

Solve for x, y :

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} & 3x - 2y = 5 \\ \textcircled{2} & x + 4y = 4 \end{cases}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \text{ substitution} \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ elimination} \end{array} \right\}$

$\textcircled{3}$ matrices

$\textcircled{4}$ cramer's rule

substitution

← isolate for a variable

$$3x - 2y = 5$$

$$x + 4y = 4 \Rightarrow \textcircled{x} = 4 - 4y$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 3(\underbrace{4 - 4y}_x) - 2y = 5$$

$$12 - 12y - 2y = 5$$

$$12 - 14y = 5 \Rightarrow -14y = -7$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 4 - 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= 4 - 2 = \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{-7}{-14} = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2 \\ y &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

elimination

$$3x - 2y = 5$$

$$x + \underline{4y} = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 6x - 4y & = & 2(5) \\ x + 4y & = & 4 \end{array}$$

$$7x + 0y = 2(5) + 4$$
$$\underline{= 14}$$

$$7x = 14 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x + 4y = 4$$

$$\underline{\underline{2}} + 4y = 4$$

$$4y = 2$$

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

$$(2, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$x + 2y = 20$$

$$3x + 4y = 24$$

sub

$$x = 20 - 2y$$

$$3(20 - 2y) + 4y = 24$$

$$60 - 6y + 4y = 24$$

$$-2y = 24 - 60$$

$$\underline{\quad} = -36$$

$$y = \frac{-36}{-2} = 18$$

$$x = 20 - 2(18)$$

$$\underline{\quad} = 20 - 36$$

elim

$$-2x - 4y = -4$$

$$3x + 4y = 24$$

$$x = -16$$

$$-16 + 2y = 20$$

$$2y = 36$$

$$y = 18$$

$$= -16$$

$$3x - 2y = 5$$

$$x + 4y = 4$$

variable side

side

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & | & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & | & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

row reduce (rubbish note)

$$\text{Goal: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & a \\ 0 & 1 & | & b \end{bmatrix}$$

↑
answers!!

3 Rules

- ① switching rows is ok
- ② you can add/subtract a row w/
another row
- ③ you can multiply/divide a row
w/ a #

mini goals:

① get a 1 top left corner

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & | & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & | & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -? \end{bmatrix}$$

Rule 1

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$



$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

② everything below $\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$ must be 0.

Rule 2

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -2 & 5 \\ 1+3 & 4+(-2) & 5+4 \end{array} \right]$$

Not ok

$-2 - 3(4)$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

R_1 → $R_1 - 3R_2$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & -14 & 5 - 3(4) \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$



$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & -14 & -7 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

Rule 3

$$k_1 \rightarrow \frac{R_1}{7}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 1x + 2y &= 20 \\ 3x + 4y &= 24 \end{aligned}$$

using matrix

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 20 \\ 3 & 4 & 24 \end{array} \right]$$

make the 3
go away!

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 20 \\ 0 & -2 & 24-60 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 20 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 & -36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 / -2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 20 \\ 0 & 1 & 18 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\underline{R_1} \rightarrow \underline{R_1 - 2R_2}} \quad 20 - 2(18)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 20 - 36 \\ 0 & 1 & 18 \end{array} \right]$$

