76. **Theater Revenues** A movie theater charges \$8.00 for adults, \$4.50 for children, and \$6.00 for senior citizens. One day the theater sold 405 tickets and collected \$2320 in receipts. There were twice as many children's tickets sold as adult tickets. How many adults, children, and senior citizens went to the theater that day?

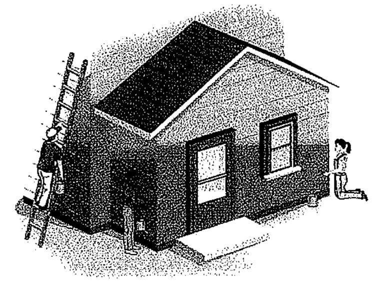
77. **Nutrition** A dietitian wishes a patient to have a meal that has 66 grams of protein, 94.5 grams of carbohydrates, and 910 milligrams of calcium. The hospital food service tells the dietitian that the dinner for today is chicken, corn, and 2% milk. Each serving of chicken has 30 grams of protein, 35 grams of carbohydrates, and 200 milligrams of calcium. Each serving of corn has 3 grams of protein, 16 grams of carbohydrates, and 10 milligrams of calcium. Each glass of 2% milk has 9 grams of protein, 13 grams of carbohydrates, and 300 milligrams of calcium. How many servings of each food should the dietitian provide for the patient?

78. **Investments** Kelly has \$20,000 to invest. As her financial planner, you recommend that she diversify into three investments: Treasury bills that yield 5% simple interest, Treasury bonds that yield 7% simple interest, and corporate bonds that yield 10% simple interest. Kelly wishes to earn \$1390 per year in income. Also, Kelly wants her investment in Treasury bills to be \$3000 more than her investment in corporate bonds. How much money should Kelly place in each investment?

79. **Prices of Fast Food** One group of customers bought 8 deluxe hamburgers, 6 orders of large fries, and 6 large colas for \$26.10. A second group ordered 10 deluxe hamburgers, 6 large fries, and 8 large colas and paid \$31.60. Is there sufficient information to determine the price of each food item? If not, construct a table showing the various possibilities. Assume that the hamburgers cost between \$1.75 and \$2.25, the fries between \$0.75 and \$1.00, and the colas between \$0.60 and \$0.90.

80. **Prices of Fast Food** Use the information given in Problem 79. Suppose that a third group purchased 3 deluxe hamburgers, 2 large fries, and 4 large colas for \$10.95. Now is there sufficient information to determine the price of each food item? If so, determine each price.

81. **Painting a House** Three painters, Beth, Bill, and Edie, working together, can paint the exterior of a home in 10 hours. Bill and Edie together have painted a similar house in 15 hours. One day, all three worked on this same kind of house for 4 hours, after which Edie left. Beth and Bill required 8 more hours to finish. Assuming no gain or loss in efficiency, how long should it take each person to complete such a job alone?



Discussion and Writing

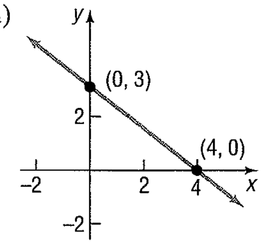
82. Make up a system of three linear equations containing three variables that has:
    (a) No solution
    (b) Exactly one solution
    (c) Infinitely many solutions
    Give the three systems to a friend to solve and critique.

83. Write a brief paragraph outlining your strategy for solving a system of two linear equations containing two variables.

84. Do you prefer the method of substitution or the method of elimination for solving a system of two linear equations containing two variables? Give reasons.

'Are You Prepared?' Answers

1. $\{1\}$ **2.** (a)



(b) $-\frac{3}{4}$

12.2 Systems of Linear Equations: Matrices

OBJECTIVES
1 Write the Augmented Matrix of a System of Linear Equations (p. 851)
2 Write the System of Equations from the Augmented Matrix (p. 852)
3 Perform Row Operations on a Matrix (p. 853)
4 Solve a System of Linear Equations Using Matrices (p. 854)

The systematic approach of the method of elimination for solving a system of linear equations provides another method of solution that involves a simplified notation.

Consider the following system of linear equations:

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y = 14 \\ 3x - 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

If we choose not to write the symbols used for the variables, we can represent this system as

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 4 & 14 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

where it is understood that the first column represents the coefficients of the variable x, the second column the coefficients of y, and the third column the constants on the right side of the equal signs. The vertical line serves as a reminder of the equal signs. The large square brackets are used to denote a *matrix* in algebra.

DEFINITION A **matrix** is defined as a rectangular array of numbers,

$$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{Row 1} \\ \text{Row 2} \\ \vdots \\ \text{Row } i \\ \vdots \\ \text{Row } m \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Column 1} & \text{Column 2} & & \text{Column } j & & \text{Column } n \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mj} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \qquad (1)$$

Each number a_{ij} of the matrix has two indexes: the **row index** i and the **column index** j. The matrix shown in display (1) has m rows and n columns. The numbers a_{ij} are usually referred to as the **entries** of the matrix. For example, a_{23} refers to the entry in the second row, third column.

1 Write the Augmented Matrix of a System of Linear Equations

Now we will use matrix notation to represent a system of linear equations. The matrix used to represent a system of linear equations is called an **augmented matrix.** In writing the augmented matrix of a system, the variables of each equation must be on the left side of the equal sign and the constants on the right side. A variable that does not appear in an equation has a coefficient of 0.

EXAMPLE 1 Writing the Augmented Matrix of a System of Linear Equations

Write the augmented matrix of each system of equations.

