

The Geometer's Sketchpad - [Week10 LT BMA 1303 Linear Algebra.gsp - Lec]

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**Lecturer responsible for this course:**  
**Mr.Luechai Tiprungsri**

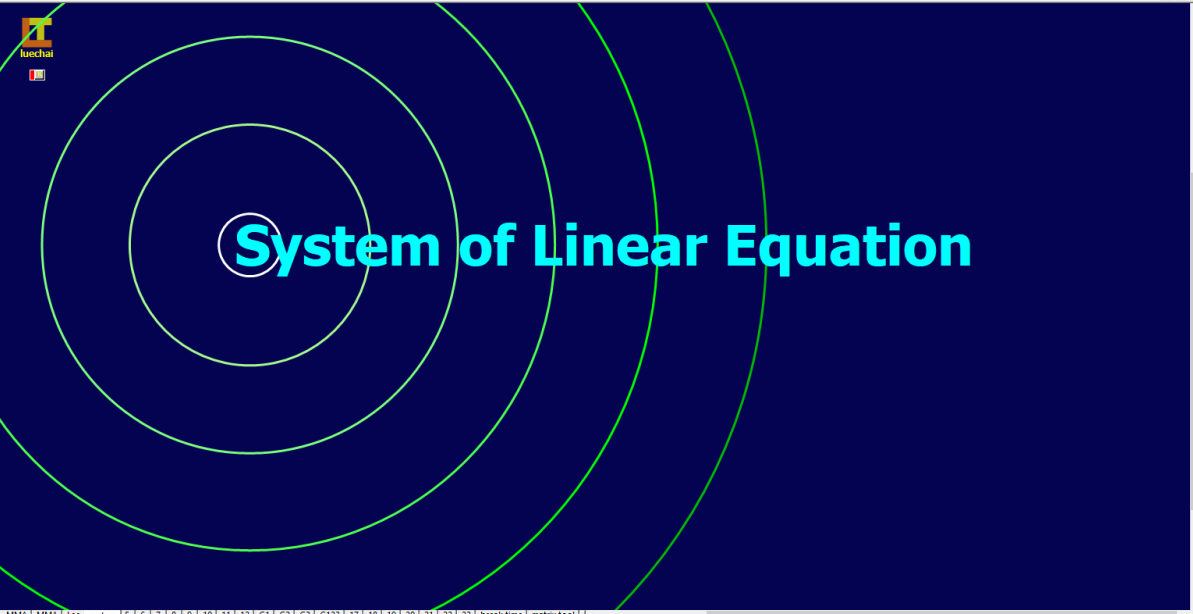

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MMA | MMA | Lec | system | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | G1 | G2 | G123 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | break time | matrix tool | <

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**System of Linear Equation**

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## Systems of Linear Equations in n Variables

A linear equation in n variables is an equation that can be written in the form

$$a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + \dots + a_nx_n = b$$

where

$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$  and  $b$  are real numbers  
and  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$  are variables

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## Systems of Linear Equation in Two Variables

A systems of linear equations in two variables has the form

$$a_1x + b_1y = c_1 \quad \text{where } a_1, b_1 \text{ are both non-zero}$$

$$a_2x + b_2y = c_2 \quad \text{and } a_2, b_2 \text{ are both non-zero}$$

The following are some examples.

$$3x - y = 0 \quad 8x - 2y = 5 \quad -2x + 6y = 3$$

$$5x + 2y = 22, \quad -12x + 3y = 7, \quad 4x - 12y = -6$$

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Solution ผลเฉลย  
Solution set เซตผลเฉลย

**บทนิยาม**

จำนวน  $s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n$  เรียกว่าเป็น ผลเฉลย (Solution) ของสมการเชิงเส้น  $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + \dots + a_nx_n = b$  เมื่อแทนค่า  $x_1 = s_1, x_2 = s_2, x_3 = s_3, \dots, x_n = s_n$  แล้วทำให้สมการเป็นจริง และเซตของผลเฉลยของสมการเชิงเส้นนี้เรียกว่า เซตผลเฉลย (Solution set)

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**Definition of systems of equation**

Two or more equation considered simultaneously from a system of equations.

