

4.2 Solving systems of linear equations using the elimination method and matrices

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 42. & 2x - y + 2z = 7 & (1) \\
 & x + y + z = 2 & (2) \\
 & 3x - y + z = 6 & (3)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{1+2} \\
 2x - y + 2z = 7 \\
 x + y + z = 2 \\
 \hline
 3x + 3z = 9
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{2+3} \\
 x + y + z = 2 \\
 3x - y + z = 6 \\
 \hline
 4x + 2z = 8
 \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x + 3z = 9 \\ 4x + 2z = 8 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \cdot 2 \\ \cdot (-3) \end{array} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6x + 6z = 18 \\ -12x - 6z = -24 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3(1) + 3z = 9 \\
 3z = 6 \\
 z = 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 + y + 2 = 2 \\
 y = -1
 \end{array}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\boxed{(1, -1, 2)}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 50. & 2x + 4y - 2z = 3 & (1) \\
 & x + 3y + 4z = 1 & (2) \\
 & x + 2y - z = 4 & (3)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{1 \& 2} \\
 2x + 4y - 2z = 3 \\
 (x + 3y + 4z = 1) \cdot (-2) \\
 \hline
 \begin{cases}
 2x + 4y - 2z = 3 \\
 -2x - 6y - 8z = -2
 \end{cases} \\
 \hline
 -2y - 10z = 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{2 \& 3} \\
 (x + 3y + 4z = 1) \cdot (-1) \\
 x + 2y - z = 4 \\
 \hline
 \begin{cases}
 -x - 3y - 4z = -1 \\
 x + 2y - z = 4
 \end{cases} \\
 \hline
 -y - 5z = 3
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 -2y - 10z = 1 \\
 (-y - 5z = 3) \cdot (-2)
 \end{cases}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{cases}
 -2y - 10z = 1 \\
 2y + 10z = -6
 \end{cases}
 \Rightarrow
 \hline
 0 = -5$$

no solution!

$0 = 0 \Rightarrow$ dependent system
 $(x, mx + b)$

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = c \\ dx + ey = f \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{array} \right]$$

rewrite
.....

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

if 3 var's

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & z \end{array} \right]$$

$$6. \begin{cases} x - 3y = 4 \\ x + 5y = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & -4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 + (-1)R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 8 & -8 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \cdot \frac{1}{8}} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$0 + (-1)(1)$
 $5 + (-1)(3)$ $-4 + (-1)(4)$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 + (3)R_2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \quad \boxed{(1, -1)}$$

$$14. \begin{cases} 3x + 6y = 7 \\ 2x + 4y = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 + (-2)R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$2 + (-2)(1), 4 + (-2)(2), 5 + (-2)(2)$

no solution $x + 2y = 2$
 $0 = 1$

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

$$x + 2y = 2$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$2y = -x + 2$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

dependent
(x, mx+b)
(X, $-\frac{1}{2}X + 1$)

$$24. \begin{cases} 4x - 8y = 5 \\ 8x + 2y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -8 & | & 5 \\ 8 & 2 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} 2 - 8(-2) \\ 1 - 8(\frac{5}{4}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & | & \frac{5}{4} \\ 8 & 2 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - 8 \cdot R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & | & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 18 & | & -9 \end{bmatrix} \\ R_2 \cdot \frac{1}{18} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & | & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & | & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 + 2R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & | & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} + \frac{2}{1} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{4} - 1 \cdot \frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$\left(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2} \right)$

HW
4.2

#41-51 odd

solve by elimination method