

### 7.3 Solve Systems of Equations Using Matrices

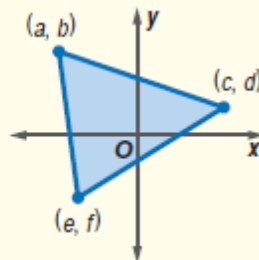
Target 8F: Find the inverse of a matrix, if it exists, and use it to solve systems of linear equations (using technology for matrices of dimension  $3 \times 3$  or greater).

Review of Prior Concepts

The area of a triangle having vertices at  $(a, b)$ ,  $(c, d)$ , and  $(e, f)$  is  $\frac{1}{2}|A|$ , where

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 1 \\ c & d & 1 \\ e & f & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

← absolute value  
← determinant



Find the area of a triangle whose vertices are:  $(-2, 1)$ ,  $(3, 7)$  and  $(8, 0)$ .

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 1 \\ 8 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \boxed{32.5}$$

#### More Practice

Area of a Triangle given Vertices

<http://www.mathplanet.com/education/algebra-2/matrices/determinants>

<http://www.purplemath.com/modules/detprobs.htm>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bkJX3q7wvJc>



#### SAT Connection

##### Heart of Algebra

6. Algebraically solve systems of two linear equations in two variables

Example:

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= -9 \\ x + 2y &= -25 \end{aligned}$$

According to the system of equations above, what is the value of  $x$ ?

By substitution,

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= -9 \\ y &= -9 - x \\ x + 2y &= -25 \\ x + 2(-9 - x) &= -25 \\ x - 18 - 2x &= -25 \\ -x - 18 &= -25 \\ -x &= -7 \\ x &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

By linear combination,

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= -9 \quad (-2) \rightarrow -2x - 2y = 18 \\ x + 2y &= -25 \rightarrow x + 2y = -25 \\ \hline -x &= -7 \\ x &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

7 | | | |

- / ○ ○
- . ○ ○ ○ ○
- 0 ○ ○ ○ ○
- 1 ○ ○ ○ ○
- 2 ○ ○ ○ ○
- 3 ○ ○ ○ ○
- 4 ○ ○ ○ ○
- 5 ○ ○ ○ ○
- 6 ○ ○ ○ ○
- 7 ● ○ ○ ○
- 8 ○ ○ ○ ○
- 9 ○ ○ ○ ○

**NOTE:** You may start your answers in any column, space permitting. Columns you don't need to use should be left blank.

Solution

## Solving System of Equations Using Inverse Matrices

If  $AX = B$ , where  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $X$  are matrices, then

get  $X$  matrix by itself...



$$AX = B$$

$$(A^{-1})AX = A^{-1}B$$

$I$ , identity matrix

$$X = A^{-1}B$$

(if  $A^{-1}$  exists)

Examples:

1. Solve the system of equations: 
$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 0 \\ -x + y = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cancel{\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}} \cancel{\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3(1) - (-2)(-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1(0) + 2(5) \\ 1(0) + 3(5) \end{bmatrix}$$

Remember  $(2 \times 2)(2 \times 1)$   
 $2 \times 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x = 10$   
 $y = 15$  or  $(10, 15)$

2. Solve the system of equations: 
$$\begin{cases} x - y + 2z = -3 \\ 2x + y - z = 0 \\ -x + 2y - 3z = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x = -2, y = 7, z = 3$  or  $(-2, 7, 3)$

3. Find  $x$  and  $y$  if  $BX = A$ , where  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{2(-2) - 5(1)} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{-9} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} -2(-3) + -5(1) \\ -1(-3) + 2(1) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{9} \\ -\frac{5}{9} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$x = -\frac{1}{9}, y = -\frac{5}{9}$  or  $\left(-\frac{1}{9}, -\frac{5}{9}\right)$

### More Practice

#### Solving Systems Using Inverse Matrices

<http://www.mathplanet.com/education/algebra-2/matrices/using-matrices-when-solving-system-of-equations>

<http://math.uww.edu/~mcfarlat/matrix.htm>

<https://www.mathsisfun.com/algebra/systems-linear-equations-matrices.html>

<https://youtu.be/Re1F4d24Fxc>

[https://youtu.be/0\\_DYEFtlCiM](https://youtu.be/0_DYEFtlCiM)

### Homework Assignment

p.602 #25,49,51,53,55,67,69 (answer all questions using inverse Matrices methods)

### SAT Connection

#### Solution

**The correct answer is 7.** Subtracting the left and right sides of  $x + y = -9$  from the corresponding sides of  $x + 2y = -25$  gives  $(x + 2y) - (x + y) = -25 - (-9)$ , which is equivalent to  $y = -16$ . Substituting  $-16$  for  $y$  in  $x + y = -9$  gives  $x + (-16) = -9$ , which is equivalent to  $x = -9 - (-16) = 7$ .