**Definition of a solution**

A solution of a system of two linear equations in two variables is an ordered pair  $(a, b)$  that both equations of the system.

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**Example 1** Solve the following system of linear equations using elimination method

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - y &= 0 \\ 5x + 2y &= 22 \end{aligned}$$

**Solution 1**

WE will eliminate y from the equations and solve for x.

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - y &= 0 \quad \dots (1) \\ 5x + 2y &= 22 \quad \dots (2) \\ 2x(1); \quad 6x - 2y &= 0 \quad \dots (3) \\ (2)+(3); \quad 11x &= 22 \\ x &= \frac{22}{11} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

From (1); substitute x=2

$$\begin{aligned} 3(2) - y &= 0 \\ y &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

The solution of system is the order pair  
 $(x,y) = (2,6)$   
 or The solution set is  $\{(2, 6)\}$

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**Example 1** Solve the following system of linear equations

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - y &= 0 \\ 5x + 2y &= 22 \end{aligned}$$

**Solution2**

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - y &= 0 \quad \dots (1) \\ 5x + 2y &= 22 \quad \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

From(1);  $y = 3x$

substitute  $y = 3x$  into (2)

$$\begin{aligned} 5x + 2(3x) &= 22 \\ 11x &= 22 \\ x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

substitute  $x = 2$  into equation (1)

$$\begin{aligned} 3(2) - y &= 0 \\ y &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

The solution set is  $\{(2, 6)\}$

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**Example 2** Solve the following system of linear equations

$$8x - 2y = 5$$

$$-12x + 3y = 7$$

**Solution**

$$8x - 2y = 5 \dots (1)$$

$$-12x + 3y = 7 \dots (2)$$

$$3x(1); 24x - 6y = 15 \dots (3)$$

$$2x(2); -24x + 6y = 14 \dots (4)$$

$$(3)+(4); 0 = 29$$

The resulting false statement indicates that there is no solution of the system of equations.

Therefore, the solution set is the empty set, and the system is inconsistent.

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**Example 3** Solve the following system of linear equations

