

Math 166 - Week in Review #1

Section 2.1 - Systems of Linear Equations

- When a system of linear equations has only two variables, each equation represents a line and “solving the system” means finding all points the lines have in common.
- For any system of linear equations (with finitely many variables), there are only 3 possibilities for the solution: (1) a unique solution, (2) infinitely many solutions, or (3) no solution.
- If a system of equations has infinitely many solutions, you **MUST** give the parametric solution for the system.

Section 2.2 - Systems of Linear Equations: Unique Solutions

- Row-Reduced Form of a Matrix

1. Each row consisting entirely of zeros lies below any other row having nonzero entries.
2. The first nonzero entry in each row is 1 (called a **leading 1**).
3. In any two successive (nonzero) rows, the leading 1 in the lower row lies to the right of the leading 1 in the upper row.
4. If a column contains a leading 1, then the other entries in that column are zeros.

NOTE: We only consider the coefficient side (the left side) of an augmented matrix when determining whether the matrix is in row reduced form.

- Gauss-Jordan Row Operations

1. Interchange any two rows ($R_i \leftrightarrow R_j$).
2. Replace any row by a nonzero constant multiple of itself (cR_i).
3. Replace any row by the sum of that row and a constant multiple of any other row ($R_i + aR_j$).

- Gauss-Jordan Elimination Method

1. Write the given linear system in augmented matrix form.
2. Interchange rows, if necessary, to obtain an augmented matrix in which the first entry of the first row (the a_{11} entry) is nonzero. The a_{11} entry is the first “pivot element.”
3. Pivot about a_{11} , i.e., transform the a_{11} entry to a 1 and then transform the other elements in the first column into zeros using the 3 row operations.
4. Now interchange the second row with any row below it, if necessary, to obtain an augmented matrix in which the second entry in the second row (the a_{22} entry) is nonzero. This is the second pivot element.
5. Pivot about a_{22} .
6. Continue in a similar manner until the the left side of the augmented matrix is in row-reduced form.

- *Pivoting* on an entry in a matrix means transform the pivot element into a 1 and then transform all other entries in the same column into 0's.

Section 2.3 - Systems of Linear Equations: Underdetermined and Overdetermined Systems

- Using RREF to Solve Systems of Equations

STEP 1: Check the final matrix to see if there is no solution. (If the system has no solution, state so and stop here. Otherwise, go on to Step 2.)

STEP 2: Circle the leading 1's.

- a) If each variable has a leading 1 in its column, then there is a unique solution.
- b) Otherwise, there are (potentially) multiple solutions and each variable not having a leading one in its column is a parameter. **NOTE: If the variables in the system of equations represent quantities or units of some items, then you must consider whether it is necessary to put restrictions on the parameters (and do so if it is necessary).**

- Overdetermined systems have more equations than unknowns. These systems can have a unique solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solution.
 - Underdetermined systems have fewer equations than unknowns. These systems can only have infinitely many solutions or no solution.
 - If a system of equations has infinitely many solutions, you should represent the solutions in parametric form.
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1. Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}x - \frac{3}{2}y &= -2 \\ \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{5}{6}y &= \frac{7}{3}\end{aligned}$$

2. Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}3x - 6y &= 18 \\ -2x + 4y &= -12\end{aligned}$$

3. (a) Find the value of k so that the given system has no solution.

$$\begin{aligned}7x - 5y &= -3 \\3x + ky &= 15\end{aligned}$$

(b) Is it possible to find a value of k so that the system has infinitely many solutions? Explain.

(c) For what value(s) of k will the system have a unique solution?

7. For each of the following, determine if the matrix is in row reduced form. If it is, interpret its meaning as a solution to a system of equations. If the matrix is not in row reduced form, perform Gauss-Jordan row operations until it is and then interpret the solution.

$$(a) \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(b) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & -12 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(c) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -3 & -9 & 16 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(d) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -7 \end{array} \right]$$

8. For the next two word problems do the following:

I) Define the variables that are used in setting up the system of equations.

II) Set up the system of equations that represents this problem. III) Solve for the solution.

IV) If the solution is parametric, then tell what restrictions should be placed on the parameter(s). Also give three specific solutions.

(a) The management of a private investment club has a fund of \$300,000 earmarked for investment in stocks. To arrive at an acceptable overall level of risk, the stocks that the management is considering have been classified into three categories: high-risk, medium-risk, and low-risk. Management estimates that high-risk stocks will have a rate of return of 16 percent per year; medium-risk stocks, 10 percent per year; and low-risk stocks, 4 percent per year. The investment in medium-risk stocks is to be twice the investment in stocks of the other two categories combined. If the investment goal is to have an average rate of return of 11 percent per year on the total investment, determine how much the club should invest in each type of stock.

(b) A convenience store sold 23 sodas one summer afternoon in 12-, 16-, and 20-ounce cups (small, medium, and large). The total volume of soda sold was 376 ounces, and the total revenue was \$48. If the prices for small, medium, and large sodas are \$1, \$2, and \$3 respectively, how many of each size did the store sell that day?

(pg. 70-72, *Finite Mathematics* by Lial, et. al.)

9. Perform the first pivot in the Gauss-Jordan Elimination Method. Indicate all row operations used.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -6 & 0 & 9 \\ 7 & 4 & -8 & 6 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$