

Systems of EQ Review

1) Menu- 3-3-1-3

2) a) Substitution - Isolate a variable.
Sub into other eq.

b) Elimination

c) Cramer's Rule

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 5y &= 22 \\ 4x + 2y &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{12 - 4x}{2} \quad \frac{4x}{2}$$

$$y = 6 - 2x$$

$$y = 6 - 2(4)$$

$$y = 6 - 8$$

$$y = -2$$

$$(4, -2)$$

$$3x - 5(6 - 2x) = 22$$

$$3x - 30 + 10x = 22$$

$$\frac{13x}{13} = \frac{52}{13}$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x = 5 \leftarrow \text{changed to}$$

$$3x - 5y = 22$$

$$4x + 2y = 12$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 22 & -5 \\ 12 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{44 + 60}{6 + 20} = \frac{104}{26} = 4$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 22 \\ 4 & 12 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 5y &= 22 \\ 4x + 2y &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$[A] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [A]^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6-20} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-14} \begin{bmatrix} 44 + 60 \\ -88 + 36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-14} \begin{bmatrix} 104 \\ -52 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4, -2)$$

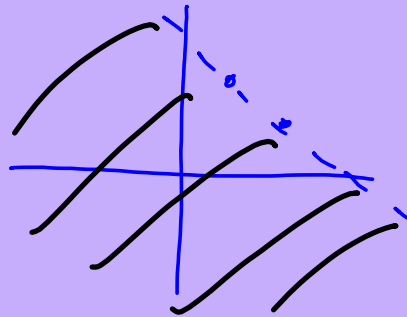
f)

$$\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}y = 5$$

3./ Graph + Shade

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$0 + 0 > 7 \quad F$$



$$2x + 6y < 24$$

$$3x - 5y > -30$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{) 0} \\ 0 \overline{) 4} \end{array}$$

$$0 + 0 < 24$$

ELIMINATION

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \quad 3x + y + z = -2 \\ -2 \quad 2x + 4y + z = 4 \\ \quad x + 3y + 2z = 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{1} \quad -3x - y - z = 2 \\ + \quad 2x + 4y + z = 4 \\ \hline -x + 3y = 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{5} \quad 3(-3) + 3(1) + 2z = 12 \\ -9 + 3 + 2z = 12 \\ -6 + 2z = 12 \\ \quad +6 \\ 2z = 18 \\ z = 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{4} \quad -x + 3(1) = 6 \\ -x + 3 = 6 \\ -x = 3 \\ \frac{-x}{-1} = \frac{3}{-1} \\ x = -3 \end{array}$$

$$(-3, 1, 9)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{2} \quad -4x - 8y - 2z = -8 \\ \quad x + 3y + 2z = 12 \\ \hline -3x - 5y = 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{3} \quad -3 \quad \begin{array}{l} -x + 3y = 6 \\ -3x - 5y = 4 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{3}x - 9y = -18 \\ -\cancel{3}x - 5y = 4 \\ \hline -14y = -14 \\ \frac{-14y}{-14} = \frac{-14}{-14} \\ y = 1 \end{array}$$

6(b) Cramer's Rule

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 17 & 2 \\ -1 & 25 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{2 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 6 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{2(16 - 4)}$$

Calculator

$$\frac{\det(\begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix})}{\det(\begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix})}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$