MA162: Finite mathematics

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University of Kentucky

September 7, 2011

Schedule:

- HW 2.1-2.2 are due Friday, Sep 9th, 2011.
- HW 2.3-2.4 are due Friday, Sep 16th, 2011.
- HW 2.5-2.6 are due Friday, Sep 23rd, 2011.
- Exam 1 is Monday, Sep 26th, 5:00pm-7:00pm in CB106.

Today we will cover 2.2, augmented matrices, and the elimination algorithm

2.2: Do we already know this?

- You and the crew have lunch at Fried-ees most days
- Day 1: you got the Zesty meal for \$5
- Day 2: You and a pal got the Yummy bunch, and your apprentice got the Zesty; one check for \$17
- Day 3: Your pal got the Xtra crispy, your apprentice got the Yummy, and you got the Zesty for \$18
- How much does the Xtra, the Yummy, and the Zesty each cost?

2.2: Do it with equations

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\begin{aligned}
X + \ \ Y + Z &= 18 \\
2Y + Z &= 17 \\
Z &= \ 5
\end{aligned}
$$

- If $Z = 5$, then we know Z:

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- If $2y + 5 = 17$, then $2y = 12$ and $y = 6$

$$X + 6 + 5 = 18$$

- If $x + 6 + 5 = 18$, then $x = 7$.

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2.2: Efficiently solving systems

- We solved systems last time with two variables
- Real decisions involve balancing half a dozen variables
- Two main changes to handle this:
- Write down less so that we can see the important parts clearly
- Use a **systematic** method to solve

2.2: Efficient notation

- We worked some equations with the variables x, y
- We could have used M and T
- The letters we used did not matter; just placeholders
- Why do we even write them down?
- The plus signs and equals are pretty boring too.
- The only part we need are the numbers
  (and where the numbers are)

2.2: Augmented matrices

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 4 \\ y + 5z &= 7 \\ 8x + y &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 8 & 1 & 0 & 9 \end{array}\right]$$

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2.2: More examples

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3z &= 4 \\ 6z + 5y &= 7 \\ 8x + 9y &= 1 \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{array}{llll} 2x & +0y & +3z & =4 \\ 0x & +5y & +6z & =7 \\ 8x & +9y & +0z & =1 \end{array} \qquad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 8 & 9 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x + 3z &= 2 \\ 8z - y &= 7 \\ 5x - 9y &= 6 \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{array}{llll} 4x & +0y & +3z & =2 \\ 0x & -1y & +8z & =7 \\ 5x & -9y & +0z & =6 \end{array} \qquad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 8 & 7 \\ 5 & -9 & 0 & 6 \end{array}\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 3 - 2x \\ z &= 7 + 4y \\ x &= 6 + 5z \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{array}{llll} 2x & +1y & +0z & =3 \\ 0x & -4y & +1z & =7 \\ x & +0y & -5z & =6 \end{array} \qquad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 & 6 \end{array}\right]$$

2.2: Efficient notation

- We now have a very clean way to write down systems of equations
- Make sure you can convert from a system of equations to the **augmented matrix**
- Make sure you can convert from an augmented matrix to a system of equations

2.2: A systematic procedure

- Now we will learn a method of solving systems
- We will transform the equations until they look like (REF):

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 4 \\ 5y + 6z &= 7 \\ 8z &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

- Next time, we will transform them until they look like (RREF):

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 \\ y &= 2 \\ z &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

- We will do this by following a set of rules
- Your work on the exam is graded **strictly**

2.2: First step: Find pivots

- The 0th step is to make sure you have got an augmented matrix
- Once you do we look for **pivots**
- Each row should have a pivot;
  it is the **first nonzero** number in the row

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array}\right]$$

- We want **one pivot per column**
- We are usually **disappointed**

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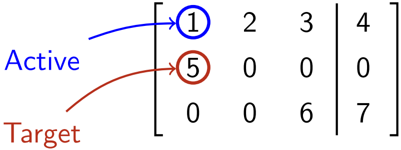
2.2: Second step: Choose target