(a) $\begin{cases} 3x - 4y = -6 & (1) \\ 2x - 3y = -5 & (2) \end{cases}$ (b) $\begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 0 & (1) \\ x + z - 1 = 0 & (2) \\ x + 2y - 8 = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$

Solution (a) The augmented matrix is

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -4 & -6 \\ 2 & -3 & -5 \end{array}\right]$$

(b) Care must be taken that the system be written so that the coefficients of all variables are present (if any variable is missing, its coefficient is 0). Also, all constants must be to the right of the equal sign. We need to rearrange the given system as follows:

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 0 & (1) \\ x + z - 1 = 0 & (2) \\ x + 2y - 8 = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 0 & (1) \\ x + 0 \cdot y + z = 1 & (2) \\ x + 2y + 0 \cdot z = 8 & (3) \end{cases}$$

The augmented matrix is

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 8 \end{array}\right]$$

If we do not include the constants to the right of the equal sign, that is, to the right of the vertical bar in the augmented matrix of a system of equations, the resulting matrix is called the **coefficient matrix** of the system. For the systems discussed in Example 1, the coefficient matrices are

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now Work PROBLEM 7

2 Write the System of Equations from the Augmented Matrix

EXAMPLE 2 Writing the System of Linear Equations from the Augmented Matrix

Write the system of linear equations corresponding to each augmented matrix.

(a) $\left[\begin{array}{rr|r} 5 & 2 & 13 \\ -3 & 1 & -10 \end{array}\right]$ (b) $\left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 3 & -1 & -1 & 7 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

Solution (a) The matrix has two rows and so represents a system of two equations. The two columns to the left of the vertical bar indicate that the system has two variables. If x and y are used to denote these variables, the system of equations is

$$\begin{cases} 5x + 2y = 13 & (1) \\ -3x + y = -10 & (2) \end{cases}$$

(b) Since the augmented matrix has three rows, it represents a system of three equations. Since there are three columns to the left of the vertical bar, the system contains three variables. If x, y, and z are the three variables, the system of equations is

$$\begin{cases} 3x - y - z = 7 & (1) \\ 2x + 2z = 8 & (2) \\ y + z = 0 & (3) \end{cases}$$

3 Perform Row Operations on a Matrix

Row operations on a matrix are used to solve systems of equations when the system is written as an augmented matrix. There are three basic row operations.

Row Operations

1. Interchange any two rows.
2. Replace a row by a nonzero multiple of that row.
3. Replace a row by the sum of that row and a constant nonzero multiple of some other row.

These three row operations correspond to the three rules given earlier for obtaining an equivalent system of equations. When a row operation is performed on a matrix, the resulting matrix represents a system of equations equivalent to the system represented by the original matrix.

For example, consider the augmented matrix

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \end{array}\right]$$

Suppose that we want to apply a row operation to this matrix that results in a matrix whose entry in row 2, column 1 is a 0. The row operation to use is

Multiply each entry in row 1 by -4 and add the result to the corresponding entries in row 2. **(2)**

If we use R_2 to represent the new entries in row 2 and we use r_1 and r_2 to represent the original entries in rows 1 and 2, respectively, we can represent the row operation in statement (2) by

$$R_2 = -4r_1 + r_2$$

Then

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_2 = -4r_1 + r_2}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -4(1)+4 & -4(2)+(-1) & -4(3)+2 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -9 & -10 \end{array}\right]$$

As desired, we now have the entry 0 in row 2, column 1.

EXAMPLE 3 Applying a Row Operation to an Augmented Matrix

Apply the row operation $R_2 = -3r_1 + r_2$ to the augmented matrix

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 9 \end{array}\right]$$

Solution The row operation $R_2 = -3r_1 + r_2$ tells us that the entries in row 2 are to be replaced by the entries obtained after multiplying each entry in row 1 by -3 and adding the result to the corresponding entries in row 2.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 9 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_2 = -3r_1 + r_2}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -3(1)+3 & (-3)(-2)+(-5) & -3(2)+9 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right]$$

Now Work PROBLEM 17

EXAMPLE 4 **Finding a Particular Row Operation**

Find a row operation that will result in the augmented matrix

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right]$$

having a 0 in row 1, column 2.

Solution We want a 0 in row 1, column 2. This result can be accomplished by multiplying row 2 by 2 and adding the result to row 1. That is, we apply the row operation $R_1 = 2r_2 + r_1$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_1 = 2r_2 + r_1}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2(0)+1 & 2(1)+(-2) & 2(3)+2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right]$$

A word about the notation that we have introduced. A row operation such as $R_1 = 2r_2 + r_1$ changes the entries in row 1. Note also that for this type of row operation we change the entries in a given row by multiplying the entries in some other row by an appropriate nonzero number and adding the results to the original entries of the row to be changed.

4 Solve a System of Linear Equations Using Matrices

To solve a system of linear equations using matrices, we use row operations on the augmented matrix of the system to obtain a matrix that is in *row echelon form*.

DEFINITION

A matrix is in **row echelon form** when the following conditions are met:

1. The entry in row 1, column 1 is a 1, and only 0's appear below it.
2. The first nonzero entry in each row after the first row is a 1, only 0's appear below it, and the 1 appears to the right of the first nonzero entry in any row above.
3. Any rows that contain all 0's to the left of the vertical bar appear at the bottom.

