

# Precalculus

## Polynomial systems basics

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# Outline

## 1 Overview of polynomial systems

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- 2 Ad hoc methods for solving polynomial systems

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- The number of variables and equations need not be equal:

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Here we have 4 variables ( $x, y, z, w$ ), 3 equations.

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- Polynomial systems may have infinitely many solutions:

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 If we set  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 1 - z$ , we produce infinitely many solutions for every possible value of  $z$ .



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- Solving polynomial systems is an indispensable mathematical tool used in other branches of science and mathematics.
- Polynomial systems also have direct practical applications, for example kinematics - the configurations of a robotic arm can be parametrized with polynomials.

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- A system doable by hand would typically be solved easily using ad-hoc techniques.

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$$\begin{cases} x - 4y = 5 \\ y^2 + xy = 10 \end{cases}$$

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Solve the polynomial system.  $\left| \begin{array}{rcl} x - 4y & = & 5 \\ y^2 + xy & = & 10 \end{array} \right.$

$$x = 5 + 4y \quad \left| \text{Solve for } x \text{ in first eq-n.} \right.$$

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$$\begin{aligned} x &= 5 + 4y \\ y^2 + xy &= 10 \\ y^2 + (5 + 4y)y &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

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Substitute  $x$  away

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$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x - 4y = (-3) - 4(-2) = 5 \\ y^2 + xy = (-2)^2 + (-3)(-2) = 10 \end{array} \right.$$

Check answer  $y = 1, x = 9$ :

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x - 4y = 9 - 4 \cdot 1 = 5 \\ y^2 + xy = 1^2 + 9 \cdot 1 = 10. \end{array} \right.$$

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The two solution candidates are  $x = 12, y = 13$  and  $x = 13, y = 12$ . Since  $y \geq x$ , one of the solutions needs to be discarded and our final answer is  $x = 12, y = 13$ .