$$-2x + 6y = 3$$

$$4x - 12y = -6$$

**Solution**

$$-2x + 6y = 3 \dots (1)$$

$$4x - 12y = -6 \dots (2)$$

$$2x(1); -4x + 12y = 6 \dots (3)$$

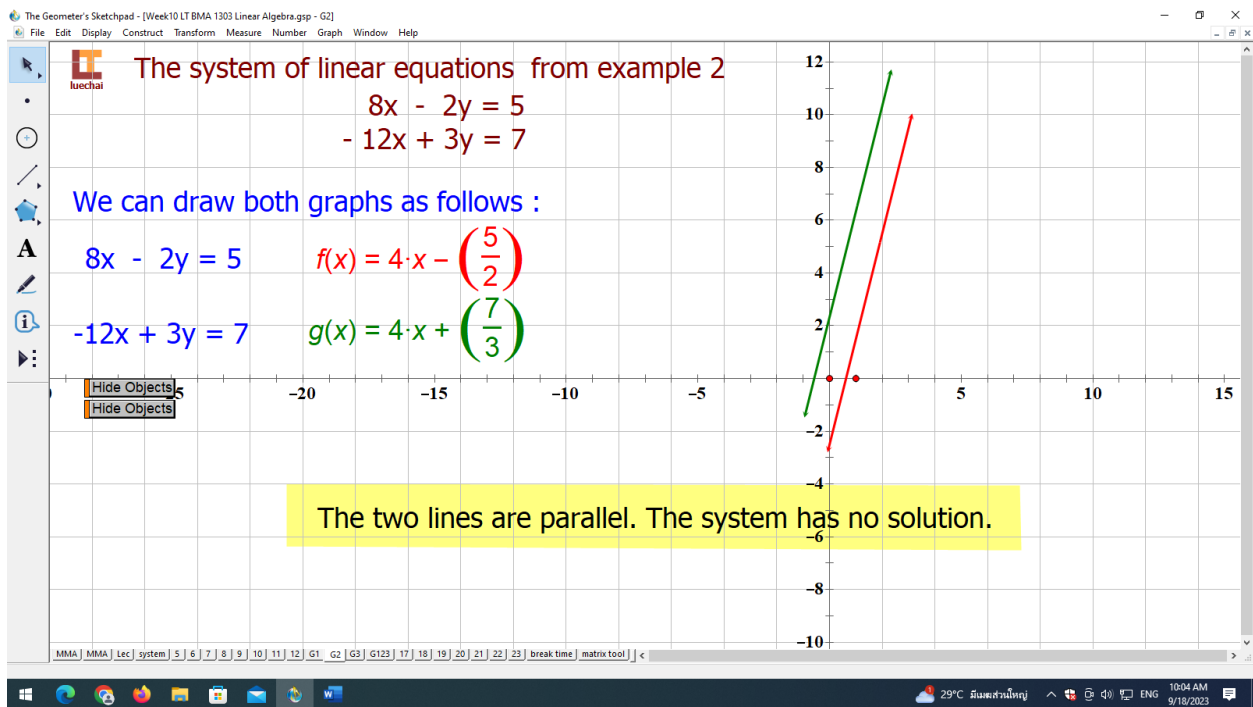
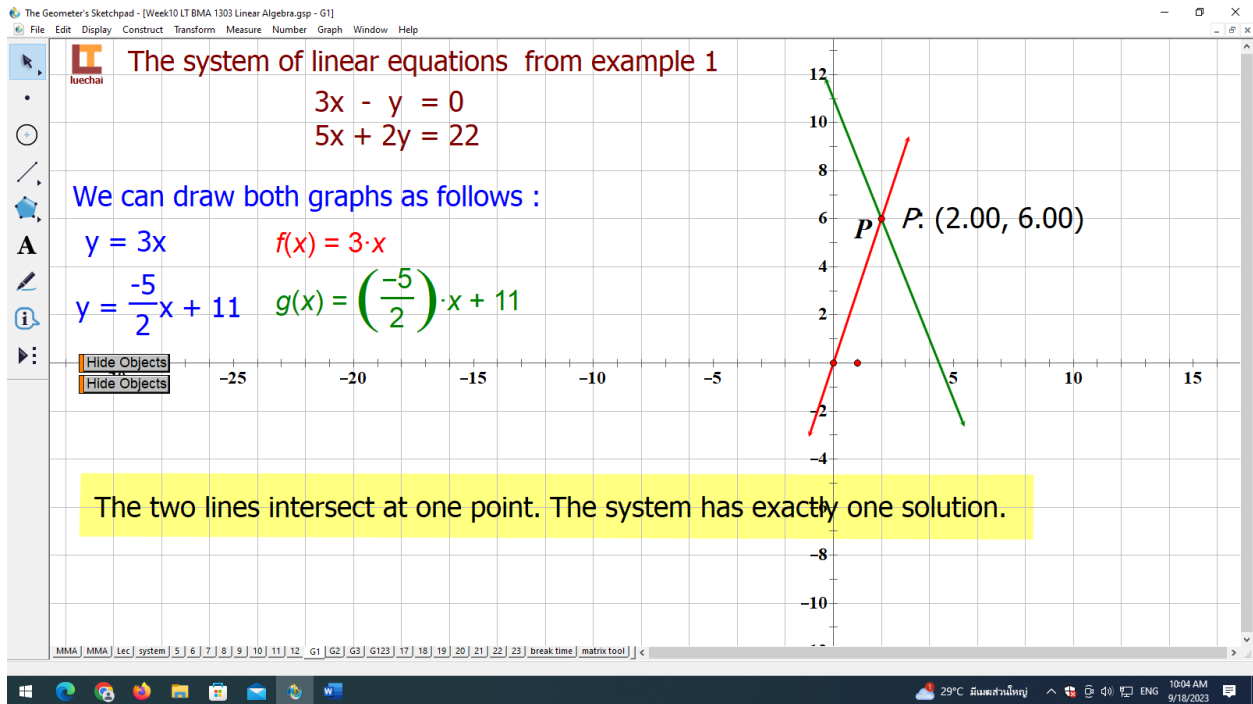
$$(2)+(3); 0 = 0$$