For example, for a system of three equations containing three variables with a unique solution, the augmented matrix is in row echelon form if it is of the form

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & a & b & d \\ 0 & 1 & c & e \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & f \end{array}\right]$$

where a, b, c, d, e, and f are real numbers. The last row of this augmented matrix states that $z = f$. We can then determine the value of y using back-substitution with $z = f$, since row 2 represents the equation $y + cz = e$. Finally, x is determined using back-substitution again.

Two advantages of solving a system of equations by writing the augmented matrix in row echelon form are the following:

1. The process is algorithmic; that is, it consists of repetitive steps that can be programmed on a computer.
2. The process works on any system of linear equations, no matter how many equations or variables are present.

The next example shows how to write a matrix in row echelon form.

EXAMPLE 5 **Solving a System of Linear Equations Using Matrices (Row Echelon Form)**

Solve: $\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \phantom{{}+z} = 6 & (1) \\ x + y + z = 1 & (2) \\ 3x + 4y - z = 13 & (3) \end{cases}$

Solution First, we write the augmented matrix that represents this system.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 & 13 \end{array}\right]$$

The first step requires getting the entry 1 in row 1, column 1. An interchange of rows 1 and 2 is the easiest way to do this. [Note that this is equivalent to interchanging equations (1) and (2) of the system.]

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 & 13 \end{array}\right]$$

Next, we want a 0 in row 2, column 1 and a 0 in row 3, column 1. We use the row operations $R_2 = -2r_1 + r_2$ and $R_3 = -3r_1 + r_3$ to accomplish this. Notice that row 1 is unchanged using these row operations. Also, do you see that performing these row operations simultaneously is the same as doing one followed by the other?

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 & 13 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 10 \end{array}\right]$$

$R_2 = -2r_1 + r_2$
$R_3 = -3r_1 + r_3$

Now we want the entry 1 in row 2, column 2. Interchanging rows 2 and 3 will accomplish this.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 10 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 \end{array}\right]$$

Finally, we want a 1 in row 3, column 3. To obtain it, we use the row operation $R_3 = -\frac{1}{2}r_3$. The result is

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array}\right]$$

$R_3 = -\frac{1}{2}r_3$

This matrix is the row echelon form of the augmented matrix. The third row of this matrix represents the equation $z = -2$. Using $z = -2$, we back-substitute into the equation $y - 4z = 10$ (from the second row) and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} y - 4z &= 10 \\ y - 4(-2) &= 10 \quad z = -2 \\ y &= 2 \quad \text{Solve for } y. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we back-substitute $y = 2$ and $z = -2$ into the equation $x + y + z = 1$ (from the first row) and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 1 \\ x + 2 + (-2) &= 1 \quad y = 2, z = -2 \\ x &= 1 \quad \text{Solve for } x. \end{aligned}$$

The solution of the system is $x = 1, y = 2, z = -2$ or, using ordered triplets, $(1, 2, -2)$.

The steps that we used to solve the system of linear equations in Example 5 can be summarized as follows:

Matrix Method for Solving a System of Linear Equations (Row Echelon Form)

Step 1: Write the augmented matrix that represents the system.

Step 2: Perform row operations that place the entry 1 in row 1, column 1.

Step 3: Perform row operations that leave the entry 1 in row 1, column 1 unchanged, while causing 0's to appear below it in column 1.

Step 4: Perform row operations that place the entry 1 in row 2, column 2, but leave the entries in columns to the left unchanged. If it is impossible to place a 1 in row 2, column 2, proceed to place a 1 in row 2, column 3. Once a 1 is in place, perform row operations to place 0's below it. [Place any rows that contain only 0's on the left side of the vertical bar, at the bottom of the matrix.]

Step 5: Now repeat Step 4, placing a 1 in the next row, but one column to the right. Continue until the bottom row or the vertical bar is reached.

Step 6: The matrix that results is the row echelon form of the augmented matrix. Analyze the system of equations corresponding to it to solve the original system.

In Words

To obtain an augmented matrix in row echelon form:

- Add rows, exchange rows, or multiply the row by a nonzero constant
- Work from top to bottom and left to right
- Get 1's in the main diagonal with 0's below the 1's.

In the next example, we solve a system of linear equations using these steps.

EXAMPLE 6

Solving a System of Linear Equations Using Matrices (Row Echelon Form)

Solve: $\begin{cases} x - y + z = 8 & (1) \\ 2x + 3y - z = -2 & (2) \\ 3x - 2y - 9z = 9 & (3) \end{cases}$

Solution

Step 1: The augmented matrix of the system is

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & -9 & 9 \end{array}\right]$$

Step 2: Because the entry 1 is already present in row 1, column 1, we can go to step 3.

Step 3: Perform the row operations $R_2 = -2r_1 + r_2$ and $R_3 = -3r_1 + r_3$. Each of these leaves the entry 1 in row 1, column 1 unchanged, while causing 0's to appear under it.

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & -9 & 9 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & -18 \\ 0 & 1 & -12 & -15 \end{array}\right]$$

$R_2 = -2r_1 + r_2$
$R_3 = -3r_1 + r_3$

In Words

Notice we use multiples of the entry in row 1, column 1 to obtain 0's in the entries below the 1.

STEP 4: The easiest way to obtain the entry 1 in row 2, column 2 without altering column 1 is to interchange rows 2 and 3. (Another way would be to multiply row 2 by $\frac{1}{5}$, but this introduces fractions).

