Data are often organized into matrices. For example, the National Federation of State High School Associations uses matrices to record student participation in sports by category for males and females. To find the total participation of both groups in each sport, you can add the two matrices. You will learn how to add matrices in Lesson 4-2.
## Prerequisite Skills
To be successful in this chapter, you’ll need to master these skills and be able to apply them in problem-solving situations. Review these skills before beginning Chapter 4.

### For Lesson 4-1
**Solve Equations** *(For review, see Lesson 1-3.)*

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>$3x = 18$</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{3}y + 5 = 9$</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### For Lessons 4-2 and 4-7
**Additive and Multiplicative Inverses** *(For review, see Lesson 1-2.)*

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>-11</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>$\frac{5}{9}$</td>
<td>13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>$-1\frac{1}{5}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### For Lesson 4-4
**Graph Ordered Pairs** *(For review, see Lesson 2-1.)*

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>{(0, 0), (1, 3), (−2, 4)}</td>
<td>16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>{(-3, -3), (-1, 2), (1, -3), (3, -6)}</td>
<td>18.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### For Lessons 4-6 and 4-8
**Solve Systems of Equations** *(For review, see Lesson 3-2.)*

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>$x = y + 5$</td>
<td>20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3x + y = 19$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>$y = x - 7$</td>
<td>23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2x - 8y = 2$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Foldables
**Matrices**
Make this Foldable to help you organize your notes. Begin with one sheet of notebook paper.

1. **Fold and Cut**
   - Fold lengthwise to the holes. Cut eight tabs in the top sheet.

2. **Label**
   - Label each tab with a lesson number and title.

**Reading and Writing**
As you read and study the chapter, write notes and examples under the tabs.
**Introduction to Matrices**

**What You’ll Learn**
- Organize data in matrices.
- Solve equations involving matrices.

**Vocabulary**
- matrix
- element
- dimension
- row matrix
- column matrix
- square matrix
- zero matrix
- equal matrices

**How are matrices used to make decisions?**

Sabrina wants to buy a sports-utility vehicle (SUV). There are many types of SUVs in many prices and styles. So, Sabrina makes a list of the qualities for different models and organizes the information in a matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Price</th>
<th>Horsepower</th>
<th>Towing Capacity (lb)</th>
<th>Cargo Capacity (ft³)</th>
<th>Fuel Economy (mpg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large SUV</td>
<td>32,450</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard SUV</td>
<td>29,115</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>8700</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Size SUV</td>
<td>27,975</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>5700</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compact SUV</td>
<td>18,180</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Car and Driver Buyer’s Guide*

When the information is organized in a matrix, it is easy to compare the features of each vehicle.

**Example 1 Organize Data in a Matrix**

Sharon wants to install cable television in her new apartment. There are two cable companies in the area whose prices are listed below. Use a matrix to organize the information. When is each company’s service less expensive?

**Metro Cable**
- Basic Service (26 channels) $11.95
- Standard Service (53 channels) $30.75
- Premium Channels (in addition to Standard Service)
  - One Premium $10.00
  - Two Premiums $19.00
  - Three Premiums $25.00

**Cable City**
- Basic Service (26 channels) $9.95
- Standard Service (53 channels) $31.95
- Premium Channels (in addition to Standard Service)
  - One Premium $8.95
  - Two Premiums $16.95
  - Three Premiums $22.95

Organize the costs into labeled columns and rows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metro Cable</td>
<td>11.95</td>
<td>30.75</td>
<td>40.75</td>
<td>49.75</td>
<td>55.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable City</td>
<td>9.95</td>
<td>31.95</td>
<td>40.90</td>
<td>48.90</td>
<td>54.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Metro Cable has the best price for standard service and standard plus one premium channel. Cable City has the best price for the other categories.
In a matrix, numbers or data are organized so that each position in the matrix has a purpose. Each value in the matrix is called an element. A matrix is usually named using an uppercase letter.

\[
A = \begin{bmatrix}
2 & 6 & 1 \\
7 & 1 & 5 \\
9 & 3 & 0 \\
12 & 15 & 26
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The element 15 is in row 4, column 2.

A matrix can be described by its dimensions. A matrix with \(m\) rows and \(n\) columns is an \(m \times n\) matrix (read “\(m\) by \(n\)”). Matrix \(A\) above is a \(4 \times 3\) matrix since it has 4 rows and 3 columns.

Certain matrices have special names. A matrix that has only one row is called a row matrix, while a matrix that has only one column is called a column matrix. A matrix that has the same number of rows and columns is called a square matrix. Another special type of matrix is the zero matrix, in which every element is 0. The zero matrix can have any dimension.

**EQUATIONS INVOLVING MATRICES** Two matrices are considered equal matrices if they have the same dimensions and if each element of one matrix is equal to the corresponding element of the other matrix.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
6 & 3 \\
0 & 9 \\
1 & 3
\end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix}
6 & 0 & 1 \\
3 & 9 & 3
\end{bmatrix}
\]
The matrices have different dimensions. They are not equal.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 \\
8 & 5
\end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 8 \\
2 & 5
\end{bmatrix}
\]
Corresponding elements are not equal. The matrices are not equal.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
5 & 6 & 0 \\
0 & 7 & 2 \\
3 & 1 & 4
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
5 & 6 & 0 \\
0 & 7 & 2 \\
3 & 1 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\]
The matrices have the same dimensions and the corresponding elements are equal. The matrices are equal.

The definition of equal matrices can be used to find values when elements of equal matrices are algebraic expressions.

**Example 3** Solve an Equation Involving Matrices

Solve \(\begin{bmatrix}
y \\
3x
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
6 - 2x \\
31 + 4y
\end{bmatrix}\) for \(x\) and \(y\).

