Section 3-6

Solving systems with **Matrices**

Goal: to use Matrices to solve a system of

Systems of equations can be solved using an array of numbers called a matrix.

-write the system without the variables.

A *matrix* is a rectangular array of numbers inside of brackets. The dimensions of the matrix are the number of rows by the number of columns.

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Each number in the matrix is called a matrix element. These are denoted by their position. 6 is in the position a_{32} because it is in the third row and the second column.

What is matrix element a_{13} ?

Representing a system.

$$x + 2y = -3$$

 $3x - y = 5$
 $\begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ 1 & 2 & | & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

The coefficients become the matrix elements.

A vertical line replaces the =

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Represent as a matrix:

$$3x + y - z = 10$$

$$0x^{2y} + 2z = -5$$

$$0x^{2y} + 3z - 6x + 4$$

$$3 - 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$0 - 2 = 0$$

$$3 - 1 = 0$$

$$4$$

What system of linear equations is represented?

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Hwk: pg. 179 - 181 #8 - 11 all, 12 - 22 evens, 48 - 51 all, 56 - 58 all Section 3-6 continued Solving Systems using Matrix Operations

Goal: to solve for unknowns in a system using matrix operations

Solving systems:

-uses row operations

-goal is to get to identity matrix

Sol: x = a y = bSol: x = a y = bz = c

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- -Switch any two rows
- multiply any row by a constant
- add one row to another

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & | & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & ? \\ 6 & 1 & | & ? \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_1 \leftrightarrow C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \frac{1}{4}C_2 \rightarrow C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3C_1 + C_2 \rightarrow C_2 \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & | & 20 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & | & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = 1$$

$$Y = S$$

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Solve:
$$\begin{bmatrix}
2 - 2 & 20 \\
-6 & 3 & -30
\end{bmatrix}$$

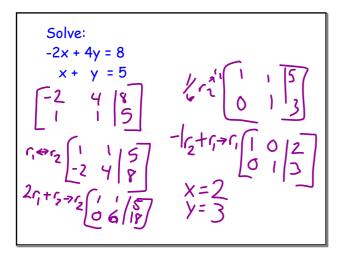
$$\frac{1}{3}x_{1} \xrightarrow{7} x_{2} \xrightarrow{1} x_{3} \xrightarrow{1} x_{4} \xrightarrow{1} x_{5} \xrightarrow{1} x_{5$$

#25. Solve:

$$p - 3q = -1$$

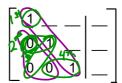
 $-5p + 16q = 5$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & | & -1 \\ -5 & 16 & | & 5 \end{vmatrix}$
 $5r_1 + r_2 \Rightarrow r_2$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

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In a 3x3 matrix, we will try to get into row echelon form.



#32 from your homework

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

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Hwk: pg 179 - 180 # 24-32 evens, 33, 38 (use any method), 39, 42, 44 Quiz 3.4-3.6 tomorrow

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