

Dr. ZABDUL

MATH III

Solution TO Problem # 30
in Section 9.2

Solve the system of equations:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{#30} \\ 5x - 2y - 3z = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)} \\ 3x - y - 4z = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)} \\ 4x - y - 9z = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)} \end{array}$$

we will eliminate (y).

$$\begin{array}{r} (-1) \times \text{eq. (2)} : \quad -3x + y + 4z = 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 4x - y - 9z = 0 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad x - 5z = 0 \quad \quad \quad \text{--- (4)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (-2) \times \text{eq. (3)} \quad \quad -8x + 2y + 18z = 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 5x - 2y - 3z = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Divide by (-3)} \quad \quad -3x + 15z = 0 \quad \quad \quad \text{--- (5)} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad x - 5z = 0 \quad \quad \quad \text{--- (5)} \end{array}$$

Now we have:

$$x - 5z = 0 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$x - 5z = 0 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$-1 \times \text{eq. (5)}$

$$-x + 5z = 0$$

$$x - 5z = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Identity

Do ZADAWI

Continue #30

Here we have one degree of freedom, This means that we can set any variable (either $x, y, \text{ or } z$) to be an arbitrary constant.

let $z = c$ = Arbitrary constant

{Arbitrary constant} means any ~~number~~ real number.
so we have set $z = c$

eq. (1) $\Rightarrow x = 5c$

eq. (2) $\Rightarrow 3x - y - 4z = 0$
 $\Rightarrow y = 3x - 4z$

$y = 15c - 4c = 11c$

A sol set is $(5c, 11c, c) = c(5, 11, 1)$

For example let $c = 2$

sol is $(10, 22, 2)$ let's check it

eq. (1).

$5 \cdot 10 - 2 \cdot 22 - 3 \cdot 2 = 50 - 44 - 6 = 0$ ✓

eq. (2).

$3 \cdot 10 - 22 - 4 \cdot 2 = 30 - 22 - 8 = 0$ ✓

eq. (3).

$4 \cdot 10 - 22 - 9 \cdot 2 = 40 - 22 - 18 = 0$ ✓