and is tangent to the line $3x - 4y + 20 = 0$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \left| \frac{3(-0) - 4(-0) + 20}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}} \right| \\ &= \frac{20}{5} \\ &= 4\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}g = 0, f = 0, c &= 0^2 + 0^2 - 4^2 \\ &= -16\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(0)x + 2(0)y - 16 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 16 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

5. Find the equation of the circle with centre $A(-5, 4)$, and is tangent to the x-axis.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \left| \frac{0(-5) + 1(4) + 0}{\sqrt{0^2 + 1^2}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{4}{1} \right| \\ &= 4\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}g = 5, f = -4, c &= 5^2 + (-4)^2 - 4^2 \\ &= 25\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(5)x + 2(-4)y + 25 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + 10x - 8y + 25 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

6. Find the equation of the circle with centre $(-4, 2)$, and is tangent to the line $3x + 2y = 5$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \left| \frac{3(-4) + 2(2) - 5}{\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{-13}{\sqrt{13}} \right| \\ &= \frac{13\sqrt{13}}{13} \\ &= \sqrt{13}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}g = 4, f = -2, c &= 4^2 + (-2)^2 - \sqrt{13}^2 \\ &= 16 + 4 - 13 \\ &= 7\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(4)x + 2(-2)y + 7 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + 8x - 4y + 7 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

7. Find the equation of the circle that passes through the

point (3, 0), and is tangent to the line $2x - 3y - 24 = 0$ at point (3, -6).

Sol.

Let the centre of the circle be $C(h, k)$, point (3, -6) be P .

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 3y - 24 &= 0 \\ 3y &= 2x - 24 \\ y &= \frac{2}{3}x - 8 \\ m &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Let the line that passes through P and is perpendicular to $2x - 3y - 24 = 0$ be l .

$$\begin{aligned} m_l \times m &= -1 \\ m_l &= -\frac{3}{2} \\ l : y + 6 &= -\frac{3}{2}(x - 3) \\ 2y + 12 &= -3x + 9 \\ 3x + 2y &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because C(h, k) \text{ is on the line } l \\ 3h + 2k &= -3 \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(3-h)^2 + (0-k)^2} &= \sqrt{(3-h)^2 + (-6-k)^2} \\ h^2 - 6h + 9 + k^2 &= h^2 - 6h + 9 + k^2 + 12k + 36 \\ 12k + 36 &= 0 \\ k &= -3 \\ \text{Sub } k = -3 \text{ into (1),} \\ 3h = 3 \text{ into (1),} \\ h &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore C &= (1, -3), r = \sqrt{(3-1)^2 + [0-(-3)]^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} \\ &= \sqrt{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g &= -1, f = 3, c = (-1)^2 + 3^2 - \sqrt{13}^2 \\ &= 1 + 9 - 13 \\ &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-1)x + 2(3)y - 3 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 6y - 3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

8. Given a circle C_1 and another circle $C_2 : x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 8 = 0$ shares the same centre, and C_1 is tangent to the line $3x + 4y - 13 = 0$. Find the equation of the circle C_1 .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} C_{C1} &= C_{C2} = (2, 3) \\ r_{C1} &= \left| \frac{3(2) + 4(3) - 13}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{5}{\sqrt{25}} \right| \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g &= -2, f = -3, c = (-2)^2 + (-3)^2 - 1^2 \\ &= 4 + 9 - 1 \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-2)x + 2(-3)y + 12 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 12 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

9. Prove the following lines are tangent to the following circles:

(a) $6x + 5y - 31 = 0, x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 5y - 5 = 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \left(-2, \frac{5}{2}\right) \\ r &= \sqrt{2^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 5} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{61}}{2} \\ d &= \left| \frac{6(-2) + 5\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) - 31}{\sqrt{6^2 + 5^2}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{-12 + \frac{25}{2} - 31}{\sqrt{61}} \right| \\ &= \frac{61}{2\sqrt{61}} \\ &= \frac{61\sqrt{61}}{2 \times 61} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{61}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore d = r$$

\therefore The line $6x + 5y - 31 = 0$ is tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 5y - 5 = 0$

(b) $3x + 1 = 0, 9x^2 + 9y^2 + 3x + 6y + 1 = 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} 9x^2 + 9y^2 + 3x + 6y + 1 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{1}{9} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= \left(-\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) \\
 r &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} - \frac{1}{9} \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \\
 d &= \left| \frac{3\left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) + 0\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + 1}{\sqrt{3^2 + 0^2}} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + 1}{3} \right| \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore d = r$$

\therefore The line $3x + 1 = 0$ is tangent to

$$\text{the circle } x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{1}{9} = 0$$

10. Find the length of the tangent from the following circles to the following circles:

(a) $(-2, 3)$, $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y = 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (3)^2 + 2(-3)(-2) + 2(-1)(3) + 0} \\
 &= \sqrt{4 + 9 + 12 - 6} \\
 &= \sqrt{19}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $(-6, 0)$, $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 2y + 8 = 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= \sqrt{(-6)^2 + (0)^2 + 2(-6)(-3) + 2(0)(1) + 8} \\
 &= \sqrt{36 + 0 + 36 + 0 + 8} \\
 &= \sqrt{80} \\
 &= 4\sqrt{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) $(2, 2)$, $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2x + 4y - 3 = 0$

Sol.

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2x + 4y - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + x + 2y - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= \sqrt{(2)^2 + (2)^2 + 2(2)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2(2)(1) - \frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{4 + 4 + 2 + 4 - \frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{25}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

11. If the following lines and circles are tangent to each other, find the value of k :

(a) $4x + 3y - k = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y - 12 = 0$

Sol.

$$C = (3, -2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 2^2 - (-12)} \\
 &= \sqrt{9 + 4 + 12} \\
 &= \sqrt{25} \\
 &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \frac{4(3) + 3(-2) - k}{\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}} \right| &= 5 \\
 \frac{6 - k}{5} &= \pm 5 \\
 6 - k &= \pm 25 \\
 k &= 6 \pm 25 = \pm 19 \\
 k &= 6 + 25 \text{ or } k = 6 - 25 \\
 k &= 31 \text{ or } k = -19
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $x + 3y + k = 0$, $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 12y + 13 = 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 12y + 13 &= 0 \\
 x^2 + y^2 + 6y + \frac{13}{2} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = (0, -3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= \sqrt{0^2 + 3^2 - \frac{13}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{9 - \frac{13}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{1(0) + 3(-3) + k}{\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2}} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\frac{k-9}{\sqrt{10}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\frac{(k-9)^2}{10} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(k-9)^2 = 25$$

$$k-9 = \pm 5$$

$$k = 9 \pm 5$$

$$k = 9 + 5 \text{ or } k = 9 - 5$$

$$k = 14 \text{ or } k = 4$$

12. Find the maximum and minimum distance of the point $P(-2, 5)$ from the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 1 = 0$.

Sol.

$$C = (1, 1)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2 - 1}$$

$$= 1$$

$$PC = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (5-1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9+16}$$

$$= \sqrt{25}$$

$$= 5$$

$$\therefore PC > r$$

$\therefore P$ is outside the circle

$$d_{\max} = PC + r = 5 + 1 = 6$$

$$d_{\min} = PC - r = 5 - 1 = 4$$

13. Find the maximum and minimum distance of the point $Q(0, 1)$ from the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 10y - 2 = 0$.

Sol.

$$C = (3, 5)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-5)^2 - (-2)}$$

$$= \sqrt{9+25+2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36}$$

$$= 6$$

$$QC = \sqrt{(0-3)^2 + (1-5)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9+16}$$

$$= \sqrt{25}$$

$$= 5$$

$$\therefore PC < r$$

$\therefore P$ is inside the circle

$$d_{\max} = QC + r = 5 + 6 = 11$$

$$d_{\min} = r - QC = 6 - 5 = 1$$

14. Assume that the maximum and minimum distance of the point $R(5, 2)$ from the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 4y - 1 = 0$ are M and N respectively, find the product of M and N .

Sol.

$$C = (2, -2)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 2^2 - (-1)}$$

$$= \sqrt{4+4+1}$$

$$= \sqrt{9}$$

$$= 3$$

$$RC = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + [2-(-2)]^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9+16}$$

$$= \sqrt{25}$$

$$= 5$$

$$\therefore RC > r$$

$\therefore R$ is outside the circle

$$d_{\max} = RC + r = 5 + 3 = 8$$

$$d_{\min} = RC - r = 5 - 3 = 2$$

$$\therefore MN = 8 \times 2 = 16$$

16.4 Revision Exercise 16

1. Find the equation of the following circles:

- (a) A circle with centre $(1, -1)$ and radius 3.

Sol.

$$g = -1, f = 1, c = 1^2 + (-1)^2 - 3^2 = -7$$

$$\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-1)x + 2(-1)y - 7 = 0$$
$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 7 = 0$$

(b) A circle with centre $(2, -3)$ and radius 7.

Sol.

$$g = -2, f = 3, c = (-2)^2 + 3^2 - 7^2 = -36$$

$$\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-2)x + 2(3)y - 36 = 0$$
$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y - 36 = 0$$

2. Find the equation of the circle with centre at the origin and passes through the point $(2, -1)$.

Sol.

$$r = \sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (-1-0)^2} = \sqrt{5}$$
$$g = 0, f = 0, c = 0^2 + 0^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2 = -5$$

$$\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(0)x + 2(0)y - 5 = 0$$
$$x^2 + y^2 - 5 = 0$$

3. Find the equation of the circle with centre at $(2, 3)$ and passes through the point $(-5, 6)$.

Sol.

$$r = \sqrt{(2 - (-5))^2 + (3 - 6)^2} = \sqrt{58}$$
$$g = -2, f = -3, c = (-2)^2 + (-3)^2 - (\sqrt{58})^2 = -45$$

$$\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-2)x + 2(-3)y - 45 = 0$$
$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y - 45 = 0$$

4. Find the equation of the circle with diameter connecting the points $(2, -5)$ and $(8, -1)$.

Sol.

$$M = \left(\frac{2+8}{2}, \frac{-5-1}{2} \right)$$
$$= (5, -3)$$
$$r = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (-3 - (-5))^2} = \sqrt{13}$$

$$g = -5, f = 3, c = (-5)^2 + 3^2 - (\sqrt{13})^2 = 21$$

$$\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-5)x + 2(3)y + 21 = 0$$
$$x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 6y + 21 = 0$$

5. Find the centre and radius of the following circle:

(a) $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 14y + 50 = 0$

Sol.

$$2g = -6, 2f = 14, c = 50$$
$$g = -3, f = 7, c = 50$$

$$C = (3, -7)$$
$$r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 7^2 - 50}$$
$$= \sqrt{8}$$
$$= 2\sqrt{2}$$

(b) $x^2 + y^2 + 5x - 2y + 1 = 0$

Sol.

$$2g = 5, 2f = -2, c = 1$$
$$g = \frac{5}{2}, f = -1, c = 1$$

$$C = \left(-\frac{5}{2}, 1 \right)$$
$$r = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2} \right)^2 + (-1)^2 - 1}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{25}}{2}$$

(c) $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 6x - 12y + 1 = 0$

Sol.

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 + 6x - 12y + 1 = 0$$
$$x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y + \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

$$2g = 2, 2f = -4, c = \frac{1}{3}$$
$$g = 1, f = -2, c = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$C = (-1, 2)$$
$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 - \frac{1}{3}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{14}{3}}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{42}}{3}$$

(d) $4x^2 + 4y^2 - 12x + 16y - 7 = 0$

Sol.

$$4x^2 + 4y^2 - 12x + 16y - 7 = 0$$
$$x^2 + y^2 - 3x + 4y - \frac{7}{4} = 0$$

$$2g = -3, 2f = 4, c = -\frac{7}{4}$$

$$g = -\frac{3}{2}, f = 2, c = -\frac{7}{4}$$

$$C = \left(\frac{3}{2}, -2\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 2^2 - \left(-\frac{7}{4}\right)} \\ &= \sqrt{8} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

6. Find the equation of the circle that passes through the following three points:

(a) $(-1, -1), (-3, 5), (1, 3)$

Sol. Let the equation of the circle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 1 + 1 - 2g - 2f + c = 0 \\ 9 + 25 - 6g + 10f + c = 0 \\ 1 + 9 + 2g + 6f + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2g + 2f - c = 2 \\ 6g - 10f - c = 34 \\ 2g + 6f + c = -10 \end{cases}$$

$$g = 2, f = -2, c = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(2)x + 2(-2)y - 2 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 4y - 2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $(2, 1), (2, -4), (3, -5)$

Sol. Let the equation of the circle be $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$,

$$\begin{cases} 4 + 1 + 4g + 2f + c = 0 \\ 4 + 16 + 4g - 8f + c = 0 \\ 9 + 25 + 6g - 10f + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4g + 2f + c = -5 \\ 4g - 8f + c = -20 \\ 6g - 10f + c = -34 \end{cases}$$

$$g = -\frac{11}{2}, f = \frac{3}{2}, c = 14$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 - 11x + 3y + 14 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 11x + 3y + 14 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(c) $(0, 0), (0, a), (b, 0)$

Sol. Let the equation of the circle be $x^2 + y^2 +$

$$2gx + 2fy + c = 0,$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 + 0 + 0g + 0f + c = 0 \\ 0 + a^2 + 0g + 2af + c = 0 \\ b^2 + 0 + 2bg + 0f + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ 2af = -a^2 \\ 2bg = -b^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 0 \\ f = -\frac{a}{2} \\ g = -\frac{b}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 - 2\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)x - 2\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)y + 0 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - bx - ay &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

7. Given the radius of the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 10y + c$ is 9, find the value of c .

Sol.

$$g = -4, f = 5, c = (-4)^2 + 5^2 - 9^2 = -40$$

8. Given two circles $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y - 95 = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 12y + 48 = 0$, find the distance between their centres.

Sol.

$$C_1 = (1, 2)$$

$$C_2 = (4, 6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (6-2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

9. Find the equation of the circle with centre at $(1, -1)$ and is tangent to the line $5x - 12y + 9 = 0$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \left| \frac{5(1) - 12(-1) + 9}{\sqrt{5^2 + 12^2}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{5 + 12 + 9}{\sqrt{169}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{26}{13} \right| \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$g = -1, f = 1, c = (-1)^2 + 1^2 - 2^2 = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-1)x + 2(1)y - 2 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

10. Find the equation of the circle that passes through the points $(1, -1)$ and $(1, 1)$, and is tangent to the line $x - 2 = 0$.

Sol.

Let the centre of the circle be $C(h, k)$,

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{(1-h)^2 + (-1-k)^2} &= \sqrt{(1-h)^2 + (1-k)^2} \\ h^2 - 2h + 1 + k^2 &= h^2 - 2h + 1 + k^2 \\ +2k + 1 &= -2k + 1 \\ k &= 0 \\ \left| \frac{1(h) + 0(0) - 2}{\sqrt{1^2 + 0^2}} \right| &= \sqrt{(1-h)^2 + (1-k)^2} \\ (h-2)^2 &= h^2 - 2h + 1 + k^2 - 2k + 1 \\ h^2 - 4h + 4 &= h^2 - 2h + 2 \\ -2h &= -2 \\ h &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$C = (1, 0)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(1-1)^2 + (1-0)^2} = 1$$

$$g = -1, f = 0, c = (-1)^2 + 0^2 - 1^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-1)x + 2(0)y + 0 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 0 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

11. Find the equation of the circle that passes through the points $(6, -4)$ and $(1, 7)$, and its centre is on the line $2x - 3y = 6$.

Sol.

Let the centre of the circle be $C(h, k)$, point $(6, -4)$ be A and point $(1, 7)$ be B .

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore C \text{ is on the line } 2x - 3y &= 6 \\ 2h - 3k &= 6 \quad (1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{(6-h)^2 + (-4-k)^2} &= \sqrt{(1-h)^2 + (7-k)^2} \\ h^2 - 12h + 36 + k^2 &= h^2 - 2h + 1 + k^2 \\ +8k + 16 &= -14k + 49 \\ 8k - 12h + 52 &= -2h - 14k + 50 \\ -10h + 22k &= -2 \\ 5h - 11k &= 1 \quad (2)\end{aligned}$$

Solving (1) and (2), $h = 9, k = 4$

$$C = (9, 4)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(6-9)^2 + (-4-4)^2} = \sqrt{73}$$

$$g = -9, f = -4, c = (-9)^2 + (-4)^2 - (\sqrt{73})^2 = 24$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-9)x + 2(-4)y + 24 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 18x - 8y + 24 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

12. Find the equation of the circle that passes through the points $(-1, 1)$ and $(1, 3)$, and its centre is on x-axis.

Sol.

Let the centre of the circle be $C(h, 0)$, point $(-1, 1)$ be A and point $(1, 3)$ be B .

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{(-1-h)^2 + (1-0)^2} &= \sqrt{(1-h)^2 + (3-0)^2} \\ h^2 + 2h + 1 + 1 &= h^2 - 2h + 1 + 9 \\ 4h &= 8 \\ h &= 2\end{aligned}$$

$$C = (2, 0)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-1-2)^2 + (1-0)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$g = -2, f = 0, c = (-2)^2 + 0^2 - (\sqrt{10})^2 = -6$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-2)x + 2(0)y - 6 &= 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

13. Find the equation of the circle that is tangent to the line $3x + 4y + 18 = 0$ at point $(-2, -3)$, and its centre is on the line $x - y = 0$.

Sol.

Let the centre of the circle be $C(h, k)$,

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore C \text{ is on the line } x - y &= 0 \\ h - k &= 0 \\ h &= k \quad (1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \frac{3h + 4k + 18}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} \right| = \sqrt{(-2-h)^2 + (-3-k)^2}$$

Sub (1),

$$\left| \frac{3h + 4h + 18}{5} \right| = \sqrt{(-2-h)^2 + (-3-h)^2}$$

$$(7h + 18)^2 = 25(h^2 + 4h + 4 + h^2 + 6h + 9)$$

$$49h^2 + 252h + 324 = 25(2h^2 + 10h + 13)$$

$$49h^2 + 252h + 324 = 50h^2 + 250h + 325$$

$$h^2 - 2h + 1 = 0$$

$$(h-1)^2 = 0$$

$$h = 1$$

$$k = h = 1$$

$$C = (1, 1)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-2-1)^2 + (-3-1)^2} = 5$$

$$g = -1, f = -1, c = (-1)^2 + (-1)^2 - 5^2 = -23$$

$$\therefore \text{Eq : } x^2 + y^2 + 2(-1)x + 2(-1)y - 23 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y - 23 = 0$$

14. If the following lines and circles are tangent to each other, find the value of k :

(a) $2x - y + k = 0, x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$

Sol.

$$C = (0, 0)$$

$$r = 1$$

$$\left| \frac{2(0) - 1(0) + k}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2}} \right| = 1$$

$$\frac{k^2}{5} = 1$$

$$k = \pm\sqrt{5}$$

(b) $2x + 3y + 3\sqrt{13} = 0, x^2 + y^2 = k$

Sol.

$$C = (0, 0)$$

$$r = \sqrt{k}$$

$$\frac{2(0) + 3(0) + 3\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{2^2 + 3^2}} = \sqrt{k}$$

$$\frac{117}{13} = k$$

$$k = 9$$

(c) $y = x + k, x^2 + y^2 = 9$

Sol.

$$C = (0, 0)$$

$$r = 3$$

$$\frac{1(0) - 1(0) + k}{\sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2}} = 3$$

$$\frac{k^2}{2} = 9$$

$$k^2 = 18$$

$$k = \pm 3\sqrt{2}$$

15. If the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 6y - 4y + k = 0$ is tangent to the x-axis, find the value of k and the coordinates of the point of tangency.