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -12 & -15 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & -18 \end{array}\right]$$

To get a 0 under the 1 in row 2, column 2, perform the row operation $R_3 = -5r_2 + r_3$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -12 & -15 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & -18 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_3 = -5r_2 + r_3}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -12 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 57 & 57 \end{array}\right]$$

STEP 5: Continuing, we obtain a 1 in row 3, column 3 by using $R_3 = \frac{1}{57}r_3$.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -12 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 57 & 57 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_3 = \frac{1}{57}r_3}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -12 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

STEP 6: The matrix on the right is the row echelon form of the augmented matrix. The system of equations represented by the matrix in row echelon form is

$$\begin{cases} x - y + z = 8 & (1) \\ y - 12z = -15 & (2) \\ z = 1 & (3) \end{cases}$$

Using $z = 1$, we back-substitute to get

$$\begin{cases} x - y + 1 = 8 & (1) \\ y - 12(1) = -15 & (2) \end{cases} \underset{\text{Simplify.}}{\longrightarrow} \begin{cases} x - y = 7 & (1) \\ y = -3 & (2) \end{cases}$$

We get $y = -3$, and back-substituting into $x - y = 7$, we find that $x = 4$. The solution of the system is $x = 4$, $y = -3$, $z = 1$ or, using ordered triplets, $(4, -3, 1)$.

Sometimes it is advantageous to write a matrix in **reduced row echelon form.** In this form, row operations are used to obtain entries that are 0 above (as well as below) the leading 1 in a row. For example, the row echelon form obtained in the solution to Example 6 is

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -12 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

To write this matrix in reduced row echelon form, we proceed as follows:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -12 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_1 = r_2 + r_1}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -11 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -12 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right] \underset{\substack{R_1 = 11r_3 + r_1 \\ R_2 = 12r_3 + r_2}}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

The matrix is now written in reduced row echelon form. The advantage of writing the matrix in this form is that the solution to the system, $x = 4$, $y = -3$, $z = 1$, is readily found, without the need to back-substitute. Another advantage will be seen in Section 12.4, where the inverse of a matrix is discussed. The methodology used to write a matrix in reduced row echelon form is called **Gauss–Jordan elimination.**

Now Work PROBLEMS 37 AND 47

The matrix method for solving a system of linear equations also identifies systems that have infinitely many solutions and systems that are inconsistent. Let's see how.

EXAMPLE 7 Solving a Dependent System of Linear Equations Using Matrices

Solve: $\begin{cases} 6x - y - z = 4 & (1) \\ -12x + 2y + 2z = -8 & (2) \\ 5x + y - z = 3 & (3) \end{cases}$

Solution We start with the augmented matrix of the system and proceed to obtain a 1 in row 1, column 1 with 0's below.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 6 & -1 & -1 & 4 \\ -12 & 2 & 2 & -8 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_1 = -1r_3 + r_1}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -12 & 2 & 2 & -8 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{array}\right] \underset{\substack{R_2 = 12r_1 + r_2 \\ R_3 = -5r_1 + r_3}}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -22 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 11 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right]$$

Obtaining a 1 in row 2, column 2 without altering column 1 can be accomplished by $R_2 = -\frac{1}{22}r_2$ or by $R_3 = \frac{1}{11}r_3$ and interchanging rows 2 and 3 or by $R_2 = \frac{23}{11}r_3 + r_2$. We shall use the first of these.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -22 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 11 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_2 = -\frac{1}{22}r_2}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{11} & -\frac{2}{11} \\ 0 & 11 & -1 & -2 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_3 = -11r_2 + r_3}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{11} & -\frac{2}{11} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

This matrix is in row echelon form. Because the bottom row consists entirely of 0's, the system actually consists of only two equations.

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y = 1 & (1) \\ y - \frac{1}{11}z = -\frac{2}{11} & (2) \end{cases}$$

To make it easier to write down some of the solutions, we express both x and y in terms of z.

From the second equation, $y = \frac{1}{11}z - \frac{2}{11}$. Now back-substitute this solution for y into the first equation to get

$$x = 2y + 1 = 2\left(\frac{1}{11}z - \frac{2}{11}\right) + 1 = \frac{2}{11}z + \frac{7}{11}$$

The original system is equivalent to the system

$$\begin{cases} x = \dfrac{2}{11}z + \dfrac{7}{11} & (1) \\ y = \dfrac{1}{11}z - \dfrac{2}{11} & (2) \end{cases}$$

where z can be any real number.

Let's look at the situation. The original system of three equations is equivalent to a system containing two equations. This means that any values of x, y, z that satisfy both

$$x = \frac{2}{11}z + \frac{7}{11} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{1}{11}z - \frac{2}{11}$$

will be solutions. For example, $z = 0, x = \frac{7}{11}, y = -\frac{2}{11}$; $z = 1, x = \frac{9}{11}, y = -\frac{1}{11}$; and $z = -1, x = \frac{5}{11}, y = -\frac{3}{11}$ are some of the solutions of the original system. There are, in fact, infinitely many values of x, y, and z for which the two equations are satisfied. That is, the original system has infinitely many solutions. We will write the solution of the original system as

$$\begin{cases} x = \dfrac{2}{11}z + \dfrac{7}{11} \\ y = \dfrac{1}{11}z - \dfrac{2}{11} \end{cases}$$

where z can be any real number, or, using ordered triplets, as

$$\left\{(x, y, z) \,\middle|\, x = \frac{2}{11}z + \frac{7}{11}, y = \frac{1}{11}z - \frac{2}{11}, z \text{ any real number}\right\}.$$

We can also find the solution by writing the augmented matrix in reduced row echelon form. Starting with the row echelon form, we have

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{11} & -\frac{2}{11} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_1 = 2r_2 + r_1}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{11} & \frac{7}{11} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{11} & -\frac{2}{11} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

The matrix on the right is in reduced row echelon form. The corresponding system of equations is

$$\begin{cases} x - \dfrac{2}{11}z = \dfrac{7}{11} & (1) \\ y - \dfrac{1}{11}z = -\dfrac{2}{11} & (2) \end{cases}$$

or, equivalently,

$$\begin{cases} x = \dfrac{2}{11}z + \dfrac{7}{11} & (1) \\ y = \dfrac{1}{11}z - \dfrac{2}{11} & (2) \end{cases}$$

where z can be any real number.

