

Unit 2 Day 2

MATRICES



More MATRIX Applications

- ***Practice Matrix Multiplication Applications***
- ***Systems of Equations with Matrices***

Warm Up Day 2

1. A florist creates three special floral arrangements. One type uses three lilies. The second type uses two lilies and four carnations. The third uses two daisies and four carnations. Lilies cost \$2.35 each, carnations \$0.95 each, and daisies \$1.45 each.
 - a. Write a matrix N to represent the number of each type of flower in each arrangement.
 - b. Write a matrix C to represent the cost of each type of flower.
 - c. Use matrix operations to find a matrix representing the cost of each type of arrangement.
 - d. The florist has overstock. She decides to offer a 25% off sale. Use matrix operation(s) to determine the cost of each type of flower now.

2. Simplify.
$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2a \\ a & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Riddle:
Why was 6 afraid of 7?

Warm Up Answers

1. A florist creates three special floral arrangements. One type uses three lilies. The second type uses two lilies and four carnations. The third uses two daisies and four carnations. Lilies cost \$2.35 each, carnations \$0.95 each, and daisies \$1.45 each.

a. Write a matrix N to represent the number of each type of flower in each arrangement.

$$N = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} Lil & Cr & Da \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} A1 \\ A2 \\ A3 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

b. Write a matrix C to represent the cost of each type of flower.

$$C = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} Lil \\ Cr \\ Da \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} Cost (\$) \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 2.35 \\ 0.95 \\ 1.45 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

c. Use matrix operations to find a matrix representing the cost of each type of arrangement.

$$NC = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} Cost (\$) \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} Cost (\$) \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} A1 [3(2.35) + 0(0.95) + 0(1.45)] \\ A2 [2(2.35) + 4(0.95) + 0(1.45)] \\ A3 [0(2.35) + 4(0.95) + 2(1.45)] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} Cost (\$) \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} Cost (\$) \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} A1 [7.05] \\ A2 [8.50] \\ A3 [6.70] \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad 3$$

Warm Up Answers

1. A florist creates three special floral arrangements. One type uses three lilies. The second type uses two lilies and four carnations. The third uses two daisies and four carnations. Lilies cost \$2.35 each, carnations \$0.95 each, and daisies \$1.45 each.

d. The florist has overstock. She decides to offer a 25% off sale. Use matrix operation(s) to determine the cost of each type of flower now.

$$0.75C = 0.75 \bullet \begin{matrix} & \text{Cost (\$)} \\ \begin{matrix} Lil \\ Cr \\ Da \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 2.35 \\ 0.95 \\ 1.45 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} & \text{Sale Cost (\$)} \\ \begin{matrix} Lil \\ Cr \\ Da \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1.76 \\ 0.71 \\ 1.09 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Warm Up Answers

2. Simplify.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2a \\ a & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3(1) + 2a(2) & -3a + 2a(3) \\ a(1) + 1(2) & a(a) + 1(3) \\ 2(1) + 0(2) & 2(a) + 0(3) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3 + 4a & 3a \\ a + 2 & a^2 + 3 \\ 2 & 2a \end{bmatrix}$$

Riddle:

Why was 6 afraid of 7?

Because 7 ate 9 (7, 8, 9)



Questions About last night's HW?

- **Packet p. 1 ALL**
- **Packet p. 2 #1-2**



Tonight's Homework

Mixed Matrix Applications Handout

AND

Finish Packet p. 2



Before today's Notes

- START Day 2 Handout on Mixed Matrix Applications....try #2 first! Let's make sure we're on the right track. 😊

Unit 2 Day 2

NOTES



***More MATRIX Applications:
Solving Systems of Equations with
Matrices***

Ex 1: Setting up and Solving Matrix Equations

Solve with matrices

$$5x - 4y = 8$$

$$x + 2y = 6$$

First, line up the equations.

✓ Already done on this one 😊

A linear system can be written as a matrix equation $AX=B$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Coefficient matrix, A Variable matrix, X Constant matrix, B

We'll solve for matrix X to find x and y. →



Ex 1: Solving Matrix Equations

Suppose $ax = b$. How do you solve for x ?

We cannot divide matrices, but we can multiply by the inverse.

A^{-1} is the inverse of matrix A .

We'll use it to find X .

$$AX = B$$

$$\cancel{A^{-1}}AX = A^{-1}B$$

$$X = \underbrace{A^{-1}B}$$

We can do this
in the calc. 😊

Details on next slide →

WARNING! This is NOT a -1 exponent!!

Ex 1: Solving Matrix Equations in calculator

Solve

$$5x - 4y = 8$$
$$1x + 2y = 6$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

A **B**

In Calc, 2nd x⁻¹ Edit
& enter matrices A and B

Remember, $AX = B$

$$X = \underline{A^{-1}B}$$

On main screen of calc, do
2nd x⁻¹ Enter (to get A)
x⁻¹ (to get inverse ⁻¹ on A)
2nd x⁻¹ 2 Enter (to get B)

$$x = 2.857, \quad y = 1.571$$

$$(2.857, 1.571)$$

Ex. 2 Solve using matrices

$$2x + 3y + z = -1$$

$$3x + 3y = 1 - z$$

$$2x + z = -4y - 2$$

$$2x + 3y + z = -1$$

$$3x + 3y + z = 1$$

$$2x + 4y + z = -2$$

$$AX = B$$

$$X = \underbrace{A^{-1}B}$$

First, line up the equations 

We can do this in the calc. 😊

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

A

B

$$x = 2$$

$$y = -1$$

$$z = -2$$

$$(2, -1, -2)$$



You Try! Solve using matrices

Ex. 3 $7x + 3y = 11$

$$14x - 4y = 2$$

Ex. 4 $3y + 5z = x - 15$

$$2x + y = 1$$

$$-9x - 8y = 4z + 12$$

You Try! ANSWERS

Solve using matrices

Ex. 3

$$7x + 3y = 11$$

$$14x - 4y = 2$$

$$x = 5/7$$

$$y = 2$$

$$(5/7, 2)$$

Ex. 4

$$3y + 5z = x - 15$$

$$2x + y = 1$$

$$-9x - 8y = 4z + 12$$

$$-x + 3y + 5z = -15$$

$$2x + y = 1$$

$$-9x - 8y - 4z = 12$$

$$x = 4$$

$$y = -7$$

$$z = 2$$

$$(4, -7, 2)$$