Sol.

Let the point of tangency be $P(h, 0)$,

$$C = (3, 2)$$

$$\left| \frac{0(3) + 1(2) + 0}{\sqrt{0^2 + 1^2}} \right| = \sqrt{13 - k}$$

$$4 = 13 - k$$

$$k = 9$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-2)^2 - k}$$

$$= \sqrt{13 - 9}$$

$$= 2$$

$$\sqrt{(3 - h)^2 + (2 - 0)^2} = 2$$

$$h^2 - 6h + 9 + 4 = 4$$

$$(h - 3)^2 = 0$$

$$h = 3$$

$$\therefore P = (3, 0)$$

16. Given the coordinates and equations of the following points and circles respectively, find the length of the tangent from the point to the circle:

(a) $(1, 6), x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 19 = 0$

Sol.

$$d = \sqrt{1^2 + 6^2 + 2(1)(1) + 2(0)(6) + (-19)}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + 36 + 2 + 0 - 19}$$

$$= \sqrt{20}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{5}$$

(b) $(2, 4), x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 6y + 9 = 0$

Sol.

$$d = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2 + 2(-1)(2) + 2(3)(4) + 9}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 + 16 - 4 + 24 + 9}$$

$$= \sqrt{49}$$

$$= 7$$

(c) $(3, 2), 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 10x + 11y - 52 = 0$

Sol.

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 + 10x + 11y - 52 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 5x + \frac{11}{2}y - 26 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 + 2\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)(3) + 2\left(\frac{11}{4}\right)(2) - 26} \\
 &= \sqrt{9 + 4 + 15 + 11 - 26} \\
 &= \sqrt{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

(d) $(0, 0), x^2 + y^2 - 2ax + 4ay + 4a^2 = 0$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 2(-a)(0) + 2(2a)(0) + 4a^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{4a^2} \\
 &= 2|a| \text{ since } a \text{ must } \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

17. Prove that the distance of the tangent from the point $A(3, -4)$ to the circle $C_1 : x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 7y + 13 = 0$ is equal to the distance of the tangent to the circle $C_2 : 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 3x - 12y - 17 = 0$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_1 &= \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2 + 2(-5)(3) + 2\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right)(-4) + 13} \\
 &= \sqrt{9 + 16 - 30 + 28 + 13} \\
 &= \sqrt{36} \\
 &= 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_2 : 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 3x - 12y - 17 &= 0 \\
 x^2 + y^2 - \frac{3}{2}x - 6y - \frac{17}{2} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_2 &= \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2 + 2\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)(3) + 2(-3)(-4) - \frac{17}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{9 + 16 - \frac{9}{2} + 24 - \frac{17}{2}} \\
 &= \sqrt{36} \\
 &= 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore d_1 = d_2$$

18. Prove that line $Y = 2x$ is tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 16x + 12y + 80 = 0$, and find the coordinate of its point of tangency.

19. Find the longest and the shortest distance of the point $P(-5, -12)$ to the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= (0, 0) \\
 r &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 PC &= \sqrt{(-5 - 0)^2 + (-12 - 0)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{169} \\
 &= 13
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore PC > r$$

$\therefore P$ is outside the circle

$$d_{\max} = PC + r = 13 + 5 = 18$$

$$d_{\min} = PC - r = 13 - 5 = 8$$

20. Given the equation of circle $x^2 + y^2 + 8y - 6y = 0$.

- (a) Find the centre and radius of the circle.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 2g &= 8, \quad 2f = -6, \quad c = 0 \\
 g &= 4, \quad f = -3, \quad c = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C = (-4, 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= \sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2 - 0} \\
 &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Prove that $P(-2, 7)$ is inside the circle.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 PC &= \sqrt{(-2 - (-4))^2 + (7 - 3)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{4 + 16} \\
 &= \sqrt{20} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore PC < r$$

$\therefore P$ is inside the circle

- (c) Find the equation of chord of the circle that is split into two equal parts by the point $P(-2, 7)$.

Sol.

Let the equation of the chord be l .

$\therefore l$ is split into two equal parts by P

$\therefore l$ is perpendicular to PC

$$m_{PC} = \frac{7-3}{-2-(-4)}$$

$$= 2$$

$$M_l M_{PC} = -1$$

$$M_l = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore l : y - 7 = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 2)$$

$$2y - 14 = -x - 2$$

$$x + 2y - 12 = 0$$

Chapter 17

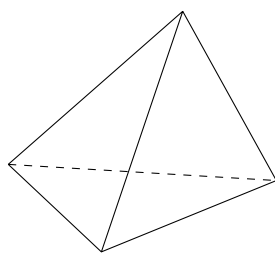
Solid Geometry, Longitude and Latitude

17.1 Solid Geometry

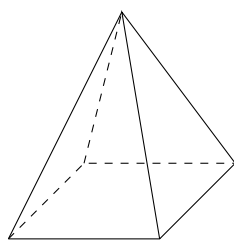
Polyhedron

A polyhedron is a solid bounded by a finite amount of flat polygon, and each side of the polygons must be the common edge of two polygons. Polyhedron can be classified into tetrahedron, pentahedron, hexahedron, etc. based on the number of flat surfaces, aka the *faces* of the polyhedron. The common side of two faces of a polyhedron is called an edge, and the common vertex of three edges is called an *apex*.

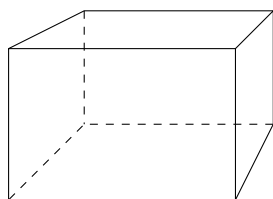
Besides, the angles formed by the faces intersecting at the same apex are called *polyhedral angles* or *solid angles*. The line segment connecting two apexes at different faces is called a *diagonal*.



Tetrahedron



Pentahedron

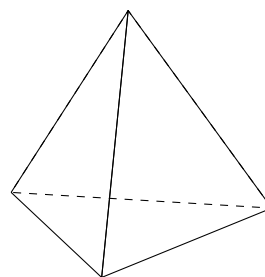


Hexahedron

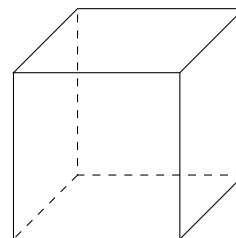
Regular Polyhedron

A *regular polyhedron* is a polyhedron with all faces being regular polygons, and all polyhedral angles being equal. The regular polyhedron can be classified into 5 types: *regular*

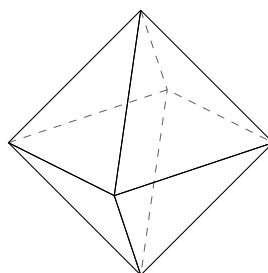
tetrahedron, *regular octahedron*, *regular hexahedron*, *regular dodecahedron* and *regular icosahedron*.



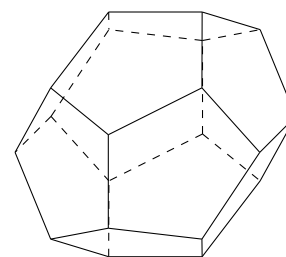
Regular Tetrahedron



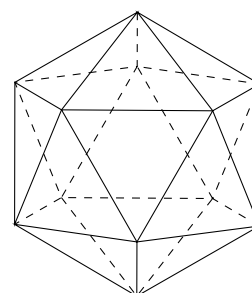
Regular Hexahedron



Regular Octahedron



Regular Dodecahedron

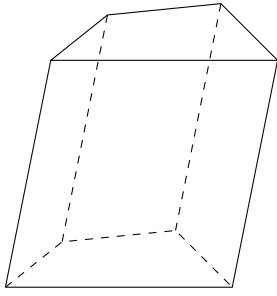


Regular Icosahedron

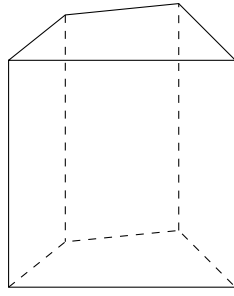
Prism

If two faces of a polyhedron are parallel, while the other faces intersect in sequence to form parallel lines, then the polyhedron is called a *prism*. The two faces which are parallel to each other are called the *bases of the prism*, and the other faces are called the *lateral faces of the prism*. The common sides that two adjacent lateral faces share is called the *lateral edges of the prism*. The distance between two bases is called the *height of the prism*.

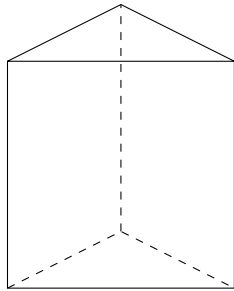
Prism with lateral edges that aren't parallel to each other are called *oblique prism*; prism with lateral edges that are parallel to each other are called *right prism*; regular prism with regular bases are called *regular prism*.



Oblique Prism

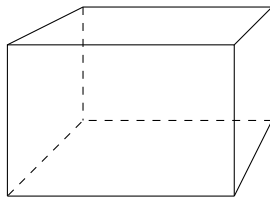


Right Prism

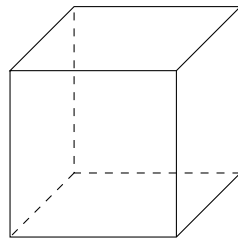


Regular Prism

Prism with bases of parallelogram are called *parallelepiped*. Parallelepiped with lateral edges that are parallel to each other are called *right parallelepiped*. Right parallelepiped with regular bases are called *cuboid*, and a cuboid with equal width, height, and depth is called a *cube*.



Cuboid

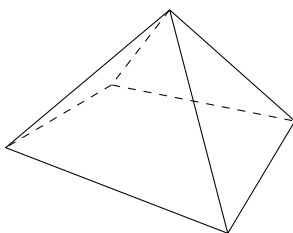


Cube

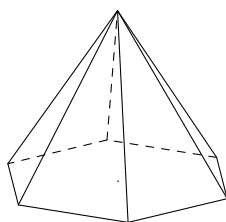
Pyramid

If a polyhedron has a polygonal base and all its lateral faces are triangles that share a common apex, then the polyhedron is called a *pyramid*.

If the foot point of a pyramid is the centre of its base, then the pyramid is called a *right pyramid*. If the base of a right pyramid is a regular polygon, then the pyramid is called a *regular pyramid*.



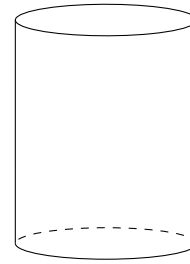
Right Pyramid



Regular Pyramid

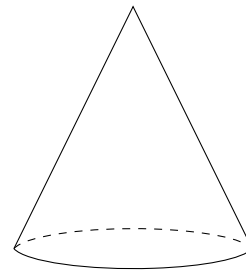
Right Circular Cylinder

A *right circular cylinder* is the solid of revolution generated by rotating a rectangle about one of its sides.



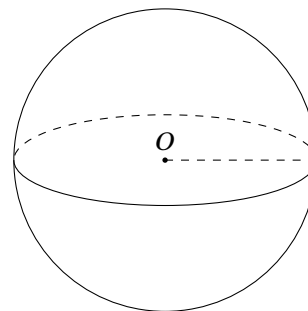
Right Circular Cone

A *right circular cone* is the solid of revolution generated by rotating a right-angled triangle about one of its sides.



Sphere

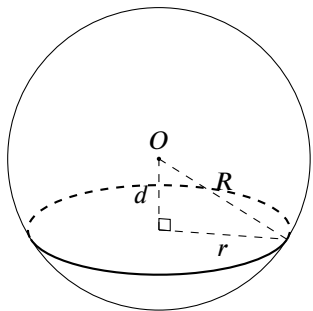
The surface of revolution generated by rotating a semicircle about its diameter is called a *spherical surface*, and the solid covered by it is called a *sphere*.



If the circle is cut with a plane, the plane has the following properties:

1. The line joining the centre of the sphere to the centre of the plane are perpendicular to the plane.
2. The distance of the plane from the centre of the sphere d , the radius of the sphere R and the radius of the plane r has the following relation:

$$r = \sqrt{R^2 - d^2}$$



The circle cut by a plane passing through the centre of the sphere is called a *great circle*; the circle cut by a plane that does not pass through the centre of the sphere is called a *small circle*.

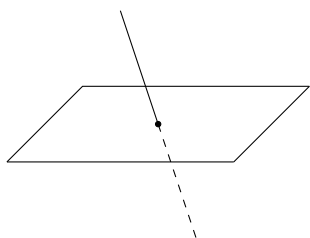
17.2 Angle Formed by Planes and Straight Lines

There are three types of positional relationship between a plane and a straight line:

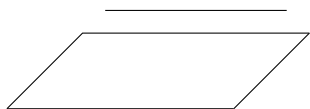
1. The line is on the plane



2. The line only intersects the plane at one point



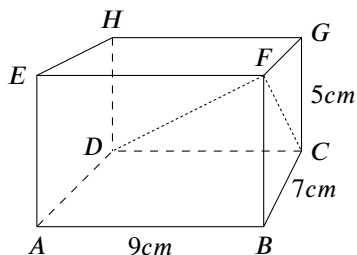
3. The line does not intersect the plane



The angle formed by a line and the orthoprojection of the line on the plane is called *the angle formed by the line and the plane*. This angle represents the inclination of the line with respect to the plane, thus it is called *the tilt angle of the line with respect to the plane*.

17.2.1 Practice 1

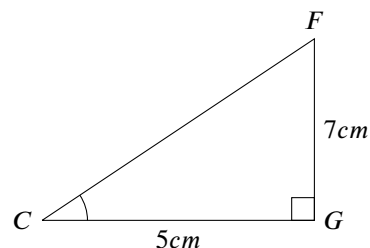
1. In the diagram below, $AB = 9\text{cm}$, $BC = 7\text{cm}$, $CG = 5\text{cm}$. Find:



- (a) The angle formed by line CF and plane $GHDC$.

Sol.

The angle formed by line CF and plane $GHDC$ is $\angle FCG$.



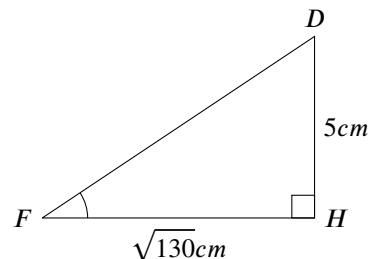
$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle FCG &= \frac{FG}{CG} \\ &= \frac{7}{5} \\ \angle FCG &\approx 54.46^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by line DF and plane $EFGH$.

Sol.

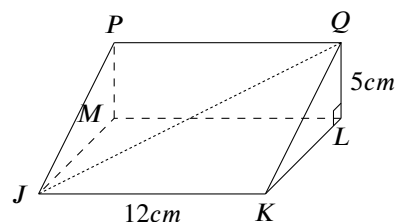
$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } EFGH, HF &= \sqrt{EF^2 + EH^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9^2 + 7^2} \\ &= \sqrt{130}\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line DF and plane $EFGH$ is $\angle DFH$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle DFH &= \frac{DH}{FH} \\ &= \frac{5}{\sqrt{130}} \\ \angle DFH &\approx 23.68^\circ\end{aligned}$$

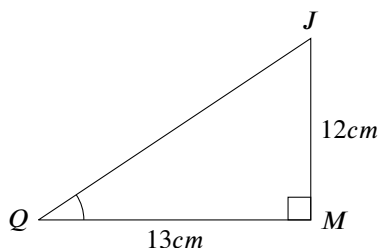
2. The diagram below shows a right prism, its base KQL is a right-angled triangle, $JKLM$ is a square. Given that $JK = 12\text{cm}$, $LQ = 5\text{cm}$, find the angle formed by line JQ and plane $PQLM$.



Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } PQLM, QM &= \sqrt{JK^2 + KL^2} \\ &= \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} \\ &= 13\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

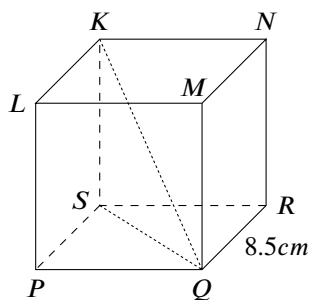
The angle formed by line JQ and plane $PQLM$ is $\angle JQM$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle JQM &= \frac{JM}{QM} \\ &= \frac{12}{13} \\ \angle JQM &\approx 42.71^\circ\end{aligned}$$

17.2.2 Exercise 17.2

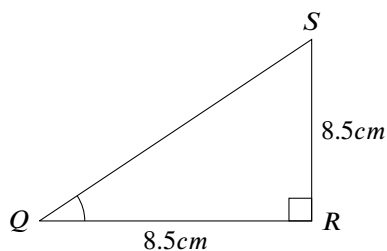
1. The diagram below shows a cube with side length of 8.5cm . Find:



- (a) The angle formed by line QS and plane $MNRQ$.

Sol.

The angle formed by line QS and plane $MNRQ$ is $\angle SQR$.



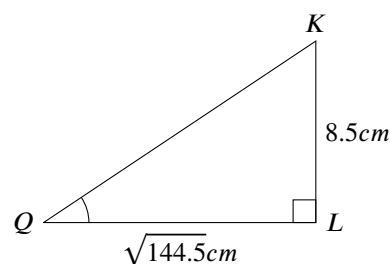
$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle SQR &= \frac{SR}{QR} \\ &= \frac{8.5}{8.5} \\ &= 1 \\ \angle SQR &= 45^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by line KQ and plane $PQML$.

Sol.

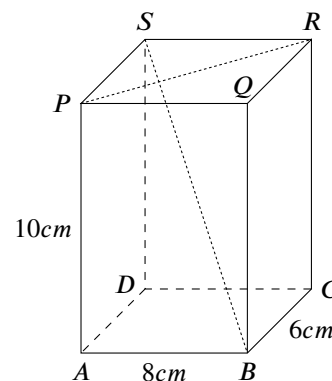
$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } KLMN, KM &= \sqrt{8.5^2 + 8.5^2} \\ &= \sqrt{144.5}\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line KQ and plane $PQML$ is $\angle KQL$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle KQL &= \frac{KL}{QL} \\ &= \frac{8.5}{\sqrt{144.5}} \\ \angle KQL &\approx 35.26^\circ\end{aligned}$$

2. The diagram below shows a cuboid, $AB = 8\text{cm}$, $BC = 6\text{cm}$, $AP = 10\text{cm}$. Find:



- (a) The length of PR.

Sol.

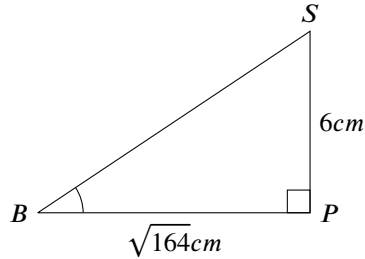
$$\begin{aligned}PR &= \sqrt{PQ^2 + QR^2} \\ &= \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} \\ &= 10\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by line SB and plane $APQB$.

Sol.