Now Work PROBLEM 53

EXAMPLE 8 Solving an Inconsistent System of Linear Equations Using Matrices

Solve: $\begin{cases} x + y + z = 6 \\ 2x - y - z = 3 \\ x + 2y + 2z = 0 \end{cases}$

Solution We proceed as follows, beginning with the augmented matrix.

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -6 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & -9 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -27 \end{array}\right]$$

$R_2 = -2r_1 + r_2$, $R_3 = -1r_1 + r_3$; Interchange rows 2 and 3.; $R_3 = 3r_2 + r_3$

This matrix is in row echelon form. The bottom row is equivalent to the equation

$$0x + 0y + 0z = -27$$

which has no solution. The original system is inconsistent.

Now Work PROBLEM 27

The matrix method is especially effective for systems of equations for which the number of equations and the number of variables are unequal. Here, too, such a system is either inconsistent or consistent. If it is consistent, it will have either exactly one solution or infinitely many solutions.

Let's look at a system of four equations containing three variables.

EXAMPLE 9 Solving a System of Linear Equations Using Matrices

Solve: $\begin{cases} x - 2y + z = 0 & (1) \\ 2x + 2y - 3z = -3 & (2) \\ y - z = -1 & (3) \\ -x + 4y + 2z = 13 & (4) \end{cases}$

Solution We proceed as follows, beginning with the augmented matrix.

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 & 13 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 13 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 6 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 13 \end{array}\right]$$

$R_2 = -2r_1 + r_2$, $R_4 = r_1 + r_4$; Interchange rows 2 and 3.

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 15 \end{array}\right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$R_3 = -6r_2 + r_3$, $R_4 = -2r_2 + r_4$; $R_4 = -5r_3 + r_4$

We could stop here, since the matrix is in row echelon form, and back-substitute $z = 3$ to find x and y. Or we can continue to obtain the reduced row echelon form.

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_1 = 2r_2 + r_1}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right] \underset{\substack{R_1 = r_3 + r_1 \\ R_2 = r_3 + r_2}}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

The matrix is now in reduced row echelon form, and we can see that the solution is $x = 1$, $y = 2$, $z = 3$, or using ordered triplets, $(1, 2, 3)$.

Now Work PROBLEM 69

EXAMPLE 10 **Penalties in the 2006 Fifa World Cup**

Italy and France combined for a total of 46 penalties during the 2006 Fifa World Cup. The penalties were a combination of fouls, yellow cards (cautions), and red cards (expulsions). There was one less red card than half the number of yellow cards and one more foul than 8 times the total number of cards. How many of each type of penalty were there during the match?

Source: *fifaworldcup.com*

Solution Let f, y, and r represent the number of fouls, yellow cards, and red cards, respectively. There was a total of 46 penalties, which is found by adding the number of fouls, yellow cards, and red cards. The first equation is $f + y + r = 46$. There was one less red card than half the number of yellow cards, so, the number of red cards equals $\frac{1}{2}$ the number of yellow cards, minus 1. This statement leads to the second equation: $r = \frac{1}{2}y - 1$. We also know that there was one more foul than 8 times the total number of cards, so, the number of fouls equals 1 plus the product of 8 and the sum of the number of yellow cards and the number of red cards. This statement gives the third equation: $f = 1 + 8(y + r)$.

Putting each equation in standard form, we have the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} f + y + r = 46 & (1) \\ -\frac{1}{2}y + r = -1 & (2) \\ f - 8y - 8r = 1 & (3) \end{cases}$$

We begin with the augmented matrix and proceed as follows:

$$\left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 1 & 1 & 46 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -8 & -8 & 1 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_3 = -r_1 + r_3}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 1 & 1 & 46 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 & -45 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_2 = -2r_2}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 1 & 1 & 46 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 & -45 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\underset{R_3 = 9r_2 + r_3}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 1 & 1 & 46 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 & -27 \end{array}\right] \underset{R_3 = -\frac{1}{27}r_3}{\rightarrow} \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 1 & 1 & 46 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

The matrix is now in echelon form. The final matrix represents the system

$$\begin{cases} f + y + r = 46 & (1) \\ y - 2r = 2 & (2) \\ r = 1 & (3) \end{cases}$$

From equation (3), we determine that 1 red card was given. Back-substitute $r = 1$ into equation (2) to find that $y = 4$, so 4 yellow cards were given. Back-substitute these values into equation (1) and to find that $f = 41$, so 41 fouls were called.

COMMENT Most graphing utilities have the capability to put an augmented matrix into row echelon form (ref) and also reduced row echelon form (rref). See the Appendix, Section 7, for a discussion.

12.2 Assess Your Understanding

Concepts and Vocabulary

1. An m by n rectangular array of numbers is called a(n) _____.

2. The matrix used to represent a system of linear equations is called a(n) _____ matrix.

3. ***True or False*** The augmented matrix of a system of two equations containing three variables has two rows and four columns.

