

Using Matrices to Solve Simultaneous Equations

2×2 matrix: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

Determinant of A: $\det A = |A| = ad - bc$

Adjoint matrix: $\text{adj}A = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$ ← $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

Inverse of A: $A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}A}{|A|}$

If $|A| = 0$, then lines are parallel
i.e. no solutions

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} m \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

swap

change signs

e.g. (i) $2x + 3y = 21 \dots (1)$

$5x + 2y = 3 \dots (2)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-11} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-11} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times 21 - 3 \times 3 \\ -5 \times 21 + 2 \times 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-11} \begin{pmatrix} 33 \\ -99 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore x = -3, y = 9$

$$|A| = 2 \times 2 - 5 \times 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. swap
2. change signs

Multiply the row of the matrix with the column of the vector

$$(ii) 4x - 5y = 3 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$3x + 7y = 13 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{43} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{43} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \times 3 + 5 \times 13 \\ -3 \times 3 + 4 \times 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{43} \begin{pmatrix} 86 \\ 43 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\therefore x = 2, y = 1}$$

3x3 matrix: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$

Determinant of A: $\det A = |A| = aei + bfg + cdh - gec - hfa - idb$

Adjoint matrix: $\text{adj}A = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ h & i \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} d & f \\ g & i \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} d & e \\ g & h \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ h & i \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ g & i \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ g & h \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ e & f \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ d & f \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}^t$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cancel{a} & \cancel{b} & \cancel{c} \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$$

1. cover up row and column of the position looking for
2. find determinant of the remaining matrix

t = transpose rows and columns

$$\text{e.g } x + 2y - z = -5 \dots(1)$$

$$2x - 3y + 4z = 28 \dots(2)$$

$$4x + 5y - 3z = -10 \dots(3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 28 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

The diagram shows a 3x3 matrix with its elements: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$. Red arrows indicate the positive terms in the expansion: from the first row, $1 \times 2 \times 4$, $-1 \times 2 \times 5$, and $4 \times -3 \times -1$. Blue arrows indicate the negative terms: $-5 \times 4 \times 1$, $-(-3) \times 2 \times 2$, and $-4 \times -3 \times -1$.

$$= 1 \times -3 \times -3 + 2 \times 4 \times 4 + (-1) \times 2 \times 5 - 4 \times -3 \times -1 - 5 \times 4 \times 1 - (-3) \times 2 \times 2$$

$$= 9 + 32 - 10 - 12 - 20 + 12$$

$$= 11$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}A = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}^t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 22 & 22 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & -6 & -7 \end{pmatrix}^t$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 1 & 5 \\ 22 & 1 & -6 \\ 22 & 3 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 28 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 1 & 5 \\ 22 & 1 & -6 \\ 22 & 3 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 28 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} -11 \times -5 + 1 \times 28 + 5 \times -10 \\ 22 \times -5 + 1 \times 28 - 6 \times -10 \\ 22 \times -5 + 3 \times 28 - 7 \times -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 33 \\ -22 \\ 44 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\therefore x = 3, y = -2, z = 4}$$

Worksheet
+
try some of
Exercise 1H;
1, 2, 6