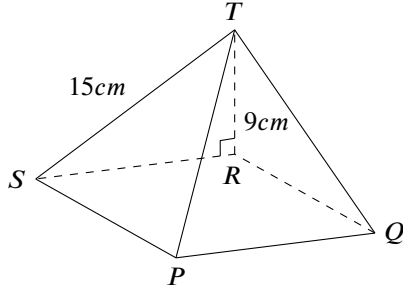
$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } APQB, PB &= \sqrt{PA^2 + AB^2} \\ &= \sqrt{10^2 + 8^2} \\ &= \sqrt{164} \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line SB and plane $APQB$ is $\angle SBP$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle SBP &= \frac{SP}{BP} \\ &= \frac{6}{\sqrt{164}} \\ \angle SBP &\approx 25.10^\circ\end{aligned}$$

3. The diagram below shows a pyramid. Given that its base $PQRS$ is a square, TR is perpendicular to the base, $TS = 15\text{cm}$, $TR = 9\text{cm}$. Find:



- (a) The length of RS .

Sol.

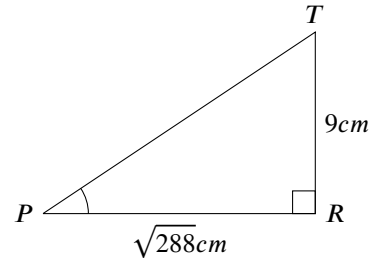
$$\begin{aligned}RS &= \sqrt{ST^2 - TR^2} \\ &= \sqrt{15^2 - 9^2} \\ &= 12 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by line PT and plane $PQRS$.

Sol.

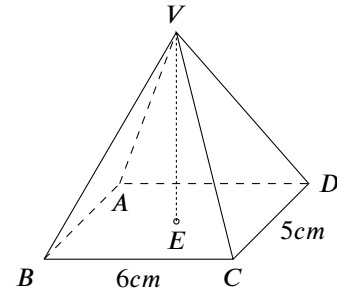
$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } PQRS, PR &= \sqrt{PQ^2 + RQ^2} \\ &= \sqrt{12^2 + 12^2} \\ &= \sqrt{288} \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line PT and plane $PQRS$ is $\angle TPR$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle TPR &= \frac{TR}{PR} \\ &= \frac{9}{\sqrt{288}} \\ \angle TPR &\approx 27.94^\circ\end{aligned}$$

4. The diagram below shows a right pyramid with height of 8cm , its base is a rectangle, E is the foot point from V to the base. Given that $CD = 5\text{cm}$, $BC = 6\text{cm}$. Find:

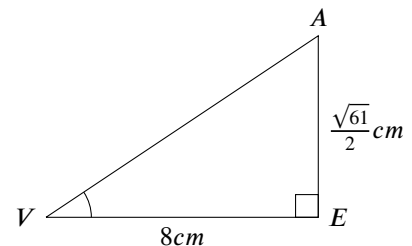


- (a) The angle formed by line VA and line VE .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } ABCD, AC &= \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} \\ &= \sqrt{5^2 + 6^2} \\ &= \sqrt{61} \text{ cm} \\ AE &= \frac{AC}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{61}}{2} \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line VA and line VE is $\angle AVE$.



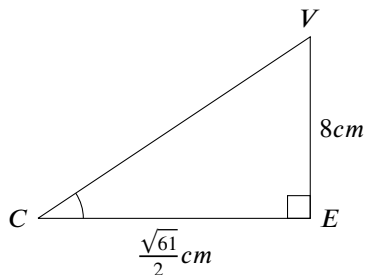
$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle AVE &= \frac{AE}{VE} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{61}}{2}}{8} \\ \angle AVE &\approx 26.02^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by line VC and plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

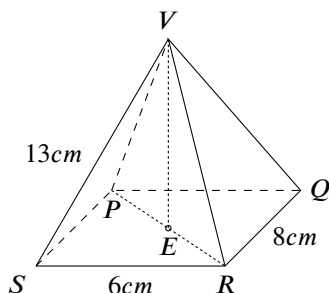
$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } ABCD, EC &= \frac{AC}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{61}}{2} \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line VC and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle VCE$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle VCE &= \frac{VE}{CE} \\ &= \frac{8}{\frac{\sqrt{61}}{2}} \\ \angle VCE &\approx 63.98^\circ\end{aligned}$$

5. The diagram below shows a right pyramid, its base $PQRS$ is a rectangle. Given that $SR = 6\text{ cm}$, $QR = 8\text{ cm}$, $VS = 13\text{ cm}$. Find:



- (a) The length of PR .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}PR &= \sqrt{SR^2 + SP^2} & (3) \\ &= \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} & (4) \\ &= 10\text{ cm} & (5)\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The height of the pyramid.

Sol.

Let the foot point of the pyramid be E .

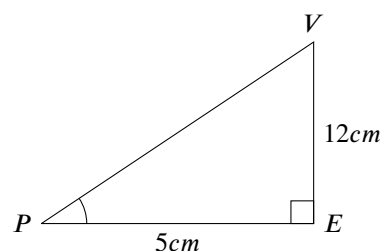
Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } PQRS, PE &= \frac{PR}{2} \\ &= \frac{10}{2} \\ &= 5\text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}VE &= \sqrt{VP^2 - PE^2} \\ &= \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} \\ &= 12\text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

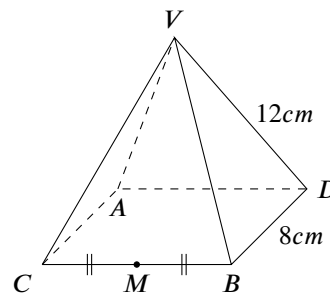
- (c) The angle of the line VP and plane $PQRS$.

Sol. The angle of the line VP and plane $PQRS$ is $\angle VPE$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle VPE &= \frac{VE}{PE} \\ &= \frac{12}{5} \\ \angle VPE &\approx 67.38^\circ\end{aligned}$$

6. The diagram below shows a regular pyramid, the length of its lateral edge is 12 cm , its base $ABCD$ is a square with side length of 8 cm , M is the midpoint of BC . Find:



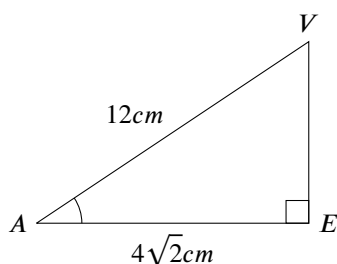
- (a) The angle formed by the lateral edge and the base of the pyramid.

Sol.

Let the foot point of the pyramid be E .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{In } ABCD, AB &= \sqrt{AD^2 + BD^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{8^2 + 8^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{128} \text{ cm} \\
 &= 8\sqrt{2} \\
 AE &= \frac{AB}{2} \\
 &= 4\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by the lateral edge and the base of the pyramid is $\angle VAE$.



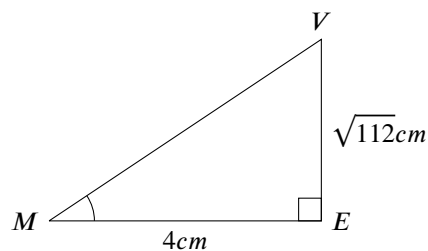
$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos \angle VAE &= \frac{AE}{AV} \\
 &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{12} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\
 \angle VAE &\approx 61.87^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by line VM and the base of the pyramid.

Sol.

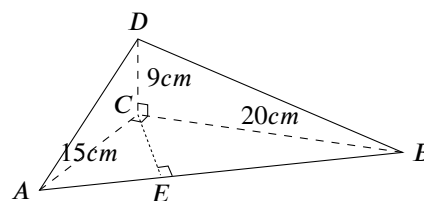
$$\begin{aligned}
 EM &= \frac{BD}{2} \\
 &= \frac{8}{2} \\
 &= 4 \text{ cm} \\
 VE &= \sqrt{AV^2 - AE^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{12^2 - (4\sqrt{2})^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{144 - 32} \\
 &= \sqrt{112}
 \end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line VM and the base of the pyramid is $\angle VME$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos \angle VME &= \frac{VE}{VM} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{112}}{4} \\
 \angle VME &\approx 69.30^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

7. In the pyramid shown below, $\triangle ABC$ is a right-angled triangle, CD is perpendicular to plane ABC , CE is perpendicular to AB . Given that $AC = 15 \text{ cm}$, $BC = 20 \text{ cm}$ and $CD = 9 \text{ cm}$. Find:



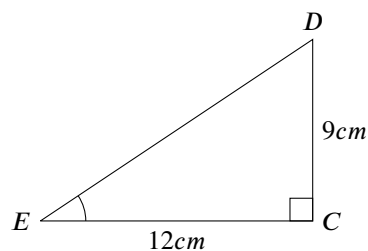
- (a) The length of CE .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{In } \triangle ABC, \tan \angle CBA &= \frac{AC}{AB} \\
 &= \frac{15}{20} \\
 &= \frac{3}{4} \\
 \angle CBA &\approx 36.87^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{In } \triangle CBE, \sin \angle CBE &= \frac{CE}{CB} \\
 \sin 36.87^\circ &= \frac{CE}{20} \\
 CE &\approx 20 \sin 36.87^\circ \\
 &= 12 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) $\angle DEC$.

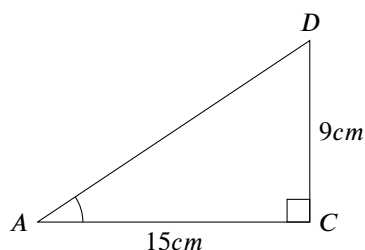


$$\begin{aligned}\cos \angle DEC &= \frac{DC}{EC} \\ &= \frac{9}{12} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \\ \angle DEC &\approx 36.87^\circ\end{aligned}$$

(c) The angle formed by line AD and plane ABC .

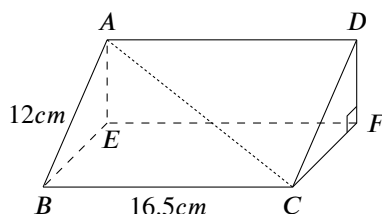
Sol.

The angle formed by line AD and plane ABC is $\angle DAC$.



$$\begin{aligned}\cos \angle DAC &= \frac{DC}{AC} \\ &= \frac{9}{15} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \\ \angle DAC &\approx 30.96^\circ\end{aligned}$$

8. The diagram below shows a right prism, its base CDF is a right-angled triangle. Given that $BC = 16.5\text{cm}$ and $AB = 12\text{cm}$. Assume that $CF = 2DF$, find:

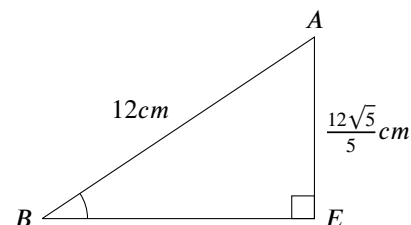


(a) The angle formed by line AB and plane $BCFE$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}CF &= 2DF \\ DF^2 + (2DF)^2 &= 12^2 \\ DF^2 + 4DF^2 &= 144 \\ 5DF^2 &= 144 \\ DF^2 &= \frac{144}{5} \\ DF &= \frac{12}{\sqrt{5}} \\ &= \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line AB and plane $BCFE$ is $\angle ABE$.



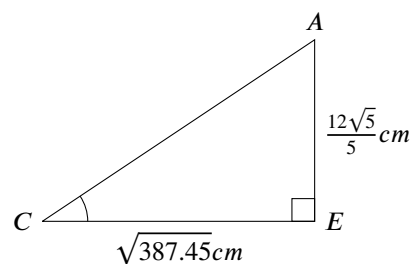
$$\begin{aligned}\sin \angle ABE &= \frac{AE}{AB} \\ &= \frac{\frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}}{12} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \\ \angle ABE &\approx 26.57^\circ\end{aligned}$$

(b) The angle formed by line AC and plane $BCFE$.

Sol.

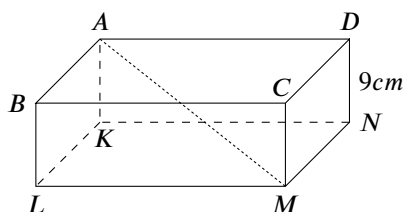
$$\begin{aligned}CF &= 2DF \\ &= \frac{24}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \text{In } BCFE, EC &= \sqrt{BC^2 + BE^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16.5^2 + \frac{24^2}{5}} \\ &= \sqrt{387.45}\end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line AC and plane $BCFE$ is $\angle ACE$.



$$\begin{aligned}\sin \angle ACE &= \frac{AE}{EC} \\ &= \frac{\frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}}{\sqrt{387.45}} \\ \angle ACE &\approx 15.25^\circ\end{aligned}$$

9. The diagram below shows a cuboid with volume of 300cm^3 . Given that $AD = 2DC$ and $DN = 9\text{cm}$. Find the angle formed by line AM and plane $KLMN$.



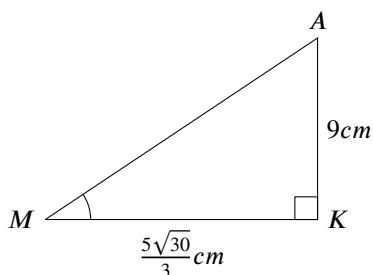
Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 AD &= 2DC \\
 AD \times DC \times DN &= 300 \\
 2DC \times DC \times 9 &= 300 \\
 2DC^2 \times 9 &= 300 \\
 2DC^2 &= \frac{100}{3} \\
 DC^2 &= \frac{50}{3} \\
 DC &= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3} \\
 AD &= 2DC \\
 &= \frac{10\sqrt{6}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

In $KLMN$, $KM = \sqrt{MN^2 + KN^2}$

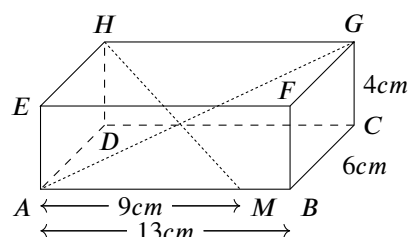
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{10\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{50}{3} + \frac{200}{3}} \\
 &= \frac{5\sqrt{30}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line AM and plane $KLMN$ is $\angle AMK$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan \angle AMK &= \frac{AK}{MK} \\
 &= \frac{9}{\frac{5\sqrt{30}}{3}} \\
 \angle AMK &\approx 44.59^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

10. The diagram below shows a cuboid. Given that $AB = 13cm$, $BC = 6cm$, $CG = 4cm$. M is a point on AB , $AM = 9cm$. Find:

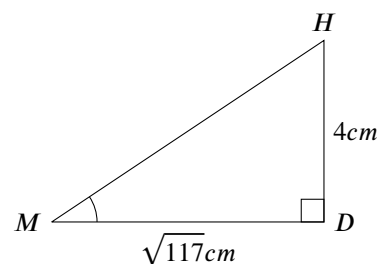


- (a) The angle formed by line HM and plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{In } ABCD, DM &= \sqrt{AM^2 + AD^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{9^2 + 6^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{117}cm
 \end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line HM and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle HMD$.



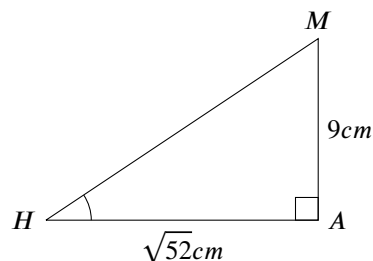
$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan \angle HMD &= \frac{HD}{MD} \\
 &= \frac{4}{\sqrt{117}} \\
 \angle HMD &\approx 20.29^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by line HM and plane $HDAE$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{In } HDAE, HA &= \sqrt{AD^2 + HD^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{52}cm
 \end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line HM and plane $HDAE$ is $\angle MHA$.

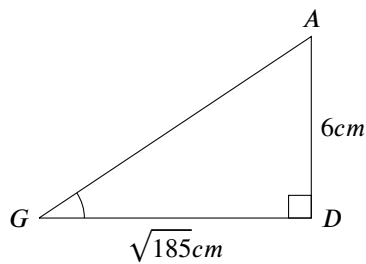


$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle MHA &= \frac{MA}{HA} \\ &= \frac{9}{\sqrt{52}} \\ \angle MHA &\approx 51.30^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- (c) The angle formed by line AG and plane $CDHG$.
Sol.

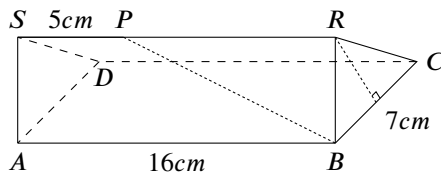
$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } CDHG, DG &= \sqrt{DC^2 + GC^2} \\ &= \sqrt{13^2 + 4^2} \\ &= \sqrt{185}cm\end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line AG and plane $CDHG$ is $\angle AGD$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle AGD &= \frac{AD}{GD} \\ &= \frac{6}{\sqrt{185}} \\ \angle AGD &\approx 23.80^\circ\end{aligned}$$

11. The diagram below shows a regular prism, its bases ADS and BCR are equilateral triangles. Given that $AB = 16cm$, $BC = 7cm$, $SP = 5cm$. Find:



- (a) The length of BP .
Sol.

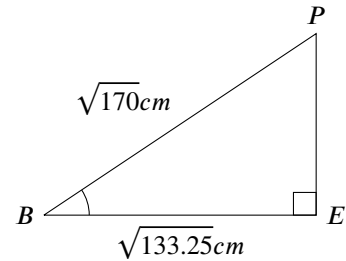
$$\begin{aligned}PR &= SR - SP \\ &= 16 - 5 \\ &= 11cm \\ BP &= \sqrt{BR^2 + PR^2} \\ &= \sqrt{7^2 + 11^2} \\ &= \sqrt{170} \\ &\approx 13.04cm\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by line BP and plane $ABCD$.
Sol.

Let the foot point of P be E .

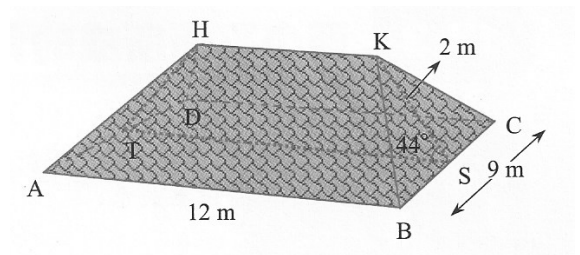
$$\begin{aligned}EB &= \sqrt{3.5^2 + 11^2} \\ &= \sqrt{133.25}cm\end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line BP and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle PBE$.



$$\begin{aligned}\cos \angle PBE &= \frac{BE}{BP} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{133.25}}{\sqrt{170}} \\ \angle PBE &\approx 27.71^\circ\end{aligned}$$

12. The diagram below shows a roof, HK is the ridge of the roof, its edges HA , HD , KB , KC are equal in length. Both of the planes HAD and KBC form a 44° angle with plane $ABCD$. Given that S and T are the midpoints of BC and AD respectively. Find:



- (a) The distance from line HK to plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

Let the foot point of K on plane $ABCD$ be P .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } \triangle KPS, \sin \angle KSP &= \frac{KP}{KS} \\ \sin 44^\circ &= \frac{KP}{2} \\ KP &= 2 \sin 44^\circ \\ &\approx 1.39m\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The length of HK .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \angle KSP &= \frac{PS}{KS} \\ \cos 44^\circ &= \frac{PS}{2} \\ PS &= 2 \cos 44^\circ \\ &\approx 1.44m \\ HK &\approx 12 - 2PS \\ &\approx 12 - 2.88 \\ &\approx 9.12m\end{aligned}$$

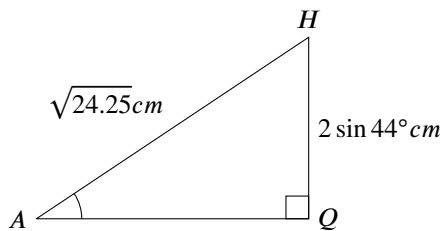
- (c) The angle formed by line HA and plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

Let the foot point of H on plane $ABCD$ be Q .

