

Math 1300 Fall 2013
Wednesday September 4 2013
Exercises

1. Use the Gauss-Jordan elimination method to find all solutions of the system of linear equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} 2x & + & 3y = 12 \\ 2x & - & 3y = 0 \\ 5x & - & y = 13 \end{array} \right\}$$

Solution:

After row operations, we get:

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

So, there is exactly *one solution*, which is: $x = 3, y = 2$. The third equation is redundant. Note that this does not contradict our fact from class (which would have said that there were infinitely many solutions), since this is not a 3×3 system.

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2. Use the Gauss-Jordan elimination method to find all solutions of the system of linear equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} x & - & 3y & + & 2z & = & 10 \\ -x & + & 3y & - & z & = & -6 \\ -x & + & 3y & + & 2z & = & 6 \end{array} \right\}$$

Solution:

After row operations, we get:

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

This is a 3×3 system, so our fact from class tells us that this has infinitely many solutions.

The solution set is:

$$\{(x, y, z) \mid x = 2 + 3t, y = t, z = 4 \text{ and } t \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

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3. Use the Gauss-Jordan elimination method to find all solutions of the system of linear equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rrcr} x & + & 2y & + & 3z & = & 4 \\ 5x & + & 6y & + & 7z & = & 8 \\ x & + & 2y & + & 3z & = & 5 \end{array} \right\}$$

Solution:

After row operations, we get:

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

This is a 3×3 system, so our fact from class tells us that this has no solutions, since it is not possible to satisfy the equation

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

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4. An office manager placed an order for computers, printers, and scanners. Each computer cost \$1000, each printer cost \$100, and each scanner cost \$400. She ordered 15 items for \$10,200. Give two different combinations for the numbers of each type of item that she could have purchased.

Solution:

There are many (but not infinitely many) combinations. Here are some:

$$(\text{computer, printer, scanner}) = (1, 88, 1), (2, 78, 1), (2, 74, 2).$$

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5. A quilt shop receives an order for a patchwork quilt made from square patches of three types: solid green, solid blue, and floral. The quilt is to be 8 squares by 12 squares, and there must be 15 times as many solid squares as floral squares. If the shop charges \$3 per solid square, and \$5 per floral square, and if the customer wishes to spend exactly \$300, how many of each type of square may be used in the quilt?

Solution:

After row operations, we get:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

There are many solutions to this system (caveat: there are not infinitely many as we would usually say, since x, y, z have to be whole numbers). The solution set is:

$$\{(\text{green, blue, floral}) = (n, m, 6) \mid n, m \in \mathbb{N}, n, m \geq 0, m = 96 - n\}.$$

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6. You are buying some house plants out of a selection of three types, that cost \$7, \$10 and \$13. If you have budgeted exactly \$150 for house plants, and you want exactly 15 of them, what are your options?

Solution:

After row operations, we get:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 15 \end{array} \right]$$

There are many solutions to this system (caveat: there are not infinitely many as we would usually say, since the numbers of each type that we buy, say x, y, z , have to be whole numbers). The solution set is:

$$\{(x, y, z) = (n, m, 6) \mid n, m \in \mathbb{N}, n, m \geq 0, m = 96 - n\}.$$

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7. For what value of k will the following system of linear equations have a solution?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} 2x & + & 6y = 4 \\ x & + & 7y = 10 \\ kx & + & 8y = 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

Solution: This system will have a solution when $k = 3$.