## Math 32 Quiz

## GSI: Theo Johnson-Freyd http://math.berkeley.edu/~theojf/08Fall32/

Thursday, December 8, 2008

| Name: |      |        |         |    |          |      | _ Score: |       |     | /   | /10 |             |    |        |
|-------|------|--------|---------|----|----------|------|----------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|----|--------|
|       |      |        |         |    |          |      |          |       |     |     |     |             |    |        |
| You   | have | twenty | minutes | to | complete | this | quiz.    | You r | nay | not | use | calculators | or | notes, |

1. (4 pts) Use Gaussian elimination to find all solutions to the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y - z = 0 \\ 3x + y - z = -1 \\ 4x - 4y + 5z = -7 \end{cases}$$

We replace  $E_2$  by  $E_2-3E_1$  and  $E_3$  by  $E_3-4E_1$ :

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y - z = 0 \\ -11y + 2z = -1 \\ -20y + 9z = -7 \end{cases}$$

Now we could divide  $E_2$  by -11, but here's a trick: We replace  $E_3$  be  $E_3 - 2E_2$ :

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y - z = 0 \\ -11y + 2z = -1 \\ 2y + 5z = -5 \end{cases}$$

Now we replace  $E_2$  by  $E_2 + 5E_3$ :

but the chalkboards are yours.

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y - z = 0 \\ -y + 27z = -26 \\ 2y + 5z = -5 \end{cases}$$

Now we replace  $E_3$  by  $E_3 + 2E_2$  to cancel the y:

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y - z = 0 \\ - y + 22z = -26 \\ 59z = -57 \end{cases}$$

Hence we can divide the last line by 59 and get z = -57/59. Thus we can substitute back in to get the other variables:

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y - z = 0 \\ -y + 22z = -26 \\ z = -57/59 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y = -1 \\ -y = -26 + 22 \cdot 57/59 \\ = -1512/59 \\ z = -57/59 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 4y = -6107/59 \\ y = 1512/59 \\ z = -57/59 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -6107/59 \\ y = 1512/59 \\ z = -57/49 \end{cases}$$

Thus, the final answer is  $(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{59}(-6107, 1512, -57)$ .

2. (3 pts) Find all solutions to the following system of two equations and three unknowns:

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

We subtract two times the first row from the second and get -5y - 7z = 0. Thus  $y = -\frac{7}{5}z$ . Substituting into the first equation gives

$$1 = x + 2\left(-\frac{7}{5}z\right) + 3z = x + \frac{1}{5}z$$

Thus for any z,  $\left[(x,y,z) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}z, -\frac{7}{5}z, z\right)\right]$  is a solution.

3. (3 pts) There are four solutions to the following system of equations. Find them.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 17 \\ xy = 4 \end{cases}$$

There are various ways to go about this problem. We can solve the second equation for y

$$y = \frac{4}{x}$$

and substitute into the first equation

$$x^2 + \frac{16}{x^2} = 17$$

Multiply both sides by  $x^2$ , and solve the resulting equation as a quadratic in  $x^2$ :

$$(x^{2})^{2} - 17x^{2} + 16 = 0$$

$$(x^{2} - 16)(x^{2} - 1) = 0$$

$$x^{2} = 16 \text{ or } 1$$

$$x = \pm 4 \text{ or } \pm 1$$

$$(x, y) = \boxed{(4, 1), (-4, -1), (1, 4), \text{ or } (-1, -4)}$$

Here's an alternate trick. By adding or subtracting twice the second equation to the first, we get perfect squares:

$$(x+y)^{2} = x^{2} + y^{2} + 2xy = 17 + 8 = 25$$
$$(x-y)^{2} = x^{2} + y^{2} - 2xy = 17 - 8 = 9$$
$$x + y = \pm 5$$
$$x - y = \pm 3$$

Thus we get two numbers that add to  $\pm 5$  and differ by 3, so the numbers are  $\pm (1,4)$  in either order.