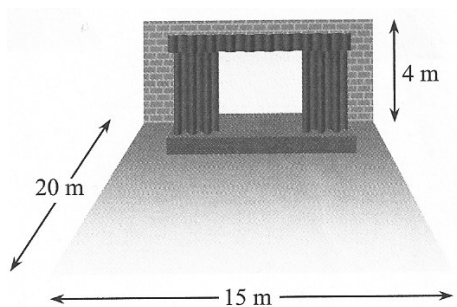
$$\begin{aligned}HA &= \sqrt{HT^2 + AT^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2^2 + 4.5^2} \\ &= \sqrt{24.25}cm\end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by line HA and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle HAQ$.



$$\begin{aligned}\sin \angle HAQ &= \frac{HQ}{HA} \\ \sin \angle HAQ &= \frac{2 \sin 44^\circ}{\sqrt{24.25}} \\ \angle HAQ &\approx 16.38^\circ\end{aligned}$$

13. The length, width and height of a hall are $20m$, $15m$, and $4m$ respectively. Find:



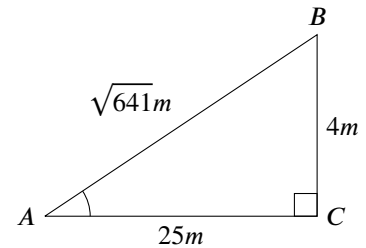
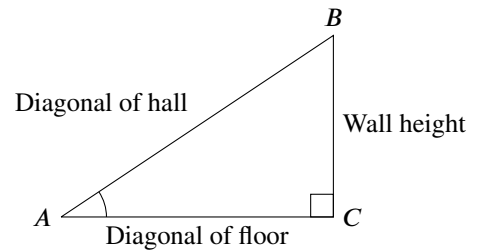
- (a) The length of the diagonal of the hall.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diagonal of floor} &= \sqrt{20^2 + 15^2} \\ &= \sqrt{625}m \\ &= 25m \\ \text{Diagonal of hall} &= \sqrt{4^2 + 25^2} \\ &= \sqrt{641}m \\ &= 25.32m\end{aligned}$$

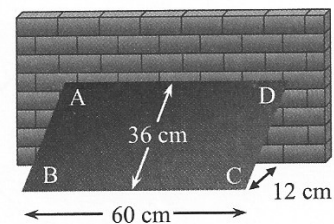
- (b) The angle formed by the diagonal and the floor of the hall.

Sol.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle BAC &= \frac{4}{25} \\ \angle BAC &\approx 9.09^\circ\end{aligned}$$

14. In the diagram below, $ABCD$ represents a rectangular plank with length and width of $60cm$ and $36cm$ respectively, its base BC is on the ground and the top of it lies on the wall. Assume that the distance between BC and the corner of the wall is $12cm$, find the angle formed by the diagonal BD of the plank and the ground.

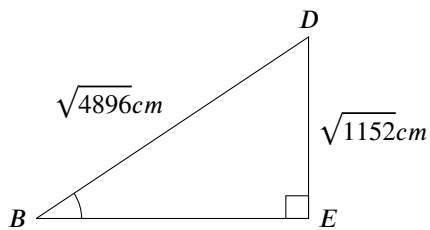


Sol.

Let the footpoint of D on the ground be E .

$$\begin{aligned} BD &= \sqrt{BC^2 + CD^2} \\ &= \sqrt{60^2 + 36^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4896} \text{ cm} \\ DE &= \sqrt{DC^2 - CE^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36^2 - 12^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1152} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

The angle formed by the diagonal BD and the ground is $\angle DBE$.



$$\begin{aligned} \sin \angle DBE &= \frac{\sqrt{1152}}{\sqrt{4896}} \\ \angle DBE &\approx 29.02^\circ \end{aligned}$$

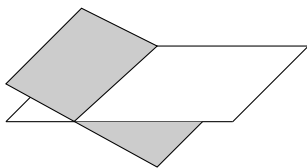
17.3 Angle Formed by Two Planes

There are three types positional relationship between two planes:

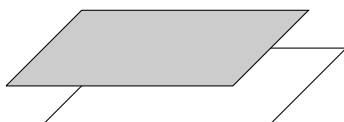
1. Two planes coincide with each other.



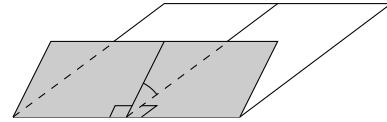
2. Two planes intersect with each other at a line.



3. Two planes are parallel to each other and do not intersect with each other.

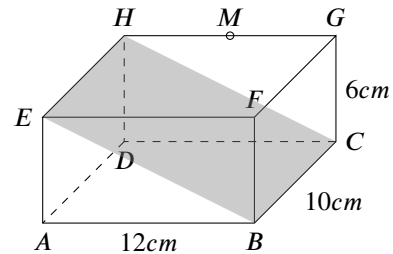


Two non-parallel planes intersect with each other at a line, the line is called the *common edge*. At any point on the common edge, draw a line perpendicular to the common edge on each plane, the acute angles formed by these two perpendicular lines are called *the angle formed by the two planes*.



17.3.1 Practice 2

1. The diagram below shows a cuboid with length of 12 cm , width of 10 cm and height of 6 cm .

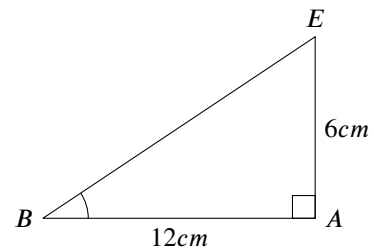


- (a) Find the angle formed by plane $EBCF$ and plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

$\because BC$ is the common edge of plane $EBCF$ and plane $ABCD$, $AB \perp BC$ and $EB \perp BC$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane $EBCF$ and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle EBA$.



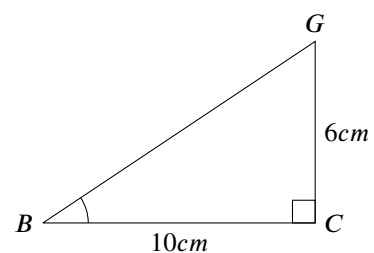
$$\begin{aligned} \tan \angle EAB &= \frac{6}{12} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \angle EAB &\approx 26.57^\circ \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Assume that M is a point on HG , find the angle formed by plane MAB and plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

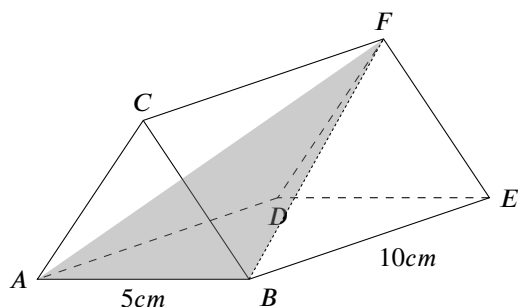
$\because AB$ is the common edge of plane MAB and plane $ABCD$, M is on HG , $HG \perp AB$, $BC \perp AB$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane MAB and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle GBC$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle GBC &= \frac{6}{10} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \\ \angle GBC &\approx 30.96^\circ\end{aligned}$$

2. The diagram below shows a regular prism, its bases ABC and DEF are equilateral triangles with side length of 5cm . Given that the height of the prism is 10cm , find:



- (a) The length of BF .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}BF &= \sqrt{EF^2 + BE^2} \\ &= \sqrt{10^2 + 5^2} \\ &= \sqrt{125} \\ &\approx 11.18\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by plane ABF and plane ABC .

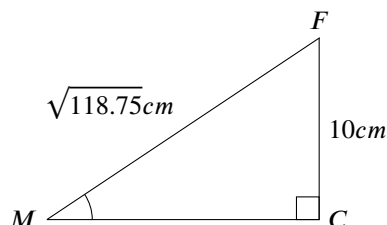
Sol.

Let the midpoint of AB be M .

$$\begin{aligned}MF &= \sqrt{FB^2 - BM^2} \\ &= \sqrt{125 - 2.5^2} \\ &= \sqrt{118.75}\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

$\because AB$ is the common edge of plane ABF and plane ABC , $MF \perp AB$, $CF \perp AB$.

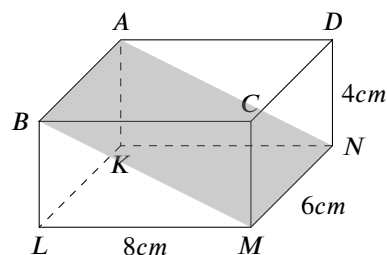
\therefore The angle formed by plane ABF and plane ABC is $\angle FMC$.



$$\begin{aligned}\sin \angle FMC &= \frac{FC}{MF} \\ &= \frac{10}{\sqrt{118.75}} \\ \angle FMC &\approx 66.59^\circ\end{aligned}$$

17.3.2 Exercise 17.3

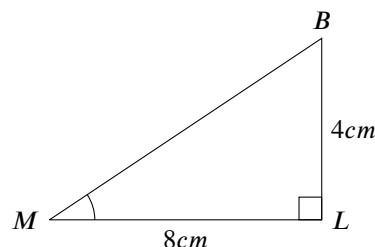
1. The diagram below shows a cuboid with length of 8cm , width of 6cm and height of 4cm . Find the angle formed by plane $ABMN$ and $KLMN$.



Sol.

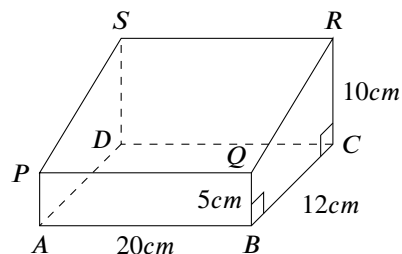
$\because MN$ is the common edge of $ABMN$ and $KLMN$, $LM \perp MN$ and $BM \perp MN$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane $ABMN$ and $KLMN$ is $\angle BML$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle BML &= \frac{BL}{LM} \\ &= \frac{4}{8} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \angle BML &\approx 26.57^\circ\end{aligned}$$

2. In the right prism shown below, $ABCD$ is a rectangle with length of 20cm and width of 12cm , $BCRQ$ is a trapezoid, $\angle QBC$ and $\angle RCB$ are both right angles, $BQ = 5\text{cm}$, $CR = 10\text{cm}$. Find the angle formed by plane $PQRS$ and plane $ABCD$.

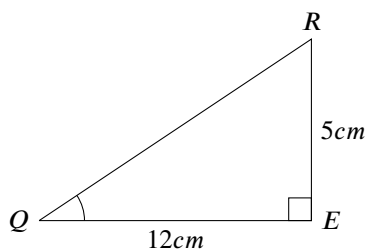


Sol.

Let the midpoint of RC and SD be E and F respectively.

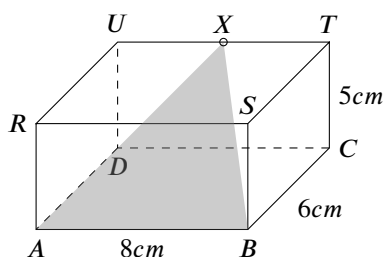
$\because PQEF \parallel ABCD$, PQ is the common edge of $PQRS$ and $PQER$, $PQ \perp QE$, and $PQ \perp QR$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane $PQRS$ and $ABCD$ is $\angle RQE$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle RQE &= \frac{RE}{QE} \\ &= \frac{5}{12} \\ \angle RQE &\approx 22.62^\circ\end{aligned}$$

3. The diagram below shows a cuboid, $AB = 8\text{cm}$, $BC = 6\text{cm}$, $CT = 5\text{cm}$, X is the midpoint of TU . Find:



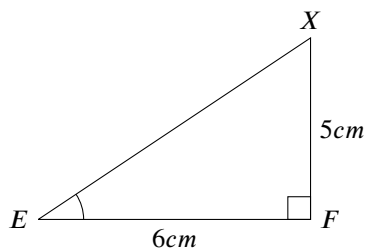
- (a) The angle formed by plane XAB and plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

Let the midpoint of AB and CD be E and F respectively.

$\therefore AB$ is the common edge of $ABCD$ and XAB , $AB \perp XE$, and $AB \perp EF$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane $ABCD$ and XAB is $\angle XEF$.



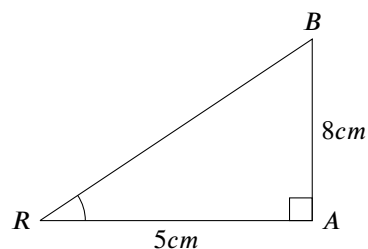
$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle XEF &= \frac{XF}{EF} \\ &= \frac{5}{6} \\ \angle XEF &\approx 39.81^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by plane $BCUR$ and plane $ADUR$.

Sol.

$\therefore UR$ is the common edge of $BCUR$ and $ADUR$, $UR \perp RB$, and $UR \perp AR$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane $BCUR$ and $ADUR$ is $\angle BRA$.



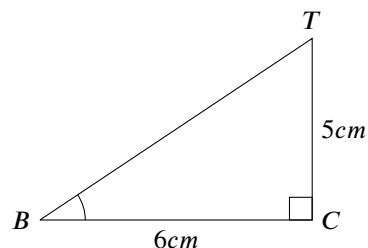
$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle BRA &= \frac{BA}{RA} \\ &= \frac{8}{5} \\ \angle BRA &\approx 57.99^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- (c) The angle formed by plane $ABTU$ and plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

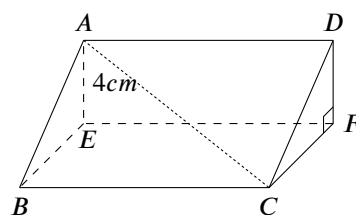
$\therefore AB$ is the common edge of $ABTU$ and $ABCD$, $AB \perp TB$, and $AB \perp BC$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane $ABTU$ and $ABCD$ is $\angle TBC$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle TBC &= \frac{TC}{BC} \\ &= \frac{5}{6} \\ \angle TBC &\approx 39.81^\circ\end{aligned}$$

4. The diagram below shows a right pyramid, its bases ABE and DCF are right-angled triangles. Given that $AE = 4\text{cm}$, $BE = \frac{2}{3}EF$, $EF = 4DF$, find the angle formed by plane $ABCD$ and plane $BCFE$.

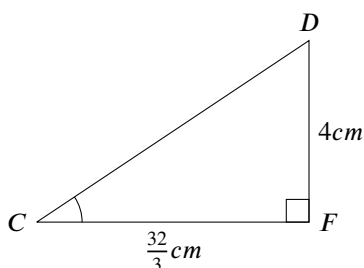


Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 EF &= 4DF \\
 &= 4 \times 4 \\
 &= 16\text{cm} \\
 BE &= \frac{2}{3}EF \\
 &= \frac{32}{3}\text{cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

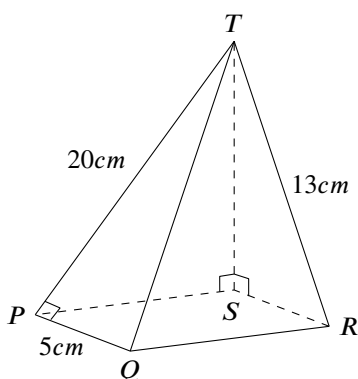
$\therefore BC$ is the common edge of $ABCD$ and $BCFE$, $BC \perp CD$, and $BC \perp CF$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane $ABCD$ and $BCFE$ is $\angle DCF$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan \angle DCF &= \frac{DF}{CF} \\
 &= \frac{4}{\frac{32}{3}} \\
 \angle DCF &\approx 20.56^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

5. In the pyramid shown below, PQT , SPT , and SRT are all right-angled triangles, $PQRS$ is a triangle. Given that $PQ = 5\text{cm}$, $RT = 13\text{cm}$, $PT = 20\text{cm}$. Find:



- (a) The height of the prism.

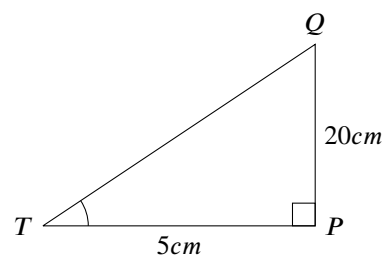
Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Height of the prism} &= TS \\
 &= \sqrt{TR^2 - RS^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} \\
 &= 12\text{cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by line TQ and plane PST .

Sol.

The angle formed by line TQ and plane PST is $\angle QTP$.



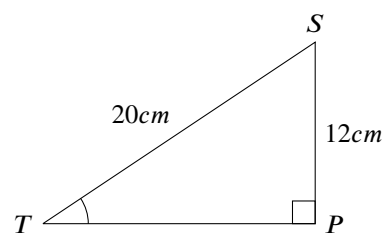
$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan \angle QTP &= \frac{PQ}{PT} \\
 &= \frac{5}{20} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \\
 \angle QTP &\approx 14.04^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

- (c) The angle formed by plane RST and PQT .

Sol.

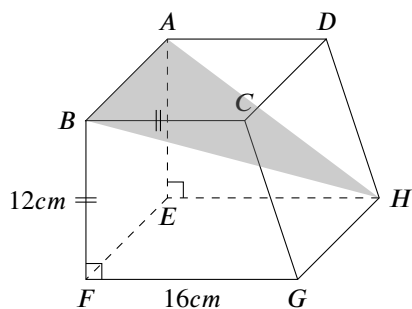
The angle formed by plane RST and PQT is $\angle STP$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{In } \triangle TRS, TS &= \sqrt{TR^2 - SR^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} \\
 &= 12\text{cm}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin \angle STP &= \frac{SP}{TS} \\
 &= \frac{12}{20} \\
 &= \frac{3}{5} \\
 \angle STP &\approx 53.13^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

6. The diagram below shows a right prism, its base $BCGF$ is a trapezoid, $BC = BF = 12\text{cm}$, $FG = 16\text{cm}$. The lateral face $EFGH$ is a square, and is perpendicular to another lateral face $ABFE$. Find:



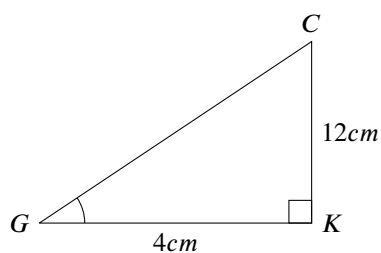
- (a) The angle formed by plane $CDHG$ and plane $EFGH$.

Sol.

Let the foot point of C be K .

$\therefore GH$ is the common edge of the plane $CDHG$ and plane $EFGH$, $CG \perp GH$, and $KG \perp GH$.
 \therefore The angle formed by plane $CDHG$ and plane $EFGH$ is $\angle CGK$.

$$\begin{aligned} KG &= FG - FK \\ &= 16 - 12 \\ &= 4\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

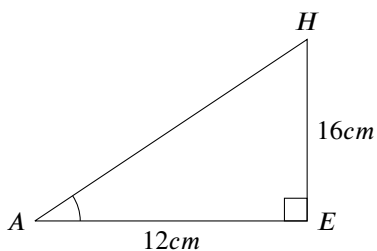


$$\begin{aligned} \tan \angle CGK &= \frac{CK}{KG} \\ &= \frac{12}{4} \\ &= 3 \\ \angle CGK &\approx 71.57^\circ \end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by plane ABH and plane $ABFE$.