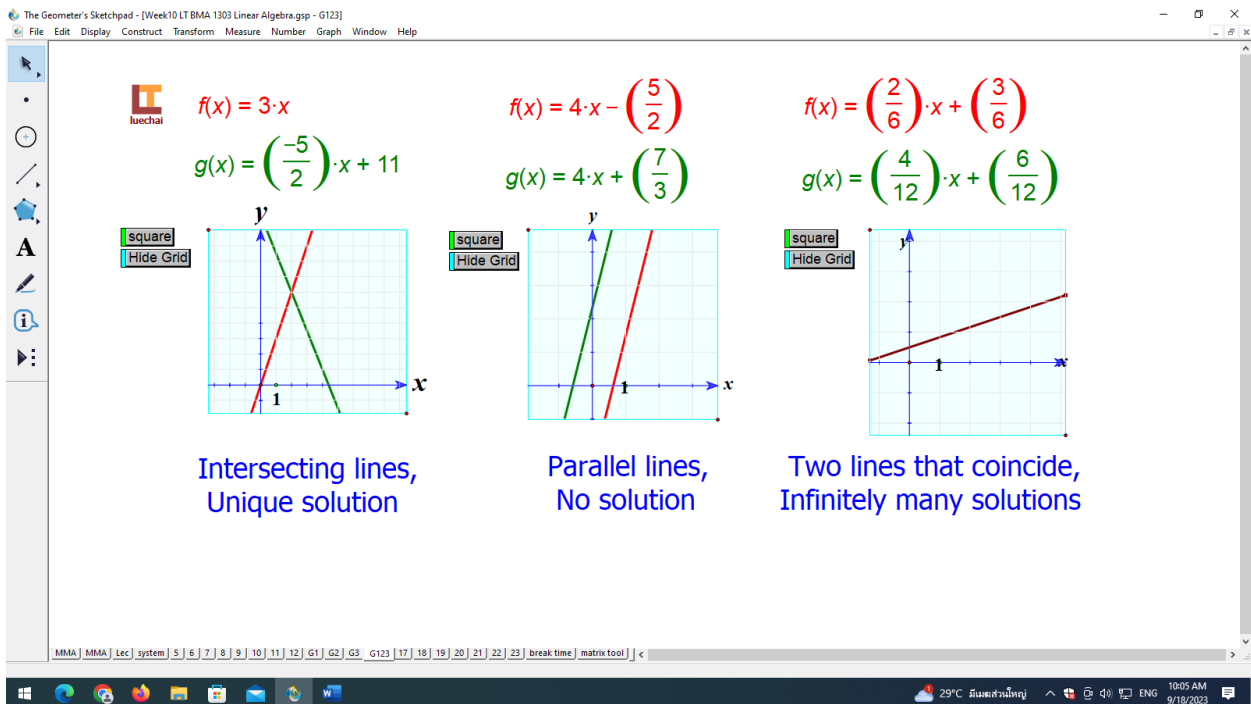
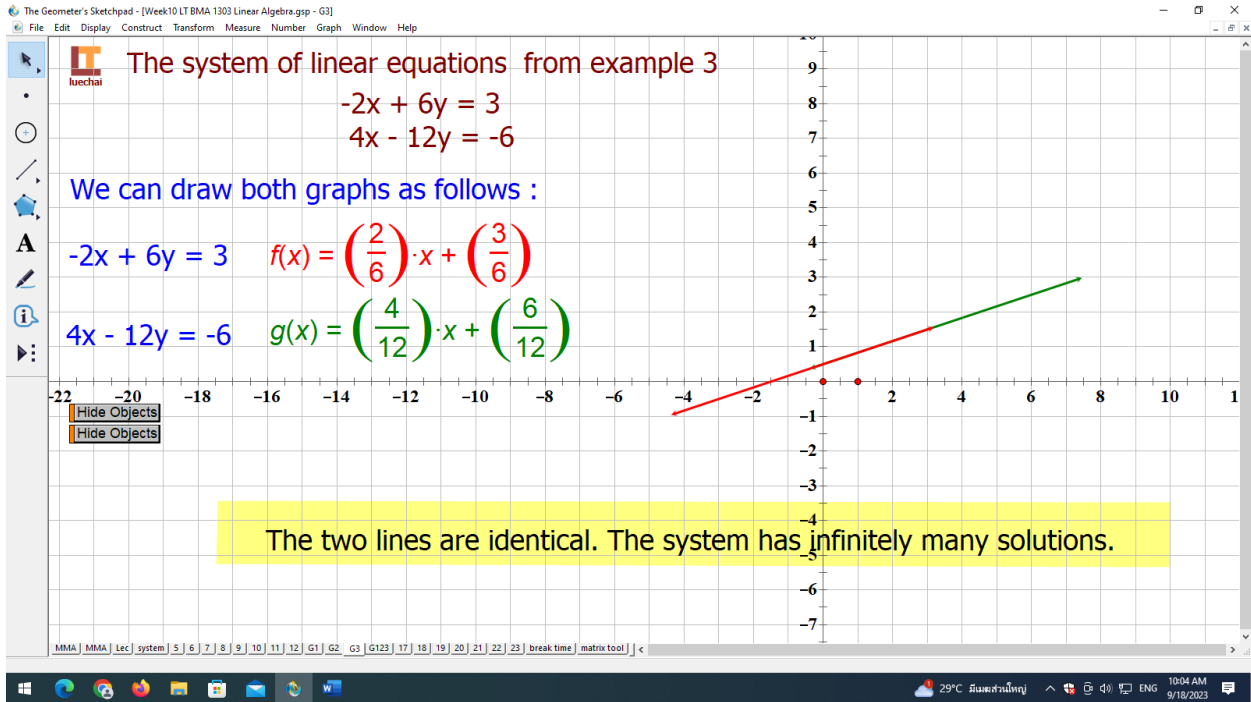
Since the two equations are exactly the same. Therefore, the lines coincide; we can conclude that every point on the line is a solution of the system.

