

LESSON #2A: SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS (WITH 3 VARIABLES) – DAY 1

Given the system below, determine the values of r , s , and u that satisfy all three equations.

$r + 2s - u = 8$

$s + u = 4$

$r - s - u = 2$

check:

$r + 2s - u = 8$
 $-8 + 2(6) - (-2) = 8$
 $8 = 8 \checkmark$

① $r + 2s - u = 8$
 $-1(r - s - u = 2)$
 $\hline r + 2s - u = 8$
 $-r - s + u = -2$
 $\hline s = 6$

② $s + u = 4$
 $6 + u = 4$
 $u = -2$

③ $r + 2s - u = 8$
 $r + 2(6) - (-2) = 8$
 $r + 12 + 4 = 8$
 $r + 16 = 8$
 $r = -8$

STEPS FOR SOLVING LINEAR SYSTEMS WITH THREE VARIABLES

1. Identify system of equations (preferably ones with opposites).
2. Eliminate the same variable from both pairs.
3. solve the new system of two equations (using Elimination or Substitution)
4. SUBSTITUTE those values into one of the original equations to solve for the third variable.
5. check your answer by plugging in all of your solutions into one of the original equations.

2) Determine the values for x , y , and z in the following system:

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y - z = 5 \\ 4x - y - z = -1 \\ x + 4y + z = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{1} \quad 2x + 3y - z = 5 \\ -1(4x - y - z = -1) \quad + \quad -4x + y + z = 1 \\ \hline -2x + 4y = 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{2} \quad 4x - y - z = -1 \\ x + 4y + z = 12 \\ \hline 5x + 3y = 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{3} \quad 5(-2x + 4y = 6) \\ 2(5x + 3y = 11) \\ \hline -10x + 20y = 30 \\ 10x + 6y = 22 \\ \hline 26y = 52 \\ y = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2(\cancel{x}) + 4(2) = 6 \\ -2x + 8 = 6 \\ -2x = -2 \\ \boxed{x = 1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{4} \quad x + 4y + z = 12 \\ (+1) + 4(2) + z = 12 \\ +1 + 8 + z = 12 \\ \rightarrow 9 + z = 12 \\ \boxed{z = 3} \end{array}$$

$$\{x, y, z = 1, 2, 3\}$$

CALCULATOR STEPS FOR SOLVING LINEAR SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS

1) 2^{nd} x^{-1} (matrix), \leftarrow , edit, enter

2) Type in the # of rows by columns (usually 3×4)

3) Type in the coefficients. When there is no coefficient, be sure to enter in zero.

*4) 2^{nd} quit (mode) to get to the home screen

5) 2^{nd} x^{-1} (matrix) \rightarrow math, scroll to B: rref(

6) 2^{nd} x^{-1} (matrix), #1, A, enter

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LESSON #2A: EXIT TICKET

the following system, determine the values of p , q , and r that satisfy all three equations:

$$\begin{cases} 2p + q - r = 8 \\ q + r = 4 \\ p - q = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$2p + q - r = 8 \quad 2p + q - r = 8$$

$$-2(p - q = 2) \quad -2p + 2q = -4$$

$$3q - r = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} q + r = 4 \\ + 3q - r = 2 \\ \hline 4q = 6 \\ q = \frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} q + r = 4 \\ \frac{3}{2} + r = 4 \\ r = \frac{5}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2p + q - r = 8 \\ 2p + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 8 \\ 2p - 1 = 8 \\ 2p = 9 \\ p = \frac{9}{2} \end{array}$$

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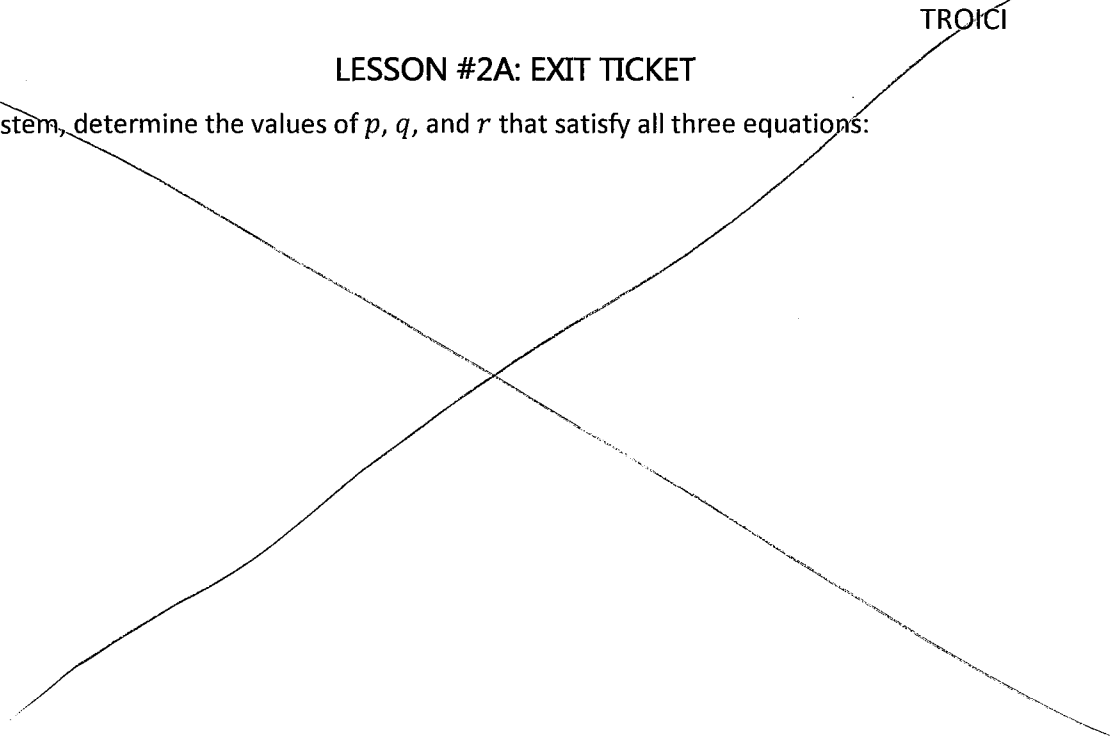
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LESSON #2A: EXIT TICKET

For the following system, determine the values of p , q , and r that satisfy all three equations:

$$\begin{cases} 2p + q - r = 8 \\ q + r = 4 \\ p - q = 2 \end{cases}$$



LAB #11

1) Solve the following system of equations algebraically: (Find your answers on the calculator 1st using matrix key.)

° $2a + 4b + c = 5$

$a - 4b = -6$

° $2b + c = 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a + 4b + c = 5 \\ - (2b + c = 7) \\ \hline 2a + 2b = -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a + 2b = -2 \\ -2(a - 4b = -6) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a + 2b = -2 \\ + 2a + 8b = 12 \\ \hline 10b = 10 \\ b = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a + 2(1) = -2 \\ 2a + 2 = -2 \\ -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline 2a = -4 \\ a = -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a + 4b + c = 5 \\ 2(-2) + 4(1) + c = 5 \\ -4 + 4 + c = 5 \\ c = 5 \end{array}$$

check:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2(-2) + 4(1) + 5 = 5 \\ -4 + 4 + 5 = 5 \\ 5 = 5 \checkmark \end{array}$$