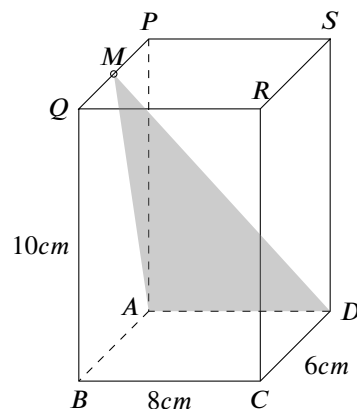
Sol.

$\therefore AB$ is the common edge of the plane ABH and plane $ABFE$, $AB \perp AH$ and $AB \perp AE$.
 \therefore The angle formed by plane ABH and plane $ABFE$ is $\angle HAE$.



$$\begin{aligned} \tan \angle HAE &= \frac{HE}{AE} \\ &= \frac{16}{12} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \\ \angle HAE &\approx 53.13^\circ \end{aligned}$$

7. In the cuboid shown below, $BC = 8\text{cm}$, $CD = 6\text{cm}$, $BQ = 10\text{cm}$. Given that M is the midpoint of PQ . Find:

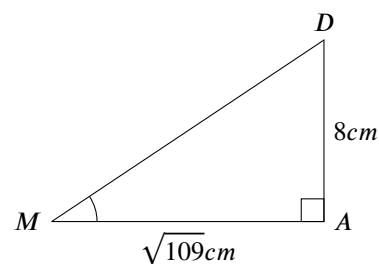


- (a) The angle formed by line MD and plane $PQBA$.

Sol.

The angle formed by line MD and plane $PQBA$ is $\angle DMA$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In } \triangle MPA, MA &= \sqrt{PA^2 + MP^2} \\ &= \sqrt{10^2 + 3^2} \\ &= \sqrt{109}\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \tan \angle DMA &= \frac{DA}{MA} \\ &= \frac{8}{\sqrt{109}} \\ \angle DMA &\approx 37.46^\circ \end{aligned}$$

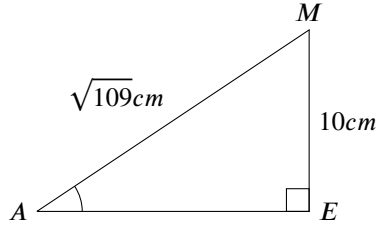
- (b) The angle formed by plane AMD and plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

Let the midpoint of AB be E .

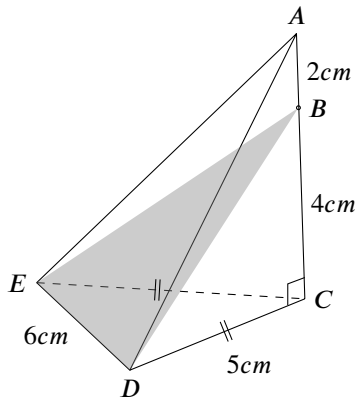
$\therefore AD$ is the common edge of plane AMD and plane $ABCD$, $AM \perp AD$, and $EA \perp AD$.

∴ The angle formed by plane AMD and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle MAE$.



$$\begin{aligned}\sin \angle MAE &= \frac{ME}{MA} \\ &= \frac{10}{\sqrt{109}} \\ \angle MAE &\approx 73.30^\circ\end{aligned}$$

8. The diagram below shows a pyramid with an isosceles triangle base. Given that $CD = CE = 5\text{cm}$, $ED = 6\text{cm}$, ACD is a right-angled triangle, B is a point on AC , $AD = 2\text{cm}$, $BC = 4\text{cm}$. Find:



- (a) The angle formed by plane BDE and plane CDE .

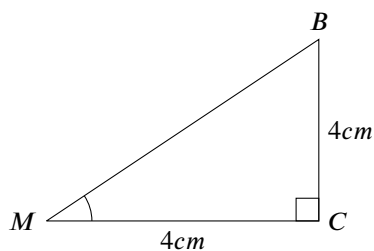
Sol.

Let the midpoint of ED be M .

∵ DE is the common edge of plane BDE and plane CDE , $BM \perp DE$, and $CM \perp DE$.

∴ The angle formed by plane BDE and plane CDE is $\angle BMC$.

$$\begin{aligned}MC &= \sqrt{DC^2 - DM^2} \\ &= \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} \\ &= 4\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$



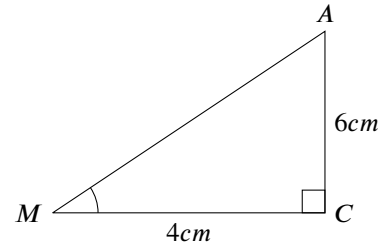
$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle BMC &= \frac{BC}{CM} \\ &= \frac{4}{4} \\ &= 1 \\ \angle BMC &= 45^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by the plane ADE and CDE .

Sol.

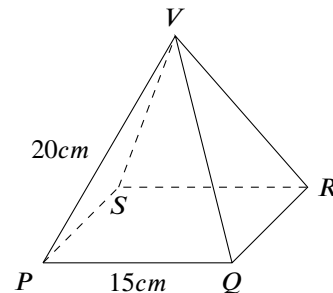
∵ DE is the common edge of plane ADE and plane CDE , $CM \perp DE$, and $AM \perp DE$.

∴ The angle formed by plane ADE and plane CDE is $\angle AMC$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle AMC &= \frac{AC}{CM} \\ &= \frac{6}{4} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \\ \angle AMC &\approx 56.31^\circ\end{aligned}$$

9. The diagram below shows a regular pyramid with a square base. Given that $PQ = 15\text{cm}$, $PV = 20\text{cm}$. Find:



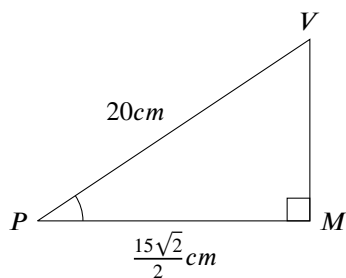
- (a) The angle formed by line PV and plane $PQRS$.

Sol.

Let the footpoint of V be M .

The angle formed by line PV and plane $PQRS$ is $\angle VPM$.

$$\begin{aligned}PR &= \sqrt{PQ^2 + QR^2} \\ &= \sqrt{15^2 + 15^2} \\ &= 15\sqrt{2}\text{cm} \\ PM &= \frac{PR}{2} \\ &= \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\cos \angle VPM &= \frac{PM}{PV} \\ &= \frac{\frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2}}{20} \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8} \\ \angle VPM &\approx 57.97^\circ\end{aligned}$$

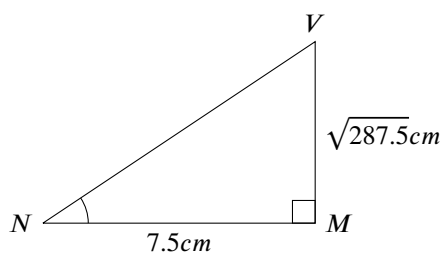
- (b) The angle formed by the lateral faces and the base of the pyramid.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}VM &= \sqrt{VP^2 - PM^2} \\ &= \sqrt{20^2 - \left(\frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{287.5}cm\end{aligned}$$

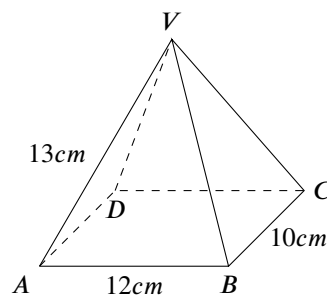
Let the midpoint of PQ be N .

The angle formed by the lateral faces and the base of the pyramid is $\angle VNM$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle VNM &= \frac{VM}{NM} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{287.5}}{7.5} \\ \angle VNM &\approx 66.14^\circ\end{aligned}$$

10. The diagram below shows a right pyramid with lateral edges of $13cm$. Its base $ABCD$ is a rectangle with length of $12cm$ and width of $10cm$. Find:



- (a) The angle formed by plane VBC and plane $ABCD$.

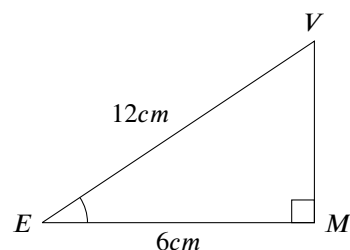
Sol.

Let the midpoint of BC be E , and the footpoint of V be M .

$\therefore BC$ is the common edge of plane VBC and plane $ABCD$, $VE \perp BC$, and $ME \perp BC$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane VBC and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle VEM$.

$$\begin{aligned}VE &= \sqrt{VB^2 - BE^2} \\ &= \sqrt{13^2 - 5^2} \\ &= 12cm\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\cos \angle VEM &= \frac{ME}{VE} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \angle VEM &= 60^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by plane VCD and plane $ABCD$.

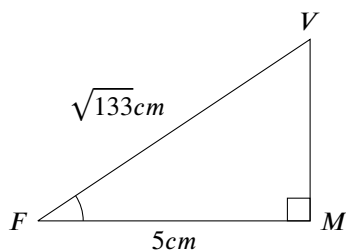
Sol.

Let the midpoint of CD be F

$\therefore CD$ is the common edge of plane VCD and plane $ABCD$, $VF \perp CD$, and $MF \perp CD$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane VCD and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle VFM$.

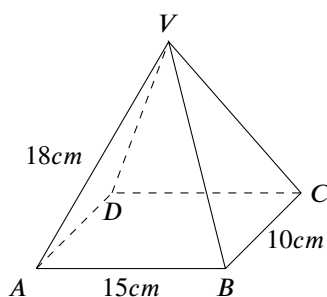
$$\begin{aligned}VF &= \sqrt{VD^2 - DF^2} \\ &= \sqrt{13^2 - 6^2} \\ &= \sqrt{133}cm\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\cos \angle VEM &= \frac{MF}{VF} \\ &= \frac{5}{\sqrt{133}} \\ \angle VEM &\approx 64.31^\circ\end{aligned}$$

RIGHT HERE LMAO

11. The diagram below shows a right pyramid with lateral edges of 18cm , its base $ABCD$ is a rectangle with length of 15cm and width of 10cm . Find:



- (a) The height of the pyramid.

Sol.

Let the footpoint of V on $ABCD$ be M .

$$\begin{aligned}AC &= \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} \\ &= \sqrt{15^2 + 10^2} \\ &= 5\sqrt{13}\text{cm} \\ AM &= \frac{AC}{2} \\ &= \frac{5\sqrt{13}}{2} \\ \text{Height of the pyramid} &= VM \\ &= \sqrt{AV^2 - AM^2} \\ &= \sqrt{18^2 - \left(\frac{5\sqrt{13}}{2}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{242.75} \\ &\approx 15.58\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

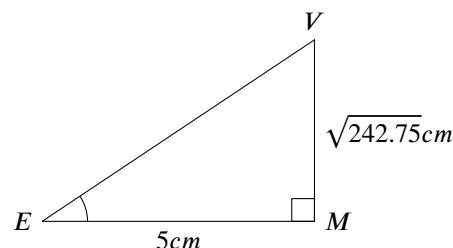
- (b) The angle formed by plane VAB and plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

Let the midpoint of AB be E .

$\therefore AB$ is the common edge of plane VAB and plane $ABCD$, $ME \perp AB$, and $VE \perp AB$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane VAB and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle VEM$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle VEM &= \frac{VM}{ME} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{242.75}}{5} \\ \angle VEM &\approx 72.21^\circ\end{aligned}$$

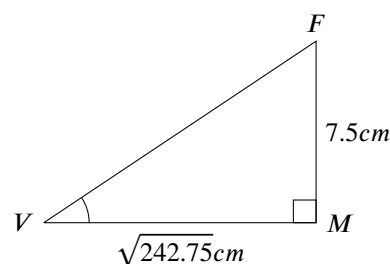
- (c) The angle formed by plane VBC and plane VAD .

Sol.

Let the midpoint of AD and BC be F and G respectively.

The angle formed by plane VBC and plane VAD is $\angle FVG$.

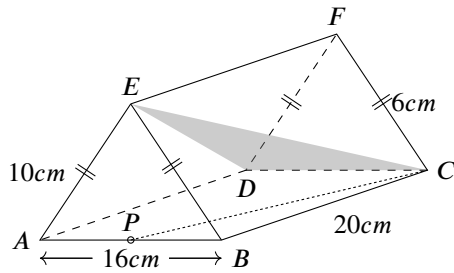
$$\begin{aligned}\angle FVG &= \angle FVM + \angle MVG \\ &= 2\angle FVM\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle FVM &= \frac{FM}{VM} \\ &= \frac{7.5}{\sqrt{242.75}} \\ \angle FVM &\approx 25.705^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}FVG &= 2\angle FVM \\ &\approx 2 \times 25.705^\circ \\ &\approx 51.41^\circ\end{aligned}$$

12. The diagram below shows a right prism with isosceles triangle bases. The side length and base length of the triangle base are 10cm and 16cm respectively, the height of the prism is 20cm . Given that P is the midpoint of AB . Find:



- (a) The length of PC .

Sol.

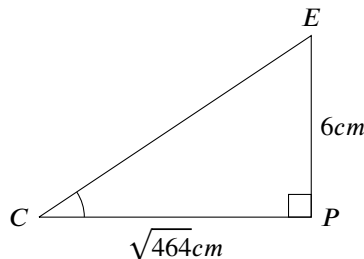
$$\begin{aligned} PC &= \sqrt{BC^2 - PB^2} \\ &= \sqrt{20^2 - 8^2} \\ &= \sqrt{464} \\ &\approx 21.54\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by line EC and plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

The angle formed by line EC and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle ECP$.

$$\begin{aligned} EP &= \sqrt{AE^2 - AP^2} \\ &= \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} \\ &= 6\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \tan \angle ECP &= \frac{EP}{CP} \\ &= \frac{6}{\sqrt{464}} \\ \angle ECP &\approx 15.56^\circ \end{aligned}$$

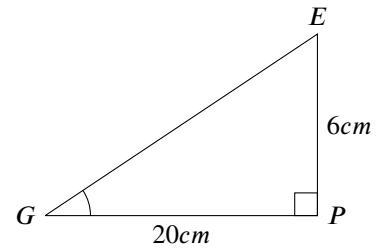
- (c) The angle formed by plane DCE and plane $ABCD$.

Sol.

Let the midpoint of CD be G .

$\therefore CD$ is the common edge of plane DCE and plane $ABCD$, $PG \perp CD$, and $EG \perp CD$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane DCE and plane $ABCD$ is $\angle EGP$.



$$\begin{aligned} \tan \angle EGP &= \frac{EP}{GP} \\ &= \frac{6}{20} \\ \angle EGP &= 16.70^\circ \end{aligned}$$

17.4 Longitude and Latitude

The earth is approximately spherical in shape, its radius is about 6,370km, and its axis is a line that passes through the north (N) and south (S) poles. The earth rotating around its axis once is called a day, and the earth rotating around the sun once is called a year.

Any point on the earth's surface can be identified by two angles, the first is the angle between the point and the equator, called the *latitude* of the point, and the second is the angle between the point and the prime meridian, called the *longitude* of the point.

Longitude and Lines of Longitude

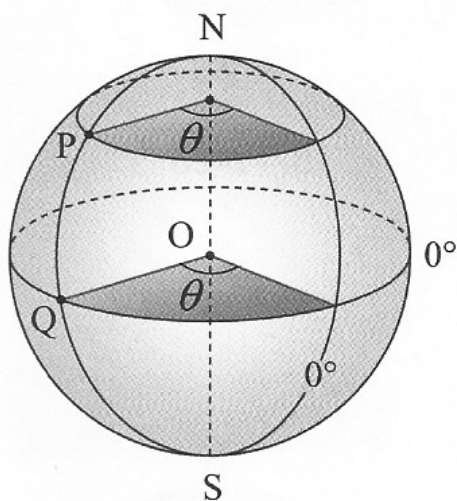
The two semicircles that are formed by the intersection of the earth's surface with the plane that passes through the north and south poles are called the *lines of longitude*, also called *meridians*. The lines of longitude that passes through the *Greenwich Observatory* in England are considered as 0° longitude, called the *Greenwich Meridian* or *prime meridian*.



Prime meridian

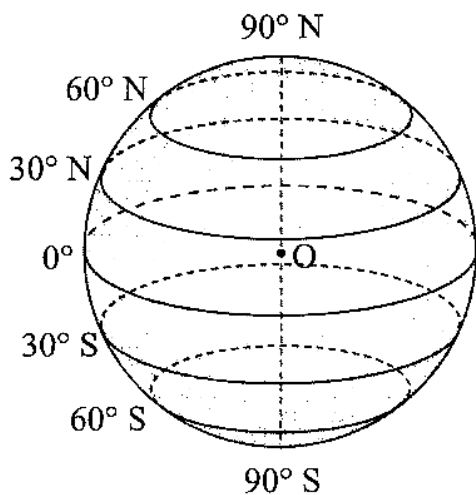
The angle between the Greenwich Meridian and the line of longitude that passes through the point P is called the *longitude of P* . There are 360 degrees of longitude ($+180^\circ$ eastward and -180° westward.). The prime meridian divides the

world into the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. $180^\circ E$ and $180^\circ W$ coincide with each other at the same line of longitude, called the 180^{th} Meridian or *Antimeridian*.

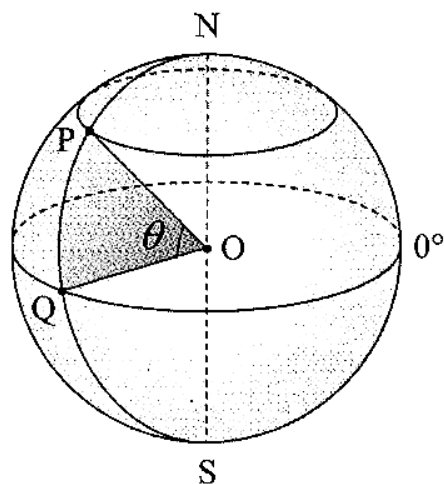


Latitude and Parallels of Latitude

The lines of latitude are the circles that are perpendicular to the plane that passes through the north and south poles. The *equator* is the one and only great circle among the parallels of latitude.

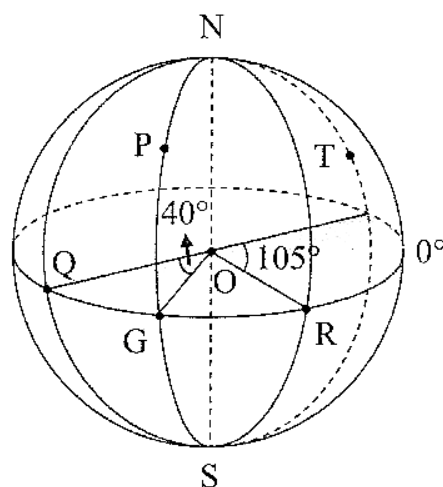


The angle between the equator and the line of latitude that passes through the point P is called the *latitude of P* . There are 180 degrees of latitude ($+90^\circ$ northward and -90° southward). The equator divides the world into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.



17.4.1 Practice 3

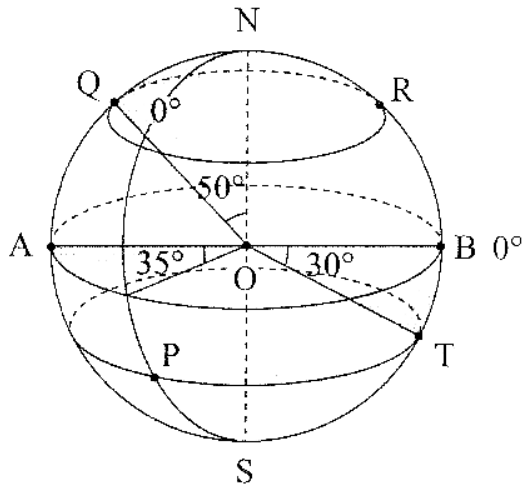
1. In the diagram below, NGS is the prime meridian, O is the centre of the earth. Find the longitude of locations P , Q , R and T .