4. ***True or False*** The matrix $\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$ is in row echelon form.

Skill Building

In Problems 5–16, write the augmented matrix of the given system of equations.

5. $\begin{cases} x - 5y = 5 \\ 4x + 3y = 6 \end{cases}$

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

7. $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y - 6 = 0 \\ 4x - 6y + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$

8. $\begin{cases} 9x - y = 0 \\ 3x - y - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$

9. $\begin{cases} 0.01x - 0.03y = 0.06 \\ 0.13x + 0.10y = 0.20 \end{cases}$

10. $\begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{3}{2}y = \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{3}y = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$

11. $\begin{cases} x - y + z = 10 \\ 3x + 3y = 5 \\ x + y + 2z = 2 \end{cases}$

12. $\begin{cases} 5x - y - z = 0 \\ x + y = 5 \\ 2x - 3z = 2 \end{cases}$

13. $\begin{cases} x + y - z = 2 \\ 3x - 2y = 2 \\ 5x + 3y - z = 1 \end{cases}$

14. $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y - 4z = 0 \\ x - 5z + 2 = 0 \\ x + 2y - 3z = -2 \end{cases}$

15. $\begin{cases} x - y - z = 10 \\ 2x + y + 2z = -1 \\ -3x + 4y = 5 \\ 4x - 5y + z = 0 \end{cases}$

16. $\begin{cases} x - y + 2z - w = 5 \\ x + 3y - 4z + 2w = 2 \\ 3x - y - 5z - w = -1 \end{cases}$

In Problems 17–24, write the system of equations corresponding to each augmented matrix. Then perform each row operation on the given augmented matrix.

17. $\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & 5 \end{array}\right]$ $R_2 = -2r_1 + r_2$

18. $\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 \end{array}\right]$ $R_2 = -2r_1 + r_2$

19. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 & 6 & 6 \\ -5 & 3 & 4 & 6 \end{array}\right]$ (a) $R_2 = -3r_1 + r_2$ (b) $R_3 = 5r_1 + r_3$

20. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 3 & -5 \\ -4 & -5 & -3 & -5 \\ -3 & -2 & 4 & 6 \end{array}\right]$ (a) $R_2 = 4r_1 + r_2$ (b) $R_3 = 3r_1 + r_3$

21. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & -6 \\ 2 & -5 & 3 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 4 & 6 \end{array}\right]$ (a) $R_2 = -2r_1 + r_2$ (b) $R_3 = 3r_1 + r_3$

22. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & -4 & -6 \\ 6 & -5 & 6 & -6 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 & 6 \end{array}\right]$ (a) $R_2 = -6r_1 + r_2$ (b) $R_3 = r_1 + r_3$

23. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 5 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & 6 & -2 \\ -4 & 1 & 4 & 6 \end{array}\right]$ (a) $R_1 = -2r_2 + r_1$ (b) $R_1 = r_3 + r_1$

24. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 & 6 \\ -3 & -6 & 4 & 6 \end{array}\right]$ (a) $R_1 = -r_2 + r_1$ (b) $R_1 = r_3 + r_1$

In Problems 25–36, the reduced row echelon form of a system of linear equations is given. Write the system of equations corresponding to the given matrix. Use x, y; or x, y, z; or x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 as variables. Determine whether the system is consistent or inconsistent. If it is consistent, give the solution.

25. $\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array}\right]$

26. $\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

27. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array}\right]$

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

29. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

30. $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

31. $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}\right]$

32. $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

33. $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

34. $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}\right]$

35. $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

36. $\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right]$

In Problems 37–72, solve each system of equations using matrices (row operations). If the system has no solution, say that it is inconsistent.

37. $\begin{cases} x + y = 8 \\ x - y = 4 \end{cases}$

38. $\begin{cases} x + 2y = 5 \\ x + y = 3 \end{cases}$

39. $\begin{cases} 2x - 4y = -2 \\ 3x + 2y = 3 \end{cases}$

40. $\begin{cases} 3x + 3y = 3 \\ 4x + 2y = \frac{8}{3} \end{cases}$

41. $\begin{cases} x + 2y = 4 \\ 2x + 4y = 8 \end{cases}$

42. $\begin{cases} 3x - y = 7 \\ 9x - 3y = 21 \end{cases}$

43. $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 6 \\ x - y = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

44. $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x + y = -2 \\ x - 2y = 8 \end{cases}$

45. $\begin{cases} 3x - 5y = 3 \\ 15x + 5y = 21 \end{cases}$

46. $\begin{cases} 2x - y = -1 \\ x + \frac{1}{2}y = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$

47. $\begin{cases} x - y = 6 \\ 2x - 3z = 16 \\ 2y + z = 4 \end{cases}$

48. $\begin{cases} 2x + y = -4 \\ -2y + 4z = 0 \\ 3x - 2z = -11 \end{cases}$

49. $\begin{cases} x - 2y + 3z = 7 \\ 2x + y + z = 4 \\ -3x + 2y - 2z = -10 \end{cases}$

50. $\begin{cases} 2x + y - 3z = 0 \\ -2x + 2y + z = -7 \\ 3x - 4y - 3z = 7 \end{cases}$

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

52. $\begin{cases} 2x - 3y - z = 0 \\ -x + 2y + z = 5 \\ 3x - 4y - z = 1 \end{cases}$

53. $\begin{cases} -x + y + z = -1 \\ -x + 2y - 3z = -4 \\ 3x - 2y - 7z = 0 \end{cases}$

