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HansenMath Precalculus students:

As you prepare for the 7.2 - 7.5 Quiz tomorrow, here are a few things to be aware of.

- Any of the concepts/problems assigned from 7.2 \rightarrow 7.5 are fair game.
- However, the attached review should serve you well as a study guide.
- You need to be acquainted with how to solve systems/matrices by hand and w/calculator utility.
- You need to understand the difference between REF, RREF, and neither.
- You need to be able to translate a basic quantity/cost story problem into a system of equations/matrix
- This quiz will be two one-sided pages.
- Page 1 is NO Calculator. You will not be permitted to use any calculator until this is turned in.
- Page 2 is a separate page use may use your Calculator to its fullest benefit. 2nd Matrix, etc.
- Let's do this!

From Page 571: Solve by hand. Recommended to use Gaussian Elimination

43.
$$\begin{cases} x - 2y + z = -6 \\ 2x - 3y = -7 \\ -x + 3y - 3z = 11 \end{cases}$$

$$(2R)$$
 $(x-2y+2=-6)$
 $(+R_2)$ $(y-2z=5)$
 $(x-2y+2=-6)$
 $(y-2z=5)$

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y + 2 = -6 \\ y - 2z = 5 \\ 0 = 0 \\ 50: |z = a| \end{cases}$$

Re-write the system as an "augmented" matrix

67.
$$\begin{cases} 8x - 7y + 4z = 12 \\ 3x - 5y + 2z = 20 \\ 5x + 3y - 3z = 26 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -7 & 4 & 12 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 & 20 \\ 5 & 3 & -3 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$$

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So: X-2(2a+5)+a=-6-(X=3a+4)Solution: (3a+4,2a+5,a) By hand, transform Matrix into row-echelon form (answers may vary): Swap 12. 2 2

Use calc utility to convert to RREF.

71.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

73.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

FYI: Inconsistent No Solution

By hand, convert to a Matrix then use Gaussian Elimination to Solve.

Afterward, use Calculator and RREF to verify.

81.
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y + 3z = 3 \\ 6x + 6y + 12z = 13 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 6 & 12 & 13 \\ 12x + 9y - z = 2 \end{cases} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 6 & 12 & 13 \\ 12 & 9 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

So:
$$2x + 3(-\frac{1}{3}) + 3(1) = 3$$

 $2x - 1 + 3 = 3$

By hand, multiply to find AB, BA, and A²

Afterward, use Calculator to confirm answers.

113.
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 2 \\ 7 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 21 - 10 + 0 & 0 - 6 + 0 \\ 7 + 20 - 9 & 0 + 12 + 27 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -6 \\ 18 & 39 \end{bmatrix}$$