Sol.

- Lon. $P = 0^\circ$
- Lon. $Q = 40^\circ W$
- Lon. $R = 35^\circ E$
- Lon. $T = 140^\circ E$

2. In the diagram below, O is the centre of the earth, location A and B are on the equator. Find the location of P , Q , R and T .



Sol.

$$\text{Lon. } P = 0^\circ$$

$$\text{Lat. } P = 30^\circ S$$

$$\therefore P(30^\circ S, 0^\circ)$$

$$\text{Lon. } Q = 35^\circ W$$

$$\text{Lat. } Q = 40^\circ N$$

$$\therefore Q(40^\circ N, 35^\circ W)$$

$$\text{Lon. } R = 145^\circ E$$

$$\text{Lat. } R = 40^\circ N$$

$$\therefore R(40^\circ N, 145^\circ E)$$

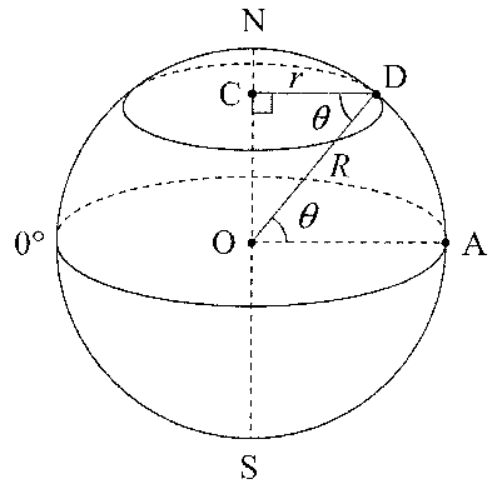
$$\text{Lon. } T = 145^\circ E$$

$$\text{Lat. } T = 30^\circ S$$

$$\therefore T(30^\circ S, 145^\circ E)$$

Radius of the Parallel of Latitude

Let R be the radius of the earth, r be the radius of latitude θ , then $r = R \cos \theta$.



Nautical Miles

The arc length corresponding to $1'$ ($= \frac{1}{60}^\circ$) of the great circle on earth is called a *nautical mile* ($1NM$), that is, $1NM = \frac{1}{60 \times 360} \times 2\pi \times 6370km = 1.853km$.

Time Difference and Longitude

The time is calculated by the rotation of the earth around its axis. The earth rotates around its axis from west to east once in $24h$. That is, the earth rotates 15° in $1h$. Thus, the time difference between two locations on the earth is equal to the difference of their longitudes. Thus, the time difference is $1hr$ per 15° of longitude difference.

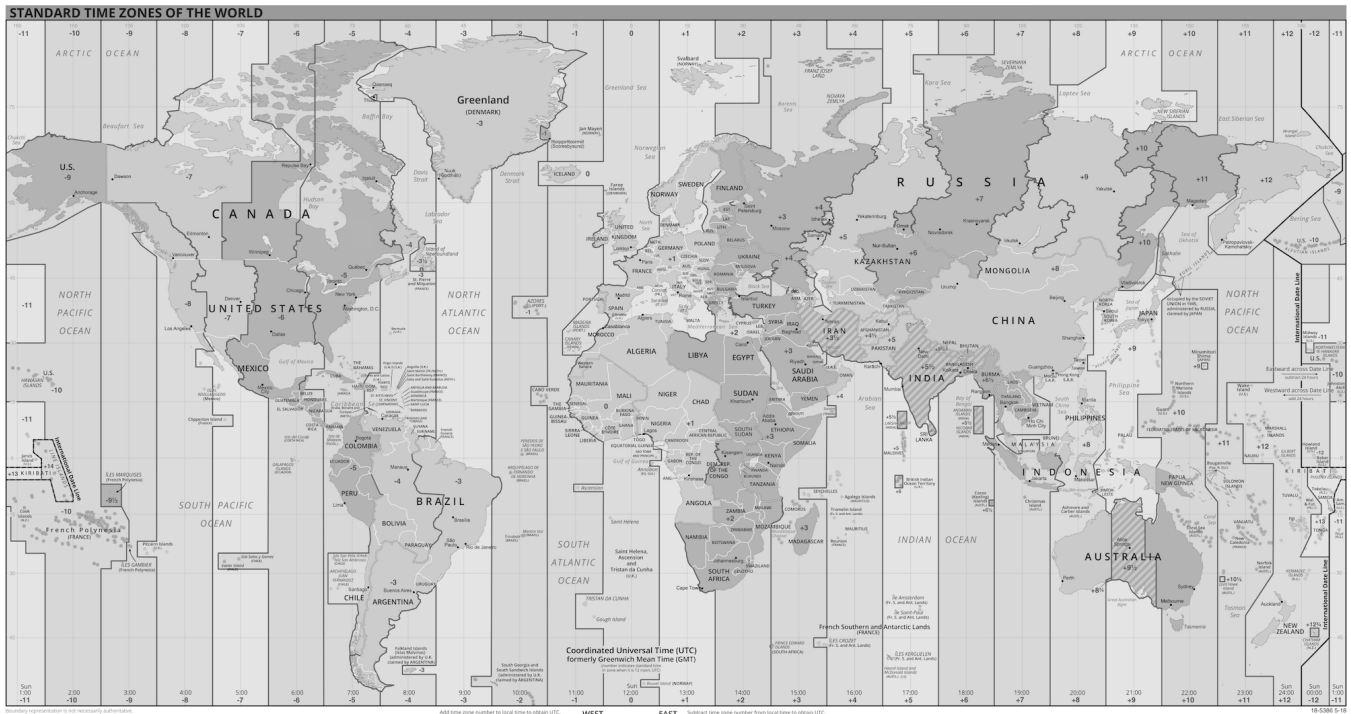
1. Local Time

The local time is the time at a location on the earth. The local time for any location on the same line of longitude is the same.

2. Standard Time

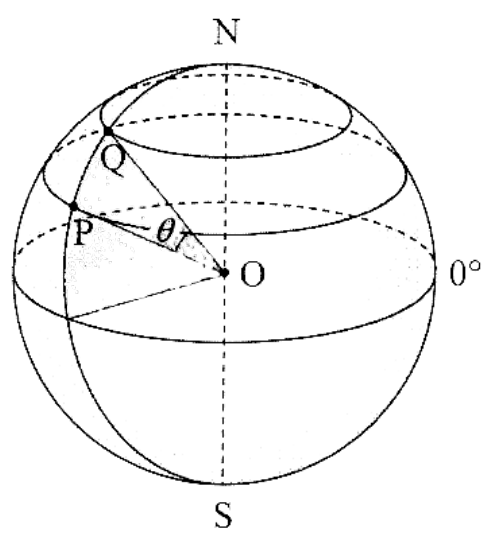
Back in the year 1844, International Meridian Conference was held in Washington DC. The conference decided to divide the world into 24 time zones based on the Greenwich Meridian, called the *Greenwich Meridian Time (GMT)*. There is zero time offset 7.5° eastward and 7.5° westward of the Greenwich Meridian. The time offset is $1hr$ per 15° of longitude difference. All places in the same time zone share the same local time with the location located on the line of longitude that passes through the centre of the time zone, called the *standard time* or *zone time*.

When entering a new time zone from the east, the local time is advanced by $1hr$ per 15° of longitude difference. When entering a new time zone from the west, the local time is delayed by $1hr$ per 15° of longitude difference.



17.5 Distance of Two Locations on the Same Line of Longitude

The distance of two location on the same line of longitude is the arc length corresponding to the difference of their latitudes. Given two location P and Q on the same line of longitude, according to the definition of nautical mile, the distance between P and Q can be acquired by the arc length of PQ . That is, $\widehat{PQ} = \theta \times 60NM$, where θ is the difference of their latitudes.



17.5.1 Practice 4

- Given that location A and B are on the same line of longitude. Based on the following longitude, find the distance between A and B (Express your answer in nautical miles):

- (a) $A(58^\circ N)$, $B(75^\circ N)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= (75^\circ - 58^\circ) \times 60NM \\ &= 17 \times 60NM \\ &= 1020NM\end{aligned}$$

- (b) $A(0^\circ)$, $B(42^\circ S)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= (42^\circ - 0^\circ) \times 60NM \\ &= 42 \times 60NM \\ &= 2520NM\end{aligned}$$

- (c) $A(43^\circ N)$, $B(38^\circ S)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= (38^\circ + 43^\circ) \times 60NM \\ &= 81 \times 60NM \\ &= 4860NM\end{aligned}$$

- Given that location P and Q are on the same line of longitude. The distane between two locations is $1000NM$, P is located at $7^\circ 30'$ north of the equator. Based on the following criteria, find the latitude of Q :

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= \theta \times 60 \\ 1000 &= \theta \times 60 \\ \theta &= \frac{1000}{60} \\ &= 16^\circ 40'\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Q is located at the north of P

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lat. } Q &= (7^\circ 30' + 16^\circ 40')N \\ &= 24^\circ 10' N\end{aligned}$$

- (b) Q is located at the south of P

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lat. } Q &= |7^\circ 30' - 16^\circ 40'|S \\ &= 9^\circ 10' S\end{aligned}$$

17.5.2 Exercise 17.5

1. Given that A and B are on the same line of longitude. Based on the following difference of latitude of two locations, find the distance between A and B (Express your answer in nautical miles):

- (a) $\theta = 39^\circ$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= 39 \times 60NM \\ &= 2340NM\end{aligned}$$

- (b) $\theta = 80^\circ 30'$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= (80^\circ 30') \times 60NM \\ &= 4830NM\end{aligned}$$

- (c) $\theta = 64^\circ 20'$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= (64^\circ 20') \times 60NM \\ &= 3860NM\end{aligned}$$

2. Given that A and B are on the same line of longitude. Based on the following distance between two locations, find the difference of latitude of A and B (Round your answer to the nearest minute):

- (a) 700NM

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= \theta \times 60 \\ 700 &= \theta \times 60 \\ \theta &= \frac{700}{60} \\ &= 11^\circ 40'\end{aligned}$$

- (b) 318NM

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= \theta \times 60 \\ 318 &= \theta \times 60 \\ \theta &= \frac{318}{60} \\ &= 5^\circ 18'\end{aligned}$$

- (c) 3450NM

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= \theta \times 60 \\ 3450 &= \theta \times 60 \\ \theta &= \frac{3450}{60} \\ &= 57^\circ 30'\end{aligned}$$

3. Find the distance between two locations along the same line of longitude:

- (a) $A(21^\circ S, 110^\circ E)$, $B(33^\circ S, 110^\circ E)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= (33^\circ - 21^\circ) \times 60NM \\ &= 12 \times 60NM \\ &= 720NM\end{aligned}$$

- (b) $X(38^\circ N, 40^\circ W)$, $Y(19^\circ N, 40^\circ W)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{XY} &= (38^\circ - 19^\circ) \times 60NM \\ &= 19 \times 60NM \\ &= 1140NM\end{aligned}$$

- (c) $E(34^\circ 45' S, 80^\circ E)$, $F(0^\circ, 80^\circ E)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{EF} &= (34^\circ 45' - 0^\circ) \times 60NM \\ &= 34^\circ 45' \times 60NM \\ &= 2085NM\end{aligned}$$

- (d) $P(18^\circ 15' N, 90^\circ W)$, $Q(43^\circ 30' N, 90^\circ W)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= (43^\circ 30' - 18^\circ 15') \times 60NM \\ &= 25^\circ 15' \times 60NM \\ &= 1515NM\end{aligned}$$

- (e) $T(15^\circ 30' N, 120^\circ E)$, $M(24^\circ 30' S, 120^\circ E)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{TM} &= (24^\circ 30' + 15^\circ 30') \times 60NM \\ &= 40^\circ \times 60NM \\ &= 2400NM\end{aligned}$$

4. Location X and Y are on the same line of longitude, the distance between them is 400NM. Find the difference of latitude of X and Y .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{XY} &= \theta \times 60 \\ 400 &= \theta \times 60 \\ \theta &= \frac{400}{60} \\ &= 6^\circ 40'\end{aligned}$$

5. Location P and Q are on the same line of longitude, and their distance along the line of longitude is $600NM$, find the difference between their latitude.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= \theta \times 60 \\ \frac{600}{1.853} &= \theta \times 60 \\ \theta &= \frac{600}{1.853 \times 60} \\ &\approx 5.24^\circ\end{aligned}$$

6. X city and Y city are on the same line of longitude, the latitude of X city is $2^\circ 15'$ north of the equator, the latitude of Y city is 6° north of the equator. Find the distance between X city and Y city (Express your answer in kilometers).

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{XY} &= (6^\circ - 2^\circ 15') \times 60NM \\ &= 3^\circ 45' \times 60NM \\ &= 225NM \\ &= 225 \times 1.853km \\ &= 416.93km\end{aligned}$$

7. A plane is flying $1000km$ due north from airport $A(15^\circ N, 115^\circ E)$ to airport B . Find the longitude and latitude of airport B .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= \theta \times 60NM \\ \frac{1000}{1.853} &= \theta \times 60 \\ \theta &= \frac{1000}{1.853 \times 60} \\ &= 9^\circ \\ \text{Lat. } B &= (15^\circ + 9^\circ)N \\ &= 24^\circ N\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore B(24^\circ N, 115^\circ E)$$

8. A plane is flying $1500km$ due south from airport $A(5^\circ N, 100^\circ E)$ to airport B . Find the longitude and latitude of airport B .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= \theta \times 60NM \\ \frac{1500}{1.853} &= \theta \times 60 \\ \theta &= \frac{1500}{1.853 \times 60} \\ &= 13^\circ 30' \\ \text{Lat. } B &= |5^\circ - 13^\circ 30'|S \\ &= 8^\circ 30'S\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore B(8^\circ 30'S, 100^\circ E)$$

9. Find the distance from $A(18^\circ 30'S)$ to the north pole along the same line of longitude.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AN} &= (90^\circ + 18^\circ 30') \times 60NM \\ &= 108^\circ 30' \times 60NM \\ &= 6510NM\end{aligned}$$

10. The distance between location C and D is $700NM$, C is located at the south of D . Assume that C is located at $5^\circ 30'$ north of the equator. Find the latitude of D .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{CD} &= \theta \times 60NM \\ 700 &= \theta \times 60 \\ \theta &= \frac{700}{60} \\ &= 11^\circ 40'\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Lat. } D &= (35^\circ 30' + 11^\circ 40')N \\ &= 47^\circ 10'N\end{aligned}$$

11. A plane takes off from $P(60^\circ N, 60^\circ E)$ and flies pass north pole along the great circle route to $Q(50^\circ N, 120^\circ W)$. Find the flying distance.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PN} &= (90^\circ - 60^\circ) \times 60NM \\ &= 30^\circ \times 60NM \\ &= 1800NM \\ \widehat{NQ} &= (90^\circ - 50^\circ) \times 60NM \\ &= 40^\circ \times 60NM \\ &= 2400NM \\ \widehat{PQ} &= \widehat{PN} + \widehat{NQ} \\ &= 1800 + 2400 \\ &= 4200NM\end{aligned}$$

12. A ship sails from $P(50^\circ S, 160^\circ E)$ due north to another port $Q(30^\circ N, 160^\circ E)$. The sailing time is 10 days.

Find the average speed of the ship. (Express your answer in NM/hr)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= (30^\circ + 50^\circ) \times 60NM \\ &= 80^\circ \times 60NM \\ &= 4800NM\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average speed} &= \frac{\widehat{PQ}}{10 \times 24} \\ &= 20NM/hr\end{aligned}$$

13. Given that PQ is the diameter of the parallel of latitude $35^\circ S$. A plane takes off from location P , flies pass the south pole along the line of longitude, and lands at location Q after $13hrs40mins$. Find the average speed of the plane for the whole flight duration. (Express your answer in NM/hr)

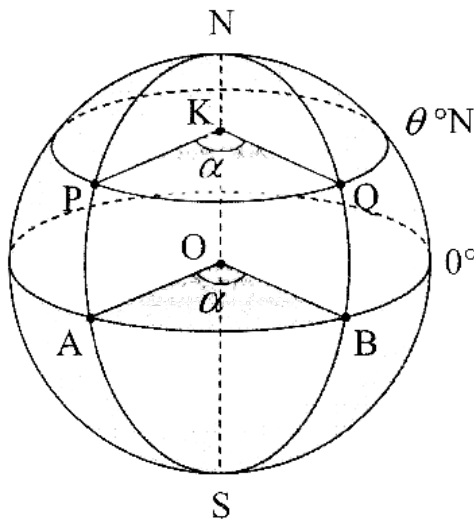
Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= 2(90^\circ - 35^\circ) \times 60NM \\ &= 110^\circ \times 60NM \\ &= 6600NM\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Average speed} &= \frac{\widehat{PQ}}{13\frac{40}{60}hr} \\ &= \frac{6600NM}{\frac{41}{3}hr} \\ &= 482.93NM/hr\end{aligned}$$

17.6 Distance of Two Locations on the Same Parallel of Latitude

The distance between two locations on the same parallel of latitude is the arc length on the parallel of latitude corresponding to the difference of their longitudes.



In the diagram above, P and Q are on the same parallel of latitude θ , their difference of longitude is α . A and B are

locations on the equator.