54. $\begin{cases} 2x - 3y - z = 0 \\ 3x + 2y + 2z = 2 \\ x + 5y + 3z = 2 \end{cases}$

55. $\begin{cases} 2x - 2y + 3z = 6 \\ 4x - 3y + 2z = 0 \\ -2x + 3y - 7z = 1 \end{cases}$

56. $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y + 2z = 6 \\ 7x - 3y + 2z = -1 \\ 2x - 3y + 4z = 0 \end{cases}$

57. $\begin{cases} x + y - z = 6 \\ 3x - 2y + z = -5 \\ x + 3y - 2z = 14 \end{cases}$

58. $\begin{cases} x - y + z = -4 \\ 2x - 3y + 4z = -15 \\ 5x + y - 2z = 12 \end{cases}$

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

60. $\begin{cases} x + 4y - 3z = -8 \\ 3x - y + 3z = 12 \\ x + y + 6z = 1 \end{cases}$

61. $\begin{cases} 3x + y - z = \frac{2}{3} \\ 2x - y + z = 1 \\ 4x + 2y = \frac{8}{3} \end{cases}$

62. $\begin{cases} x + y = 1 \\ 2x - y + z = 1 \\ x + 2y + z = \frac{8}{3} \end{cases}$

63. $\begin{cases} x + y + z + w = 4 \\ 2x - y + z = 0 \\ 3x + 2y + z - w = 6 \\ x - 2y - 2z + 2w = -1 \end{cases}$

64. $\begin{cases} x + y + z + w = 4 \\ -x + 2y + z = 0 \\ 2x + 3y + z - w = 6 \\ -2x + y - 2z + 2w = -1 \end{cases}$

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

66. $\begin{cases} x + 2y - z = 3 \\ 2x - y + 2z = 6 \\ x - 3y + 3z = 4 \end{cases}$

67. $\begin{cases} x - y + z = 5 \\ 3x + 2y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$

68. $\begin{cases} 2x + y - z = 4 \\ -x + y + 3z = 1 \end{cases}$

69. $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y - z = 3 \\ x - y - z = 0 \\ -x + y + z = 0 \\ x + y + 3z = 5 \end{cases}$

70. $\begin{cases} x - 3y + z = 1 \\ 2x - y - 4z = 0 \\ x - 3y + 2z = 1 \\ x - 2y = 5 \end{cases}$

71. $\begin{cases} 4x + y + z - w = 4 \\ x - y + 2z + 3w = 3 \end{cases}$

72. $\begin{cases} -4x + y = 5 \\ 2x - y + z - w = 5 \\ z + w = 4 \end{cases}$

Applications and Extensions

73. **Curve Fitting** Find the function $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ whose graph contains the points $(1, 2)$, $(-2, -7)$, and $(2, -3)$.

74. **Curve Fitting** Find the function $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ whose graph contains the points $(1, -1)$, $(3, -1)$, and $(-2, 14)$.

75. **Curve Fitting** Find the function $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ for which $f(-3) = -112$, $f(-1) = -2$, $f(1) = 4$, and $f(2) = 13$.

76. **Curve Fitting** Find the function $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ for which $f(-2) = -10$, $f(-1) = 3$, $f(1) = 5$, and $f(3) = 15$.

77. **Nutrition** A dietitian at Palos Community Hospital wants a patient to have a meal that has 78 grams of protein, 59 grams of carbohydrates, and 75 milligrams of vitamin A. The hospital food service tells the dietitian that the dinner for today is salmon steak, baked eggs, and acorn squash. Each serving of salmon steak has 30 grams of protein, 20 grams of carbohydrates, and 2 milligrams of vitamin A. Each serving of baked eggs contains 15 grams of protein, 2 grams of carbohydrates, and 20 milligrams of vitamin A. Each serving of acorn squash contains 3 grams of protein, 25 grams of carbohydrates, and 32 milligrams of vitamin A. How many servings of each food should the dietitian provide for the patient?

78. **Nutrition** A dietitian at General Hospital wants a patient to have a meal that has 47 grams of protein, 58 grams of carbohydrates, and 630 milligrams of calcium. The hospital food service tells the dietitian that the dinner for today is pork chops, corn on the cob, and 2% milk. Each serving of pork chops has 23 grams of protein, 0 grams of carbohydrates, and 10 milligrams of calcium. Each serving of corn on the cob contains 3 grams of protein, 16 grams of carbohydrates, and 10 milligrams of calcium. Each glass of 2% milk contains 9 grams of protein, 13 grams of carbohydrates, and 300 milligrams of calcium. How many servings of each food should the dietitian provide for the patient?

79. **Financial Planning** Carletta has \$10,000 to invest. As her financial consultant, you recommend that she invest in Treasury bills that yield 6%, Treasury bonds that yield 7%, and corporate bonds that yield 8%. Carletta wants to have an annual income of \$680, and the amount invested in corporate bonds must be half that invested in Treasury bills. Find the amount in each investment.

80. **Landscaping** A landscape company is hired to plant trees in three new subdivisions. The company charges the developer for each tree planted, an hourly rate to plant the trees, and a fixed delivery charge. In one subdivision it took 166 labor hours to plant 250 trees for a cost of \$7520. In a second subdivision it took 124 labor hours to plant 200 trees for a cost of \$5945. In the final subdivision it took 200 labor hours to plant 300 trees for a cost of \$8985. Determine the cost for each tree, the hourly labor charge, and the fixed delivery charge.

