

8.3 Systems of Equations & Matrices

Substitution method:

$$x + 3y = 5 \quad x = -3y + 5$$

$$2x - 7y = 3$$

$$2(-3y + 5) - 7y = 3$$

$$-6y + 10 - 7y = 3$$

$$-13y = -7$$

$$y = \frac{7}{13}$$

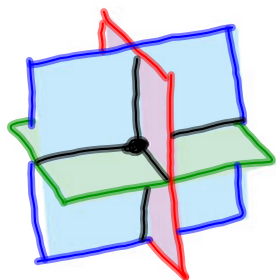
$$x = -3\left(\frac{7}{13}\right) + 5$$

$$= \frac{-21}{13} + \frac{65}{13} = \frac{44}{13}$$

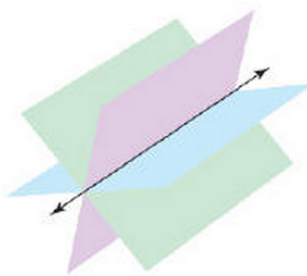
$$\left(\frac{44}{13}, \frac{7}{13}\right)$$



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



(a) One solution
(a point)



(b) Infinite number
of solutions (a line)



(c) Infinite number
of solutions (a plane)



(d) No solution



(e) No solution

$$16. \begin{cases} 2x+y=1 \\ 3x+2y=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

augmented matrix

Gauss-Jordan Elimination

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & b \end{array} \right] \text{ solution: } (a, b)$$

$$R_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad R_2 + (-3)R_1 \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{7}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 + (-3) \cdot \frac{1}{2} &= \\ -2 + (-3) \cdot \frac{1}{2} &= \end{aligned} \quad R_2 \cdot 2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -7 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R_1 + (-\frac{1}{2})R_2 \quad \frac{1}{2} + (-\frac{1}{2})(-7)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 \end{array} \right] \quad \boxed{(4, -7)}$$

$$28. \begin{cases} x-y+2z=0 \\ x-2y+3z=-1 \\ 2x-2y+z=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[\text{OR mult. } R_1 \cdot (\text{const})]{\text{swap rows}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & & & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2 + (-1)(-1) &= -2 + 1 = -1 \\ 3 + (-1)(2) &= 3 - 2 = 1 \\ -1 + (-1)(0) &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_2 + (-1) \cdot R_1 \\ R_3 + (-2) \cdot R_1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \cdot (-1)} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2 + (-2)(-1) &= -2 + 2 = 0 \\ 1 + (-2)(2) &= 1 - 4 = -3 \\ -3 + (-2)(0) &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 + (-1) \cdot R_2 \\ R_3 + (-1) \cdot R_2 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \cdot (-\frac{1}{3})} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + (-1)(1) &= 0 \\ 1 + 1(1) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 + (-1) \cdot R_3 \\ R_2 + (-1) \cdot R_3 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{solution: } (0, 2, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x-3y+2z=2 \\ x+4y-z=9 \\ -3x+y-5z=5 \end{cases}
 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 & | & 9 \\ -3 & 1 & -5 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix}
 \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{swap rows} \\ R_1 \& R_2}]{}
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & | & 9 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 2 \\ -3 & 1 & -5 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 + (-2) \cdot R_1 \\ R_3 + (3) \cdot R_1 \end{array}
 \rightarrow
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & | & 9 \\ 0 & -11 & 4 & | & -16 \\ 0 & 13 & -8 & | & 32 \end{bmatrix}
 \xrightarrow{R_2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{11})}
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & | & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{11} & | & \frac{16}{11} \\ 0 & 13 & -8 & | & 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

$-3 + (-2)(4)$
 $2 + (-2)(-1)$
 $2 + (-2)(9)$
 $13(4)$
 $-5 + 3(-1)$
 $5 + 3(9)$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 + (-4) \cdot R_2 \\ R_3 + (-13) \cdot R_2 \end{array}
 \rightarrow
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{11} & | & \frac{35}{11} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{11} & | & \frac{16}{11} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{32}{11} & | & \frac{11}{11} \end{bmatrix}
 \xrightarrow{R_3 \cdot (\frac{11}{32})}
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{11} & | & \frac{35}{11} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{11} & | & \frac{16}{11} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$-1 + (-4)(-\frac{4}{11})$
 $-\frac{11}{11} + \frac{16}{11} =$
 $9 + (-4)(\frac{16}{11})$
 $-8 + (-13)(-\frac{4}{11})$
 $\frac{-8(11) + 13(4)}{11} = \frac{-36}{11}$
 $32 + (-13)(\frac{16}{11}) = \frac{32(11) - 13(16)}{11} = \frac{352 - 208}{11} = \frac{144}{11}$
 $\frac{32(11) - 13(16)}{11} = \frac{144}{11}$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 + (\frac{5}{11}) \cdot R_3 \\ R_2 + (\frac{4}{11}) \cdot R_3 \end{array}
 \rightarrow
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & \frac{5}{11} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & \frac{16}{11} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\frac{35}{11} + (\frac{5}{11})(-4)$
 $\frac{16}{11} + \frac{4}{11}(-4)$

solution: (5 0)

8.3

#27, 31