Given that $\angle PKQ = \angle AOB = \alpha$. Let R be the radius of the earth, r be the radius of the parallel of latitude.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\widehat{PQ}}{\widehat{AB}} &= \frac{\frac{\alpha}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r}{\frac{\alpha}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi R} \\ &= \frac{r}{R}\end{aligned}$$

From the radius of the the parallel of latitude $r = R \cos \theta$, we have $\frac{r}{R} = \cos \theta$.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{\widehat{PQ}}{\widehat{AB}} &= \cos \theta \\ \widehat{PQ} &= \widehat{AB} \times \cos \theta \\ &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos \theta NM \text{ or} \\ &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos \theta \times 1.853km\end{aligned}$$

17.6.1 Practice 5

1. Find the distance of the following pairs of location on the same parallel of latitude (Express your answer in nautical miles):

- (a) $P(80^\circ N, 105^\circ W), Q(80^\circ N, 48^\circ W)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= (105 - 48) \times 60 \times \cos 80^\circ \\ &= 57 \times 60 \times \cos 80^\circ \\ &= 593.88NM\end{aligned}$$

- (b) $M(50^\circ S, 48^\circ E), N(50^\circ S, 100^\circ E)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{MN} &= (100 - 48) \times 60 \times \cos 50^\circ \\ &= 52 \times 60 \times \cos 50^\circ \\ &= 2005.50NM\end{aligned}$$

- (c) $X(40^\circ N, 28^\circ 15' E), Y(40^\circ N, 42^\circ 45' W)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{XY} &= (28.25 + 42.75) \times 60 \times \cos 40^\circ \\ &= 71 \times 60 \times \cos 40^\circ \\ &= 3263.35NM\end{aligned}$$

- (d) $K(20^\circ S, 160^\circ E), L(20^\circ S, 140^\circ W)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{KL} &= (360 - 160 - 140) \times 60 \times \cos 20^\circ \\ &= 60 \times 60 \times \cos 20^\circ \\ &= 3382.90NM\end{aligned}$$

2. Given that A is located at the west of $B(46^\circ N, 72^\circ W)$

with a distance of 2350NM. Find the longitude and latitude of A.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 46 \\ 2350 &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 46 \\ \alpha &= \frac{2350}{60 \times \cos 46} \\ \alpha &= 56^\circ 23' \\ \text{Lon. } A &= (72^\circ + 56^\circ 23')W \\ &= 128^\circ 23'W \\ \therefore A &(46^\circ N, 128^\circ 23'W)\end{aligned}$$

17.6.2 Exercise 17.6

1. Find the distance of the following pairs of location on the same parallel of latitude (Express your answer in nautical miles):

(a) $P(45^\circ S, 20^\circ E), Q(45^\circ S, 100^\circ E)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= (100 - 20) \times 60 \times \cos 45^\circ \\ &= 80 \times 60 \times \cos 45^\circ \\ &= 3394.11NM\end{aligned}$$

(b) $M(36^\circ N, 45^\circ W), N(36^\circ N, 105^\circ W)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{MN} &= (105 - 45) \times 60 \times \cos 36^\circ \\ &= 60 \times 60 \times \cos 36^\circ \\ &= 2192.46NM\end{aligned}$$

(c) $A(80^\circ S, 130^\circ E), B(80^\circ S, 165^\circ E)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= (165 - 130) \times 60 \times \cos 80^\circ \\ &= 35 \times 60 \times \cos 80^\circ \\ &= 364.66NM\end{aligned}$$

(d) $K(70^\circ N, 40^\circ E), L(70^\circ N, 20^\circ W)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{KL} &= (40 + 20) \times 60 \times \cos 70^\circ \\ &= 60 \times 60 \times \cos 70^\circ \\ &= 1231.27NM\end{aligned}$$

(e) $T(0^\circ, 128^\circ W), M(0^\circ, 120^\circ E)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{TM} &= (360 - 128 - 120) \times 60 \times \cos 0^\circ \\ &= 112 \times 60 \times \cos 0^\circ \\ &= 6720NM\end{aligned}$$

2. Based on the following distances of location P and Q and the longitude and latitude of P , find the longitude and latitude of Q :

(a) $PQ = 800NM$, Q is located at the west of $P(50^\circ S, 100^\circ W)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 50^\circ \\ 800 &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 50^\circ \\ \alpha &= \frac{800}{60 \times \cos 50^\circ} \\ \alpha &= 20^\circ 45' \\ \text{Lon. } Q &= (100^\circ - 20^\circ 45')W \\ &= 120^\circ 45'W\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore Q(50^\circ S, 120^\circ 45'W)$$

(b) $PQ = 3400NM$, Q is located at the east of $P(35^\circ N, 68^\circ E)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 35^\circ \\ 3400 &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 35^\circ \\ \alpha &= \frac{3400}{60 \times \cos 35^\circ} \\ \alpha &= 69^\circ 11' \\ \text{Lon. } Q &= (68^\circ + 69^\circ 11')E \\ &= 137^\circ 11'E\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore Q(35^\circ N, 137^\circ 11'E)$$

(c) $PQ = 1450km$, Q is located at the east of $P(42^\circ N, 15^\circ W)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 42^\circ \\ \frac{1450}{1.853} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 42^\circ \\ \alpha &= \frac{1450}{1.853 \times 60 \times \cos 42^\circ} \\ \alpha &= 17^\circ 33' \\ \text{Lon. } Q &= |15^\circ - 17^\circ 33'|E \\ &= 2^\circ 33'E\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore Q(42^\circ N, 2^\circ 33'E)$$

3. Given that two places are on the parallel of latitude 60° north to the equator, and their difference of longitude is 160° . Find the distance of the two places. (Express your answer in kilometers)

Sol.

Let the two places are A and B .

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= 160 \times 60 \times \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 4800NM \\ &= 4800 \times 1.853km \\ &= 8894.4km\end{aligned}$$

4. City A and B are on the parallel of latitude $5^\circ 30'$ north to the equator, their longitude are $100^\circ 15' E$ and $103^\circ E$ respectively. Find the distance between two cities along the parallel of latitude.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= (103^\circ - 100^\circ 15') \times 60 \times \cos 5^\circ 30' \\ &= 2^\circ 45' \times 60 \times \cos 5^\circ 30' \\ &= 164.24NM\end{aligned}$$

5. Find the circumference of the parallel of latitude $35^\circ 30' S$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}C &= 360 \times 60 \times \cos 35^\circ 30' \\ &= 17584.90NM\end{aligned}$$

6. Find the radius of the parallel of latitude $60^\circ N$.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \frac{360 \times 60 \times \cos 60^\circ}{2\pi} \\ &= 1718.87NM \\ &= 1718.87 \times 1.853km \\ &= 3185.10km\end{aligned}$$

7. A ship set sail from $P(20^\circ E)$ and sail $600NM$ due east along $42^\circ N$ parallel of latitude. Find the longitude and latitude of the destination.

Sol.

Let the destination is Q .

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 42^\circ \\ 600 &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 42^\circ \\ \alpha &= \frac{600}{60 \times \cos 42^\circ} \\ &= 13^\circ 27' \\ \text{Lon. } Q &= (20^\circ + 13^\circ 27')E \\ &= 33^\circ 27'E \\ \therefore Q(42^\circ N, 33^\circ 27'E)\end{aligned}$$

8. A ship sails from port $P(48^\circ N, 12^\circ W)$ $1000NM$ due west to another port Q , find the longitude and latitude of Q .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 48^\circ \\ 1000 &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 48^\circ \\ \alpha &= \frac{1000}{60 \times \cos 48^\circ} \\ &= 24^\circ 54' \\ \text{Lon. } Q &= (12^\circ - 24^\circ 54')W \\ &= 36^\circ 54'W \\ \therefore Q(48^\circ N, 36^\circ 54'W)\end{aligned}$$

9. Given that A is located at the east of Paris($49^\circ N, 2^\circ 30' E$) with a distance of $2200km$. Find the longitude and latitude of A .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PA} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 49^\circ \\ \frac{2000}{1.853} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 49^\circ \\ \alpha &= \frac{2200}{1.853 \times 60 \times \cos 49^\circ} \\ &= 30^\circ 10' \\ \text{Lon. } A &= (2^\circ 30' + 30^\circ 10')E \\ &= 32^\circ 40'E \\ \therefore A(49^\circ N, 32^\circ 40'E)\end{aligned}$$

10. A plane flies from $X(40^\circ N, 75^\circ W)$ $9265km$ due east to Y , find the longitude and latitude of Y .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{XY} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 40^\circ \\ \frac{9265}{1.853} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 40^\circ \\ \alpha &= \frac{9265}{1.853 \times 60 \times \cos 40^\circ} \\ &= 108^\circ 47' \\ \text{Lon. } Y &= |75^\circ - 108^\circ 47'|E \\ &= 33^\circ 47'E \\ \therefore Y(40^\circ N, 33^\circ 47'E)\end{aligned}$$

11. A plane flies from Berlin($52^\circ 30' N, 13^\circ 30' E$) due west $1853km$ to P , find the longitude and latitude of P .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{BP} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 52^\circ 30' \\ \frac{1853}{1.853} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 52^\circ 30' \\ \alpha &= \frac{1853}{1.853 \times 60 \times \cos 52^\circ 30'} \\ &= 27^\circ 23' \\ \text{Lon. } P &= |13^\circ 30' - 27^\circ 23'|W \\ &= 13^\circ 53'W\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore P(52^\circ 30'N, 13^\circ 53'W)$$

12. Given that the earth takes 24hrs to rotate once. Find the speed of Kuala Lumpur ($3^\circ 15'N, 102^\circ E$) to rotate once. (Express your answer in NM/hr)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Speed} &= \frac{(360 \times 60 \times \cos 3^\circ 15')NM}{24hr} \\ &= 898.55NM/hr\end{aligned}$$

13. Given that the longitude of P and Q are $50^\circ W$ and $110^\circ W$ respectively. If P and Q both located at the west of $R(55^\circ S)$ and $PR = PQ$, find:

- (a) The longitude of R .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PQ} &= (110^\circ - 50^\circ) \times 60 \times \cos 55^\circ \\ &= 2064.875NM \\ \widehat{PR} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 55^\circ \\ 2064.875 &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 55^\circ \\ \alpha &= \frac{2064.875}{60 \times \cos 55^\circ} \\ &= 60^\circ \\ \text{Lon. } R &= |50^\circ - 60^\circ|E \\ &= 10^\circ E\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The distance between Q and R along the parallel of latitude.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{QR} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 55^\circ \\ &= (110^\circ + 10^\circ) \times 60 \times \cos 55^\circ \\ &= 4129.75NM\end{aligned}$$

14. A plane flies from $F(50^\circ S, 70^\circ E)$ due west to $H(50^\circ S, 45^\circ W)$, then flies from H due north 4800NM to K . Given that the average speed of the plane is 480NM/hr throughout the journey, find:

- (a) The latitude of K .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{HK} &= \alpha \times 60 \\ 4800 &= \alpha \times 60 \\ \alpha &= \frac{4800}{60} \\ &= 80^\circ \\ \text{Lat. } K &= |50^\circ - 80^\circ|E \\ &= 30^\circ E\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The distance between F and H along the parallel of latitude.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{FH} &= (70^\circ + 45^\circ) \times 60 \times \cos 50^\circ \\ &= 115^\circ \times 60 \times \cos 50^\circ \\ &= 4435.23NM\end{aligned}$$

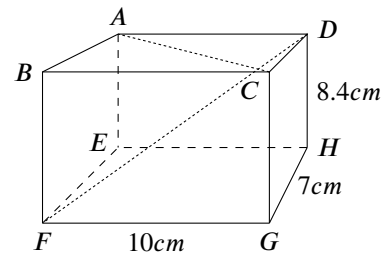
- (c) The flight duration for the whole journey.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}t_{FH} &= \frac{4435.23}{480} \text{hr} \\ &= 9\text{hrs}14\text{mins} \\ t_{HK} &= \frac{4800}{480} \text{hr} \\ &= 10\text{hrs} \\ t_{FH+HK} &= 9\text{hrs}14\text{mins} + 10\text{hrs} \\ &= 19\text{hrs}14\text{mins}\end{aligned}$$

17.7 Revision Exercise 17

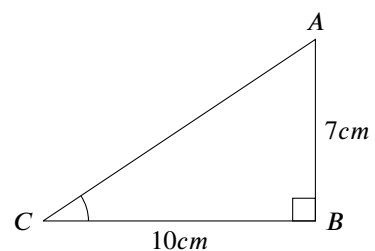
1. In the cuboid shown below, $FG = 10\text{cm}$, $GH = 7\text{cm}$, $DH = 8.4\text{cm}$, find:



- (a) The angle formed by line AC and plane $BFGC$.

Sol.

The angle formed by AC and plane $BFGC$ is $\angle ACB$.



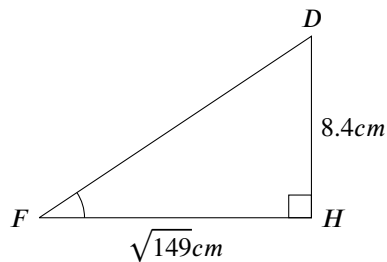
$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle ACB &= \frac{AB}{CB} \\ &= \frac{7}{10} \\ \angle ACB &\approx 34.99^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by line FD and plane $EFGH$.

Sol.

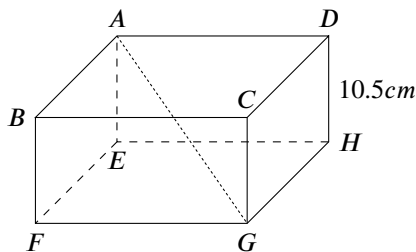
The angle formed by FD and plane $EFGH$ is $\angle DFH$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } EFGH, FH &= \sqrt{FG^2 + GH^2} \\ &= \sqrt{10^2 + 7^2} \\ &= \sqrt{149}cm\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle DFH &= \frac{DH}{FH} \\ &= \frac{8.4}{\sqrt{149}} \\ \angle DFH &\approx 34.53^\circ\end{aligned}$$

2. The diagram below shows a cuboid with volume of $400cm^3$, height of $10.5cm$, $AD = 2DC$. Find the angle formed by line AG and plane $ADHE$.

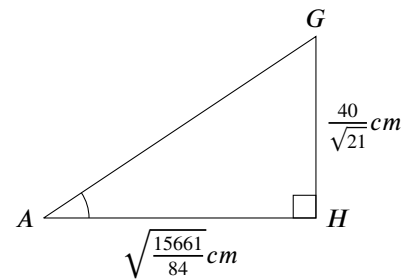


Sol.

The angle formed by line AG and plane $ADHE$ is

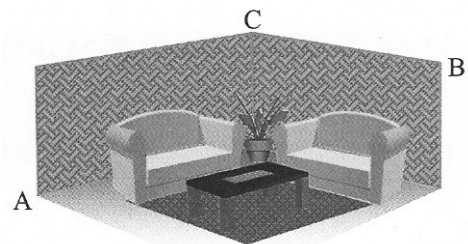
$\angle GAH$.

$$\begin{aligned}AD &= 2DC \\ AD \times DC \times 10.5 &= 400 \\ 2DC \times DC &= \frac{400}{10.5} \\ DC^2 &= \frac{400}{21} \\ DC &= \frac{20}{\sqrt{21}}cm \\ AD &= 2 \times \frac{20}{\sqrt{21}}cm \\ &= \frac{40}{\sqrt{21}}cm \\ \text{In } ADHE, AH &= \sqrt{AD^2 + DH^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{40}{\sqrt{21}}\right)^2 + 10.5^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{15661}{84}}cm\end{aligned}$$

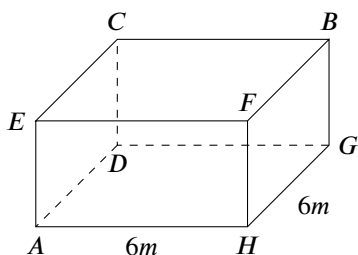


$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle GAH &= \frac{GH}{AH} \\ &= \frac{\frac{40}{\sqrt{21}}}{\sqrt{\frac{15661}{84}}} \\ \angle GAH &\approx 17.73^\circ\end{aligned}$$

3. The diagram below shows a reception room with a square floor with side length of $6m$. Given that the elevation angle of corner C measured from corner A is 30° , find the angle formed by the line connecting corner A and B with the floor.



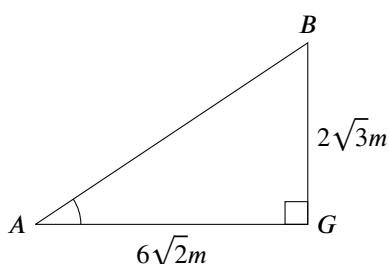
Sol.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle CAD &= \frac{CD}{AD} \\ \tan 30^\circ &= \frac{CD}{6} \\ CD &= 6 \tan 30^\circ \\ &= 2\sqrt{3}m\end{aligned}$$

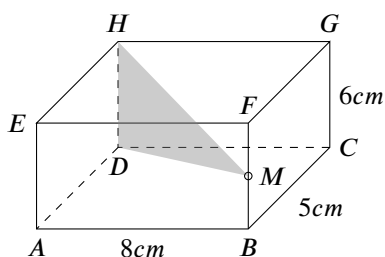
The line connecting A and B with the floor is $\angle BAG$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } ADHG, AG &= \sqrt{AH^2 + HG^2} \\ &= \sqrt{6^2 + 6^2} \\ &= 6\sqrt{2}m\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle BAG &= \frac{BG}{AG} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{6\sqrt{2}} \\ \angle BAG &\approx 22.21^\circ\end{aligned}$$

4. The diagram below shows a cuboid with length of $8cm$, width of $5cm$ and height of $6cm$, M is the midpoint of BF . Find the angle formed by plane HDM and plane $ADHE$.

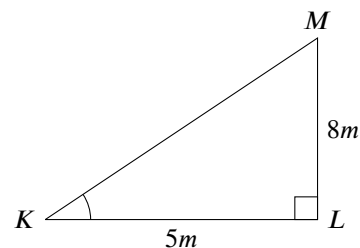


Sol.

Let the midpoint of EA and HD be K and L respectively.

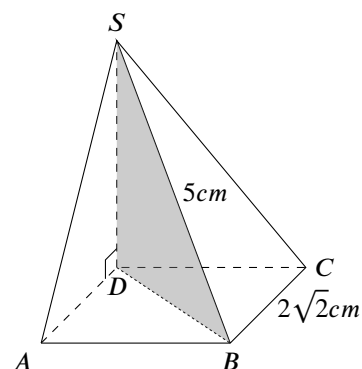
$\therefore HD$ is the common edge of HDM and $ADHE$, $ML \perp HD$, and $KL \perp HD$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane HDM and plane $ADHE$ is $\angle MKL$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle MKL &= \frac{ML}{KL} \\ &= \frac{8}{5} \\ \angle MKL &\approx 57.99^\circ\end{aligned}$$

5. The diagram below shows a pyramid with a square base, its lateral edge SD is perpendicular to its base. Given that $BC = 2\sqrt{2}cm$, $SB = 5cm$. Find:

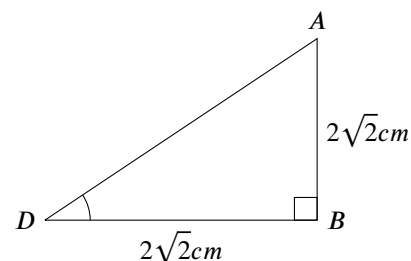


- (a) The angle formed by plane SAD and plane SBD .

Sol.

$\therefore SD$ is the common edge of SAD and SBD , $AD \perp SD$, and $BD \perp SD$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane SAD and plane SBD is $\angle ADB$.



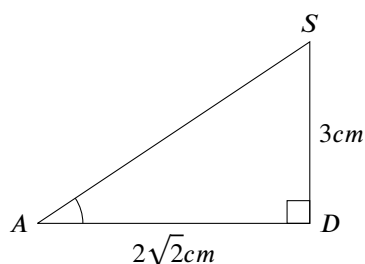
$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle ADB &= \frac{AB}{BD} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= 1 \\ \angle ADB &= 45^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- (b) The angle formed by lateral edge SA and base $ABCD$.

Sol.

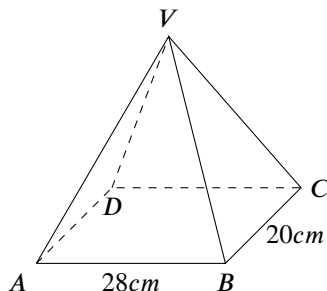
The angle formed by lateral edge SA and base $ABCD$ is $\angle SAD$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } ABCD, DB &= \sqrt{BC^2 + DC^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(2\sqrt{2})^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2} \\ &= 4\text{cm} \\ \text{In } \triangle SBD, SD &= \sqrt{SB^2 - DB^2} \\ &= \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} \\ &= 3\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle SAD &= \frac{SD}{AD} \\ &= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ \angle SAD &\approx 46.69^\circ\end{aligned}$$

6. The diagram below shows a right prism with a rectangular base $ABCD$ with length of 28cm and width of 20cm . Assume that plane VBC and the base of the pyramid forms a 60° angle. Find the angle formed by plane VAB and the base.



Sol.