Sources: gurney.com; www.bx.org

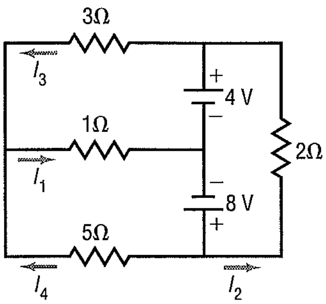
81. **Production** To manufacture an automobile requires painting, drying, and polishing. Epsilon Motor Company produces three types of cars: the Delta, the Beta, and the Sigma. Each Delta requires 10 hours for painting, 3 hours for drying, and 2 hours for polishing. A Beta requires 16 hours for painting, 5 hours for drying, and 3 hours for polishing, and a Sigma requires 8 hours for painting, 2 hours for drying, and 1 hour for polishing. If the company has 240 hours for painting, 69 hours for drying, and 41 hours for polishing per month, how many of each type of car are produced?

82. **Production** A Florida juice company completes the preparation of its products by sterilizing, filling, and labeling bottles. Each case of orange juice requires 9 minutes for sterilizing, 6 minutes for filling, and 1 minute for labeling. Each case of grapefruit juice requires 10 minutes for sterilizing, 4 minutes for filling, and 2 minutes for labeling. Each case of tomato juice requires 12 minutes for sterilizing, 4 minutes for filling, and 1 minute for labeling. If the company runs the sterilizing machine for 398 minutes, the filling machine for 164 minutes, and the labeling machine for 58 minutes, how many cases of each type of juice are prepared?

83. **Electricity: Kirchhoff's Rules** An application of Kirchhoff's Rules to the circuit shown results in the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} -4 + 8 - 2I_2 = 0 \\ 8 = 5I_4 + I_1 \\ 4 = 3I_3 + I_1 \\ I_3 + I_4 = I_1 \end{cases}$$

Find the currents I_1, I_2, I_3, and I_4.

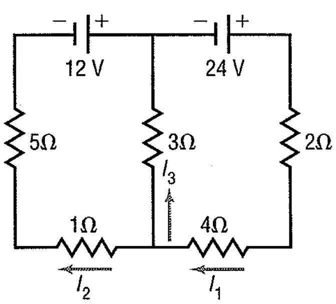


Source: Based on Raymond Serway, *Physics,* 3rd ed. (Philadelphia: Saunders, 1990), Prob. 34, p. 790.

84. **Electricity: Kirchhoff's Rules** An application of Kirchhoff's Rules to the circuit shown results in the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = I_3 + I_2 \\ 24 - 6I_1 - 3I_3 = 0 \\ 12 + 24 - 6I_1 - 6I_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Find the currents I_1, I_2, and I_3.



Source: Ibid., Prob. 38, p. 791.

85. **Financial Planning** Three retired couples each require an additional annual income of $2000 per year. As their financial consultant, you recommend that they invest some money in Treasury bills that yield 7%, some money in corporate bonds that yield 9%, and some money in junk bonds that yield 11%. Prepare a table for each couple showing the various ways that their goals can be achieved:
   (a) If the first couple has $20,000 to invest.
   (b) If the second couple has $25,000 to invest.
   (c) If the third couple has $30,000 to invest.
   (d) What advice would you give each couple regarding the amount to invest and the choices available?

   [**Hint:** Higher yields generally carry more risk.]

86. **Financial Planning** A young couple has $25,000 to invest. As their financial consultant, you recommend that they invest some money in Treasury bills that yield 7%, some money in corporate bonds that yield 9%, and some money in junk bonds that yield 11%. Prepare a table showing the various ways that this couple can achieve the following goals:
   (a) The couple wants $1500 per year in income.
   (b) The couple wants $2000 per year in income.
   (c) The couple wants $2500 per year in income.
   (d) What advice would you give this couple regarding the income that they require and the choices available?

   [**Hint:** Higher yields generally carry more risk.]

87. **Pharmacy** A doctor's prescription calls for a daily intake of a supplement containing 40 mg of vitamin C and 30 mg of vitamin D. Your pharmacy stocks three supplements that can be used: one contains 20% vitamin C and 30% vitamin D; a second, 40% vitamin C and 20% vitamin D; and a third, 30% vitamin C and 50% vitamin D. Create a table showing the possible combinations that could be used to fill the prescription.

88. **Pharmacy** A doctor's prescription calls for the creation of pills that contain 12 units of vitamin B_{12} and 12 units of vitamin E. Your pharmacy stocks three powders that can be used to make these pills: one contains 20% vitamin B_{12} and 30% vitamin E; a second, 40% vitamin B_{12} and 20% vitamin E; and a third, 30% vitamin B_{12} and 40% vitamin E. Create a table showing the possible combinations of each powder that could be mixed in each pill.

Discussion and Writing

89. Write a brief paragraph or two that outline your strategy for solving a system of linear equations using matrices.

90. When solving a system of linear equations using matrices, do you prefer to place the augmented matrix in row echelon form or in reduced row echelon form? Give reasons for your choice.

91. Make up a system of three linear equations containing three variables that has:
   (a) No solution
   (b) Exactly one solution
   (c) Infinitely many solutions

   Give the three systems to a friend to solve and critique.

12.3 Systems of Linear Equations: Determinants

OBJECTIVES

1 Evaluate 2 by 2 Determinants (p. 866)
2 Use Cramer's Rule to Solve a System of Two Equations Containing Two Variables (p. 866)
3 Evaluate 3 by 3 Determinants (p. 869)
4 Use Cramer's Rule to Solve a System of Three Equations Containing Three Variables (p. 870)
5 Know Properties of Determinants (p. 872)