

Name: _____

MA162-020
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HWA3 quiz

1. Find a value of b so that the following system does not have a unique solution in (t, v, z) . For that value of b , indicate how many solutions (t, v, z) the system has.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} & 3v & + 2z = 0 \\ -t & - 2v & - 2z = -1 \\ -2t & + bv & + 3z = -2 \end{array} \right\}$$

2. Find the RREF of this matrix:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 & -4 \end{array} \right)$$

3. We want to invest a total of \$45,000 in two funds A and B that have yields of 6% and 8% interest per year, respectively. We want the total interest received after 1 year to be \$3,300.00. How much should be invested in each fund?

4. A building contractor is planning to build an apartment complex with one, two or three bedroom apartments. Let x, y, z respectively denote the number of apartments of each type to be built. The builder will spend a total of \$4,644,000, and the costs for the three types of apartments are \$17,000, \$28,000, and \$44,000 respectively. He plans to build a total of 168 apartments, and will build as many one bedroom apartments as he builds both two and three bedroom apartments combined. Write down equations that indicate: (1) the total number of apartments built, (2) the total cost, and (3) how he will balance one-bedroom apartments against larger apartments. You may want to solve the system on your own paper.

Examples for HWA3

1. To find the value of a parameter that makes a system have 0 or infinitely many solutions, first convert to a matrix, then to REF. The parameter should appear in a “pivot”: if you make that pivot 0, then that should make the system degenerate to 0 or infinitely many solutions. For example:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x + ky = 3 \\ 4x + 7y = 8 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{as matrix}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} x & y & \text{RHS} \\ 2 & k & 3 \\ 4 & 7 & 8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2-2R_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} x & y & \text{RHS} \\ 2 & k & 3 \\ 4-2(2) & 7-2(k) & 8-2(3) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{simplify}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} x & y & \text{RHS} \\ 2 & k & 3 \\ 0 & 7-2k & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{no solution when}} \{7-2k=0\} \xrightarrow{\text{solve}} \{k=7/2=3.5\}$$

Infinitely many solutions would be when the bottom-right number was a 0 (rather than a 2), since then $k=7/2$ would make the last row say that “ $0=0$ ”.

2. Finding the RREF of a matrix is systematic (easy, once you get the hang of it). For example

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} x & y & z & \text{RHS} \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -6 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_2+2R_1 \\ R_3+2R_1 \end{array}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} x & y & z & \text{RHS} \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(\text{REF!}) R_1-R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} x & y & z & \text{RHS} \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{-R_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} x & y & z & \text{RHS} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(\text{RREF!}) \text{ equations}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-z=1 \\ y+2z=0 \\ 0=0 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{solve}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=1+z \\ y=-2z \\ z=\text{free} \end{array} \right\}$$

3. Let x be the number of thousands of dollars invested in fund A, and y be the number of thousands of dollars invested in fund B. The interest received will be $6\%x+8\%y$ and the total amount invested is $x+y$. We write down the equations, turn them into a matrix, RREF, and read the solution:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y = 45 \\ 0.06x + 0.08y = 3.3 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{matrix}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 45 \\ 0.06 & 0.08 & 3.3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{100R_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 45 \\ 6 & 8 & 330 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2-6R_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 45 \\ 0 & 2 & 60 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 45 \\ 0 & 1 & 30 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1-R_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 1 & 30 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{equations}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=15 \\ y=30 \end{array} \right\}$$

So we should invest 15 thousand dollars in fund A, and 30 thousand dollars in fund B.

4. The total number of apartments built is $x+y+z$. The total cost is in thousands of dollars is $17x+28y+44z$. The last requirement says the number of one bedrooms, x , is equal to the sum of the number of two and three bedrooms, $y+z$. In other words:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y+z = 168 \\ x = y+z \\ 17x+28y+44z = 4644 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{rearrange}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y + z = 168 \\ x - y - z = 0 \\ 17x + 28y + 44z = 4644 \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{matrix}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} x & y & z & \text{RHS} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 168 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 17 & 28 & 44 & 4644 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_2-R_1 \\ R_3-17R_1 \end{array}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 168 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -168 \\ 0 & 11 & 27 & 1788 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 168 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 11 & 27 & 1788 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3-11R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 168 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & 864 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{16}R_3}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 168 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 54 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} R_1-R_3 \\ R_2-R_3 \end{array}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 54 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_1-R_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 84 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 54 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{equations}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=84 \\ y=30 \\ z=54 \end{array} \right\}$$

So he will make 84 one-bedroom apartments, 30 two bedroom apartments, and 54 three bedroom apartments.