Let the footpoint of V be M , and the midpoint of AB and BC be E and F respectively.

$\therefore BC$ is the common edge of VBC and $ABCD$, $VF \perp BC$, and $MF \perp BC$.

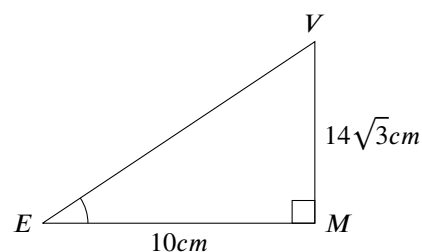
\therefore The angle formed by plane VBC and the base is $\angle VFM$.

Given that $\angle VFM = 60^\circ$,

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle VFM &= \frac{VM}{MF} \\ \tan 60^\circ &= \frac{VM}{\frac{AB}{2}} \\ &= \frac{VM}{14} \\ VM &= 14\sqrt{3}\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

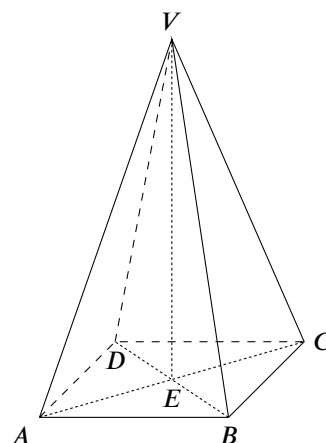
$\therefore VE$ is the common edge of VAB and $ABCD$, $VE \perp AB$, and $ME \perp AB$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane VAB and the base is $\angle VEM$.



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle VEM &= \frac{VM}{ME} \\ &= \frac{14\sqrt{3}}{10} \\ \angle VEM &\approx 67.59^\circ\end{aligned}$$

7. The diagram below shows a regular cuboid with a square base. Given that $VE = \frac{5}{2}AD$. Find:



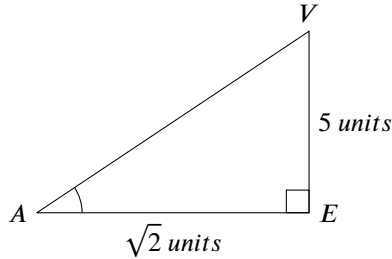
- (a) The angle formed by the angle VA and the base $ABCD$.

Sol.

Let AD be 2 units, then $VE = \frac{5}{2}AD = 5$ units.

The angle formed by the angle VA and the base $ABCD$ is VAE .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In } ABCD, AC &= \sqrt{AD^2 + DC^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \text{ units} \\ AE &= \frac{1}{2}AC \\ &= \sqrt{2} \text{ units}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle VAE &= \frac{VE}{AE} \\ &= \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \angle VAE &\approx 74.21^\circ\end{aligned}$$

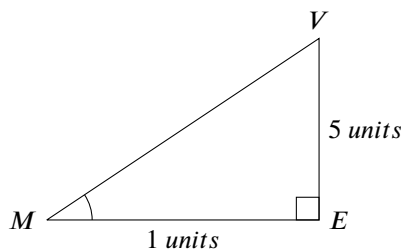
- (b) The angle formed by plane VAD and the base.

Sol.

Let M be the midpoint of AD .

$\therefore AD$ is the common edge of $ABCD$ and VAD , $ME \perp AD$, and $VE \perp AD$.

\therefore The angle formed by plane VAD and the base is VME .



$$\begin{aligned}\tan \angle VME &= \frac{VE}{ME} \\ &= \frac{5}{1} \\ &= 5 \\ \angle VME &\approx 78.69^\circ\end{aligned}$$

8. Find the distance from the Panama City ($9^\circ N, 79^\circ 30' W$) to Toronto ($43^\circ 45' N, 79^\circ 30' W$). (Express your answer in nautical miles)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PT} &= (43^\circ 45' - 9^\circ) \times 60 \\ &= 34^\circ 45' \times 60 \\ &= 2085 NM\end{aligned}$$

9. Tokyo and Adelaide are located at the same longitude, their latitude are $35^\circ 45' N$ and $35^\circ S$ respectively. Find the distance between two cities along the parallel of latitude.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{TA} &= (35^\circ 45' + 35^\circ) \times 60 \\ &= 70^\circ 45' \times 60 \\ &= 4245 NM \\ &= 4245 \times 1.853 km \\ &= 7,865.99 km\end{aligned}$$

10. A plane flies $2000 NM$ along the equator, Find the difference of longitude between the point of departure and the destination.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 0 \\ 2000 &= \alpha \times 60 \times 1 \\ \alpha &= \frac{2000}{60} \\ &= 33.33^\circ\end{aligned}$$

11. Location M and N are both located at the parallel of latitude 45° north to the equator with a difference in longitude of 20° . Find the distance between M and N along the parallel of latitude. (Express your answer in nautical miles)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{MN} &= 20^\circ \times 60 \times \cos 45^\circ \\ &= 848.53 NM\end{aligned}$$

12. Location X and Y are on the parallel of latitude 20° north to the equator, their longitude are $45^\circ E$ and $80^\circ E$ respectively. Find the distance between location X and Y along the parallel of latitude. (Express your answer in nautical miles)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{XY} &= (80^\circ - 45^\circ) \times 60 \times \cos 20^\circ \\ &= 35^\circ \times 60 \times \cos 20^\circ \\ &= 1973.35 NM\end{aligned}$$

13. A plane flies from $A(42^\circ E)$ to $B(20^\circ E)$ along the equator, then it flies from B due north to $C(30^\circ N)$. Find the distance the plane flies in total.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= (42^\circ - 20^\circ) \times 60 \times \cos 0 \\ &= 22^\circ \times 60 \times 1 \\ &= 1320NM\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{BC} &= (30^\circ - 0^\circ) \times 60 \\ &= 1800NM\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \widehat{AB} + \widehat{BC} \\ &= 1320NM + 1800NM \\ &= 3120NM\end{aligned}$$

14. Assume that A is located $1000NM$ due north of the equator, $600NM$ due east of the Greenwich Meridian, find the longitude and latitude of A .

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AE} &= \frac{1000}{60} \\ &= 16^\circ 40'\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Lat. } A = 16^\circ 40' N$$

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AG} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 16^\circ 40' \\ 600 &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 16^\circ 40' \\ \alpha &= \frac{600}{60 \times \cos 16^\circ 40' N} \\ &= 10^\circ 26'\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Lon. } A = 10^\circ 26' E$$

$$\therefore A(16^\circ 40' N, 10^\circ 26' E)$$

15. A plane flies from $P(15^\circ N, 30^\circ E)$ $2000NM$ due south to B , find the longitude and latitude of B . Another plane flies from P $3000NM$ due east to C , find the longitude and latitude of C .

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PB} &= \frac{2000}{60} \\ &= 33^\circ 20'\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lat. } B &= |15^\circ N - 33^\circ 20'| S \\ &= 18^\circ 20' S\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore B(18^\circ 20' S, 30^\circ E)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PC} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 15^\circ \\ 3000 &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos 15^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \frac{3000}{60 \times \cos 15^\circ} \\ &= 51^\circ 46'\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lon. } C &= (30^\circ + 51^\circ 46') E \\ &= 81^\circ 46' E\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C(15^\circ N, 81^\circ 46' E)$$

16. A plane flies from $A(130^\circ E)$ along the equator to $B(120^\circ 30' E)$ along the equator, then flies from B due

north to $C(20^\circ 45')$. Assume that the average speed of the plane is $300NM/hr$ throughout the journey, find the flight duration for the whole journey.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= (130^\circ - 120^\circ 30') \times 60 \times \cos 0 \\ &= 9^\circ 30' \times 60 \times 1 \\ &= 570NM\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{BC} &= (20^\circ 45' - 0^\circ) \times 60 \\ &= 1245NM\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= \widehat{AB} + \widehat{BC} \\ &= 570NM + 1245NM \\ &= 1815NM\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}t &= \frac{1815NM}{300NM/hr} \\ &= 6.05hrs \\ &= 6hrs 3mins\end{aligned}$$

17. A plane flies from $A(50^\circ N, 10^\circ E)$ due east to $B(45^\circ E)$.

- (a) Find the flight distance of the plane. (Express your answer in nautical miles)

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{AB} &= (45^\circ - 10^\circ) \times 60 \times \cos 50^\circ \\ &= 35^\circ \times 60 \times \cos 50^\circ \\ &= 1349.85NM\end{aligned}$$

- (b) Assume that the speed of the plane is $420NM/hr$ in average, find the flight duration of the plane.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}t &= \frac{1349.85NM}{420NM/hr} \\ &= 3hrs 13mins\end{aligned}$$

18. Given that three locations P , Q and R are located on the same parallel of latitude 40° north to the equator, The longitude of P and R are $10^\circ 30' W$ and $4^\circ 30' E$, Q is located at the middle of P and R .

- (a) Find the difference of longitude between P and R .

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{PR} &= 10^\circ 30' + 4^\circ 30' \\ &= 15^\circ\end{aligned}$$

- (b) Find the longitude of Q .

Sol.

$$\widehat{PQ} = \frac{\widehat{PR}}{2}$$

$$= 344.72NM$$

$$\text{Lon. } Q = 10^\circ 30' + \frac{344.72}{60 \times \cos 40^\circ}$$

$$= 10^\circ 30' - 7^\circ 30'$$

$$= 3^\circ W$$

(c) Find the distance between P and R along the par-

allel of latitude.

$$\widehat{PR} = 15^\circ \times 60 \times \cos 40^\circ$$

$$= 689.44NM$$

(d) A ship sails from P to Q along the parallel of latitude with a speed of $18NM/hr$, find the sailing duration of the ship.

$$t = \frac{344.72NM}{18NM/hr}$$

$$= 19hrs \ 9mins$$

Appendix A

Cheat Sheet

A.12 Sequence and Series

1. Series:

- (a) Finite series: $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$
- (b) Infinite series: $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$

2. General term:

- (a) Arithmetic sequence: $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$
- (b) Geometric sequence: $a_n = a_1 r^{n-1}$

3. Summation formula:

- (a) Arithmetic sequence:
 - i. $S_n = \frac{1}{2}n(a_1 + a_n)$
 - ii. $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a_1 + (n-1)d]$
 - iii. $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$
- (b) Geometric sequence:
 - i. When $r \neq 1$: $S_n = \frac{a_1(1-r^n)}{1-r}$
 - ii. When $r = 1$: $S_n = na_1$

4. Mean:

- (a) Arithmetic mean: $A = \frac{x+y}{2}$
- (b) Geometric mean: $G = \sqrt{xy}$

5. Summation of infinite geometric series:

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{a_1}{1-r} \quad (1 < r < 1)$$

6. Simple summation formulas:

- (a) $\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
- (b) $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$
- (c) $\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$

A.14 Matrices and Determinants

1. General form of matrix: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$

2. Square matrix: $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

3. Equal matrices: $A = B$

4. Zero matrix: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

5. Identity matrix: $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

6. Transpose of a matrix: $A' = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$

7. Addition of matrices: $A+B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

8. Subtraction of matrices: $A-B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - b_{11} & a_{12} - b_{12} \\ a_{21} - b_{21} & a_{22} - b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

9. Properties of addition and subtraction of matrices:

- (a) $A + B = B + A$
- (b) $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$
- (c) $A \pm O = A$
- (d) $(A \pm B)' = A' \pm B'$

10. Symmetric matrix: $A = A'$

11. Anti-symmetric matrix: $A = -A'$

12. Scalar product of a matrix: $kA = \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

13. Properties of scalar product of a matrix:

- (a) $k(A + B) = kA + kB$
- (b) $(k + l)A = kA + lA$
- (c) $(kl)A = k(lA)$

14. Multiplication of matrices: $(AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{kj}$

15. Properties of multiplication of matrices:

- (a) $A(BC) = (AB)C$
 (b) $A(B + C) = AB + AC$
 (c) $(B + C)A = BA + CA$
 (d) $k(AB) = A(kB)$
 (e) $(AB)' = B'A'$

16. Determinants:

- (a) 2×2 determinant:

$$\det(A) = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

- (b) 3×3 determinant:

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - b_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + c_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a_1 b_2 c_3 + b_1 c_2 a_3 + c_1 a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 c_1 \\ &\quad - b_3 c_2 a_1 - c_3 a_2 b_1 \end{aligned}$$

17. The Sarrus method:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & + & & + & \\ a_1 & & b_1 & & c_1 \\ & \diagdown & & \diagup & \\ a_2 & & b_2 & & c_2 \\ & \diagup & & \diagdown & \\ a_3 & & b_3 & & c_3 \\ & - & & - & \end{array}$$

18. Minor of an element in a matrix: the determinant of the matrix obtained by removing the row and column containing the element

19. Cofactor of an element in a matrix: the minor of the element multiplied by $(-1)^{i+j}$

20. Theorems of 3×3 determinants:

Theorem 5. The determinant of a 3×3 matrix is the sum of the elements of any row or column multiplied by the cofactors of the elements of that row or column.

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= a_1 A_1 + b_1 B_1 + c_1 C_1 \\ &= a_2 B_2 + b_2 B_2 + c_2 C_2 \\ &= a_3 C_3 + b_3 C_3 + c_3 C_3 \\ &= a_1 A_1 + a_2 A_2 + a_3 A_3 \\ &= b_1 B_1 + b_2 B_2 + b_3 B_3 \\ &= c_1 C_1 + c_2 C_2 + c_3 C_3 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 6. The product of the elements of any row or column and the cofactor of corresponding elements of

another row or column of a determinant is 0.

$$\begin{aligned} &a_2 B_1 + b_2 B_1 + c_2 C_1 \\ &= a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - b_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + c_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a_2 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_2 c_3 + a_3 b_2 c_2 + a_2 b_3 c_2 \\ &\quad - a_3 b_2 c_2 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

21. Identities of determinants:

Theorem 1. The value of a determinant is the same as the value of its transpose, aka $|A| = |A'|$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix}$$

Theorem 2. Switching any two rows or columns of a determinants results in the opposite value.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Theorem 3. If two rows or cols of a determinant are identical, the value of the determinant is zero.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Theorem 4. If all elements of a row (or column) of a determinant are multiplied by some scalar number k , the value of the new determinant is k times of the given determinant.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ ka_2 & kb_2 & kc_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Theorem 5. In a determinant each element in any row (or column) consists of the sum of two terms, then the determinant can be expressed as sum of two determinants of same order.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 + d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 + d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Theorem 6. If a determinant is obtained by adding a row or column multiplied by a some scalar number k to a different row or column, then the value of the new determinant is the same as the original determinant.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + ka_2 & b_1 + kb_2 & c_1 + kc_2 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Theorem 7. The determinant of product of two matrices of equal size is equal to the product of determinants of each matrix, aka $|AB| = |A||B|$.

22. Inverse of a matrix:

(a) $AB = BA = I$

(b) $B = A^{-1}, A = B^{-1}$

23. Formulas of inverse matrix:

(a) Inverse of a 2×2 matrix:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{vmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{vmatrix}$$

(b) Inverse of a 3×3 matrix:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj } A$$

24. Adjoint of a matrix:

$$\text{adj} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

25. Gauss elimination:

(a) Interchange two rows:

$$R_i \leftrightarrow R_j: \text{ interchange row } i \text{ and row } j.$$

(b) Multiply a row by a nonzero constant:

$$R_i \rightarrow kR_i: \text{ multiply row } i \text{ by } k, \text{ where } k \text{ is a nonzero constant.}$$

(c) Add a multiple of one row to another row:

$$R_i \rightarrow R_i + kR_j: \text{ add } k \text{ times row } j \text{ to row } i.$$

26. Inverse a matrix with Gauss elimination:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

27. Cramer's Rule:

$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta}, y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta}, z = \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta}$$

A.15 Inequalities

1. Inequalities signs:

- (a) $<$: less than
- (b) $>$: greater than
- (c) \leq : less than or equal to
- (d) \geq : greater than or equal to

2. Compare numbers by their difference:

- (a) If $a - b > 0$, then $a > b$
- (b) If $a - b < 0$, then $a < b$

3. Identities of inequalities:

Theorem 1. If $a > b, b > c$, then $a > c$

Theorem 2. If $a > b$ then $a + c > b + c$

Theorem 3. If $a > b, c > d$, then $a + c > b + d$

Theorem 4. If $a > b$, then:

- (a) When $c > 0, ac > bc$
- (b) When $c = 0, ac = bc$
- (c) When $c < 0, ac < bc$

4. Types of inequalities:

(a) Linear inequalities in one variable:

$$ax + b > 0$$

(b) System of linear inequalities in one variable:

$$\begin{cases} ax + b > 0 \\ cx + d < 0 \end{cases}$$

(c) Quadratic inequalities in one variable:

$$ax^2 + bx + c > 0$$

(d) System of quadratic inequalities in one variable:

$$\begin{cases} ax^2 + bx + c > 0 \\ dx^2 + ex + f < 0 \end{cases}$$

(e) Higher degree inequalities in one variable:

$$ax^n + bx^{n-1} + \dots + c > 0$$

(f) Fractional inequalities

$$\frac{ax + b}{c} > 0$$

(g) Absolute value inequalities

$$|ax + b| > 0$$

(h) Linear inequalities in two variables:

$$ax + by + c > 0$$

(i) System of linear inequalities in two variables:

$$\begin{cases} ax + by + c > 0 \\ dx + ey + f < 0 \end{cases}$$

5. Absolute value:

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & \text{for } x \geq 0 \\ -x, & \text{for } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

6. Given a real number a :

• When $a > 0$,

$$|x| < a \iff -a < x < a$$

$$|x| \leq a \iff -a \leq x \leq a$$

$$|x| > a \iff x < -a \text{ or } x > a$$

$$|x| \geq a \iff x \leq -a \text{ or } x \geq a$$

• When $a < 0$,

$$|x| < a \iff \text{no solution}$$

$$|x| \leq a \iff \text{no solution}$$

$$|x| > a \iff \text{all real numbers}$$

$$|x| \geq a \iff \text{all real numbers}$$

• When $a = 0$, n is an integer,

$$|x - n| < 0 \iff \text{no solution}$$

$$|x - n| \leq 0 \iff x = n$$

$$|x - n| > 0 \iff \text{all real numbers except } n$$

$$|x - n| \geq 0 \iff \text{all real numbers}$$

A.16 Circles

1. Standard form of a circle: $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$
2. General form of a circle: $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$
3. Radius of a circle: $r = \sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c}$
4. Tangent length: $PA = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + 2gx_1 + 2fy_1 + c}$
5. Maximum and minimum distance from a point to a circle:

(a) When $PC > r$:

$$\text{i. } d_{\max} = PC + r$$

$$\text{ii. } d_{\min} = PC - r$$

(b) When $PC < r$:

$$\text{i. } d_{\max} = PC + r$$

$$\text{ii. } d_{\min} = r - PC$$

A.17 Solid Geometry, Longitude and Latitude

1. Relationship between the distance of the plane from the centre of the sphere d , the radius of the sphere R and the radius of the plane cutting through the sphere r :

$$r = \sqrt{R^2 - d^2}$$

2. $1NM = 1.853km$
3. Distance between two location on the same line of longitude:

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{AB} &= \theta \times 60NM \\ &= \theta \times 60 \times 1.853km \end{aligned}$$

4. Distance between two location on the same parallel of latitude:

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{AB} &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos \theta NM \\ &= \alpha \times 60 \times \cos \theta \times 1.853km \end{aligned}$$



Timelapse of me grinding the questions