Therefore, the system has infinitely many solutions.

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**Exercises**

Solve the system of linear equations and graph the lines.

1.  $-x + 2y = 2$   
 $3x + y = 15$

2.  $x - 3y = 5$   
 $-2x + 6y = -10$

3.  $3x + 2y = 2$   
 $6x + 4y = 14$

4.  $3x - 2y = 6$   
 $-6x + 4y = -12$

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**Systems of Linear Equations in Three or more Variables**

**Example** Solve the following system of linear equations.

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned} x - 2y + 3z &= 10 \\ y + 3z &= 4 \\ z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

sustitute  $z=3$  into (2)  
 $y + 3(3) = 4 \rightarrow y = -5$

sustitute  $y=-5$  and  $z=3$  into (1)  
 $x - 2(-5) + 3(3) = 10 \rightarrow x = -9$

The solution is  
 $x=-9, y=-5$  and  $z=3$

which can be written as  
the ordered triple  $(-9, -5, 3)$

or The solution set is  $\{(-9, -5, 3)\}$

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**Example** Solve the following system of linear equations.

**Solution**  $4x + y - 3z = 11 \dots (1)$

$2x - 3y + 2z = 9 \dots (2)$

$x + y + z = -3 \dots (3)$

Using elimination to solve a sistem

The solution set is  $\{(2, -3, -2)\}$  **ans**