- If there are two pivots in one column, we **eliminate** one of them
- The **active pivot** is the first pivot in the first bad column
- The **target pivot** is the next pivot in the first bad column



2.2: Third step: Eliminate the target

- We are now going to subtract a multiple of the active row from the target row
- We choose the multiple: $\dfrac{\text{target pivot}}{\text{active pivot}}$
- In our example, we choose $\dfrac{5}{1} = 5$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ -5 \cdot (\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4) \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{rrrr} 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & -10 & -15 & -20 \\ 0 & -10 & -15 & -20 \end{array}$$

- We changed the old 5 to a zero!
- This new row will replace our old target row

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2.2: Fourth step: regroup

- Now we rewrite our new matrix and start over with an **easier** system

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array}\right] \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{rrr|r} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -10 & -15 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array}\right]$$

- We also need to **show our work** in a **very specific way**

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2.2: First step again: find pivots

- Now we begin again with our new **simpler** system:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -10 & -15 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array}\right]$$

- We find the pivots
- Each column left of the bar has at most one pivot!
- This is called **REF** and means that for today we are done
- We can solve this using algebra, first for z, then for y, then for x

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2.2: Final step: Back substitution

- To finish up, we convert back to a system of equations:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -10 & -15 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 \end{array}\right] \qquad \begin{array}{rrrl} x & +2y & +3z & =4 \\ & -10y & -15z & =-20 \\ & & 6z & =7 \end{array}$$

- We can solve for z very easily: $6z = 7$ means $z = \frac{7}{6}$

2.2: Final step: Back substitution

- We know $z = \frac{7}{6}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} x \quad + 2y \quad + 3z &= 4 \\ -10y \quad - 15z &= -20 \end{aligned}$$

- We can make the second equation easier by plugging in z:

$$-20 = -10y - 15z = -10y - 15\tfrac{7}{6} = -10y - 17.5$$

$$10y = 2.5 \qquad y = 0.25$$

- We can make the first equation easier by plugging in both y and z:

$$4 = x + 2y + 3z = x + 2 \cdot 0.5 + 3 \cdot \frac{7}{6} = x + 0.5 + 3.5 \qquad x = 0$$

- Our answer is $(x = 0, y = 0.25, z = 7/6)$

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2.2: Real question

- You have three types of workers: packers, cutters, sewers.
- You have three types of products: short-sleeve, sleeveless, long-sleeve.
- It takes the following amount of time to make them:

	Short	**Less**	**Long**
Pack	4	3	4
Cut	12	9	15
Sew	24	22	28

- You have 24 hours of packers, 80 hours of cutters, and 160 hours of sewers
- How many of each should you make to keep everyone working?

2.2: As system, as matrix

- As a system of equations:
  Make x short-sleeve, y sleeveless, z long-sleeve

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y + 4z = 1440 \\ 12x + 9y + 15z = 4800 \\ 24x + 22y + 28z = 9600 \end{cases}$$

- As a matrix:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 3 & 4 & 1440 \\ 12 & 9 & 15 & 4800 \\ 24 & 22 & 28 & 9600 \end{array}\right)$$

2.2: REF it

$$\left(\begin{array}{rrr|r} 4 & 3 & 4 & 1440 \\ 12 & 9 & 15 & 4800 \\ 24 & 22 & 28 & 9600 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow[R_3-6R_1]{R_2-3R_1} \left(\begin{array}{rrr|r} 4 & 3 & 4 & 1440 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 480 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & 960 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3} \left(\begin{array}{rrr|r} 4 & 3 & 4 & 1440 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & 960 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 480 \end{array}\right) \qquad \mathrm{REF}$$

- As equations: $\left\{\begin{array}{rcrcrcr} 4x & + & 3y & + & 4z & = & 1440 \\ & & 4y & + & 4z & = & 960 \\ & & & & 3z & = & 480 \end{array}\right.$
- $z = 480/3 = 160$, then $4y + 4(160) = 960$ and $y = 80$, then $\ldots$ and $x = 140$
- So make 140 short-sleeve, 80 sleeveless, and 160 long-sleeves