

Lesson 4–8

Example 1 Two-Variable Matrix Equation

Write a matrix equation for the system of equations.

$$-4a + 7b = 17$$

$$a - 9b = -113$$

Determine the coefficient, variable, and constant matrices.

$$\begin{array}{l} -4a + 7b = 17 \\ a - 9b = -113 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 7 \\ 1 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ -113 \end{bmatrix}$$

Write the matrix equation.

$$A \cdot X = B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 7 \\ 1 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ -113 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 2 Solve a Problem Using a Matrix Equation

FOOTBALL Mani Peters is the kicker for the Winston High School football team. In one game, Mani, kicked the ball 9 times for a total of 13 points. Two of his kicks were no good. He kicked some field goals worth 3 points each and some points after touchdowns worth 1 point each.

a. Write a system of equations that represent the situation.

Let f represent the number of field goals Mani kicked.

Let p represent the number of points after touchdowns he kicked.

Since Mani kicked the ball 9 times and 2 of the kicks were no good, the number of field goals plus the number of points after touchdowns equals $9 - 2$ or 7.

$$f + p = 7$$

Since Mani scored 13 points, three times the number of field goals plus the number of points after touchdowns equals 13.

$$3f + p = 13$$

b. Write the matrix for the system of equations.

Determine the coefficient, variable, and constant matrices.

$$\begin{array}{l} f + p = 7 \\ 3f + p = 13 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

Write the matrix equation.

$$A \cdot X = B$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} f \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 3 Solve Matrix Equations

Solve $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ -1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -29 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix}$.

In the matrix equation $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ -1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$, $X = \begin{bmatrix} -29 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix}$, and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -29 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix}$.

Step 1 Find the inverse of the coefficient matrix.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{27-7} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 2 Multiply each side of the matrix equation by the inverse matrix.

$$\frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ -1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -29 \\ 23 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Multiply each side by } A^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} m \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} -100 \\ 40 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Multiply matrices.}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

The solution is $(-5, 2)$. Check this solution in the original equations.

Example 4 Solve Matrix Equations

Solve $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 6 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$.

Find the inverse of the coefficient matrix.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{24-24} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -4 \\ -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

The determinant of the coefficient matrix $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 6 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ is zero, so A^{-1} does not exist. There is no unique solution of this system.

The matrix equation represents the system of equations below.

$$-3x + 4y = 15$$

$$6x - 8y = 10$$

Graph the system of equations. Since the lines are parallel, this system has no solution. Therefore the system is inconsistent.