Since the matrices are equal, the corresponding elements are equal. When you write the sentences to show this equality, two linear equations are formed.

\[y = 6 - 2x\]
\[3x = 31 + 4y\]

(continued on the next page)
This system can be solved using substitution.

\[
\begin{align*}
3x &= 31 + 4y & \text{Second equation} \\
3x &= 31 + 4(6 - 2x) & \text{Substitute } 6 - 2x \text{ for } y. \\
3x &= 31 + 24 - 8x & \text{Distributive Property} \\
11x &= 55 & \text{Add } 8x \text{ to each side.} \\
x &= 5 & \text{Divide each side by 11.}
\end{align*}
\]

To find the value for \(y\), substitute 5 for \(x\) in either equation.

\[
\begin{align*}
y &= 6 - 2x & \text{First equation} \\
y &= 6 - 2(5) & \text{Substitute 5 for } x. \\
y &= -4 & \text{Simplify.}
\end{align*}
\]

The solution is \((5, -4)\).

**Check for Understanding**

**Concept Check**

1. Describe the conditions that must be met in order for two matrices to be considered equal.

2. OPEN ENDED Give examples of a row matrix, a column matrix, a square matrix, and a zero matrix. State the dimensions of each matrix.

3. Explain what is meant by corresponding elements.

**Guided Practice**

State the dimensions of each matrix.

4. \([3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7]\)

5. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
10 & -6 & 18 & 0 \\
-7 & 5 & 2 & 4 \\
3 & 11 & 9 & 7
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Solve each equation.

6. \[
\frac{x + 4}{2y} = \frac{9}{12}
\]

7. \([9 \ 13] = [x + 2y \ 4x + 1]\)

**Application** WEATHER For Exercises 8 and 9, use the table that shows a five-day forecast indicating high (H) and low (L) temperatures.

8. Organize the temperatures in a matrix.

9. What are the dimensions of the matrix?

**Practice and Apply**

State the dimensions of each matrix.

10. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
6 & -1 & 5 \\
-2 & 3 & -4 \\
0 & 0 & 8
\end{bmatrix}
\]

11. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
7 \\
8 \\
9
\end{bmatrix}
\]

12. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
6 & 2 & 4 \\
1 & 3 & 6 \\
5 & 9 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
\]

13. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
-3 & 17 & -22 \\
9 & 31 & 16 \\
20 & -15 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\]

14. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
17 & -2 & 8 & -9 & 6 \\
5 & 11 & 20 & -1 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\]

15. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
16 & 8 \\
10 & 5 \\
0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\]
Solve each equation.

16. \([2x \quad 3y \quad 9] = [5 \quad 3y \quad 9] \)

18. \(\begin{bmatrix} 4x \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 + x \\ 2y - 1 \end{bmatrix} \)

20. \(\begin{bmatrix} x + 3y \\ 3x + y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -13 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \)

22. \(\begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ 2x + 3y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} \)

24. \(\begin{bmatrix} x^2 + 1 \\ 5 - y \\ x + y \\ y - 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ x \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \)

17. \([4x \quad 3y] = [12 \quad -1] \)

19. \(\begin{bmatrix} 4x - 3 \\ 7 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 15 \\ 2x + 1 \end{bmatrix} \)

21. \(\begin{bmatrix} 2x + y \\ x - 3y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \)

23. \(\begin{bmatrix} 4x \\ y - 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 + 3y \\ x \end{bmatrix} \)

25. \(\begin{bmatrix} 3x - 5 \\ 12 \\ x + y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \)

**MOVIES** For Exercises 26 and 27, use the advertisement shown at the right.

26. Write a matrix for the prices of movie tickets for adults, children, and seniors.

27. What are the dimensions of the matrix?

**DINING OUT** For Exercises 28 and 29, use the following information.

A newspaper rated several restaurants by cost, level of service, atmosphere, and location using a scale of ★ being low and ★★★★ being high.

Catalina Grill: cost ★★, service ★, atmosphere ★, location ★

Oyster Club: cost ★★★, service ★★, atmosphere ★, location ★★

Casa di Pasta: cost ★★★★, service ★★★, atmosphere ★★★, location ★★★

Mason’s Steakhouse: cost ★★, service ★★★★, atmosphere ★★★★, location ★★★

28. Write a 4 \times 4 matrix to organize this information.

29. Which restaurant would you select based on this information and why?

**HOTELS** For Exercises 30 and 31, use the costs for an overnight stay at a hotel that are given below.

Single Room: $60 weekday; $79 weekend

Double Room: $70 weekday; $89 weekend

Suite: $75 weekday; $95 weekend

30. Write a 3 \times 2 matrix that represents the cost of each room.

31. Write a 2 \times 3 matrix that represents the cost of each room.

**CRITICAL THINKING** For Exercises 32 and 33, use the matrix at the right.

32. Study the pattern of numbers. Complete the matrix for column 6 and row 7.

33. In which row and column will 100 occur?

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & 6 & 10 & 15 & \ldots \\
2 & 5 & 9 & 14 & 20 & \ldots \\
4 & 8 & 13 & 19 & 26 & \ldots \\
7 & 12 & 18 & 25 & 33 & \ldots \\
11 & 17 & 24 & 32 & 41 & \ldots \\
16 & 23 & 31 & 40 & 50 & \ldots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]
34. **WRITING IN MATH** Answer the question that was posed at the beginning of the lesson.

**How are matrices used to make decisions?**
Include the following in your answer:
- the circumstances under which each vehicle best fits a person’s needs, and
- an example of how matrices are used in newspapers or magazines.

35. In matrix \( A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 & -2 \\ -4 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \), element 3 is in which row and column?

- **A** row 1, column 3
- **B** row 3, column 1
- **C** row 1, column 1
- **D** row 3, column 3

36. What is the value of \( y \) if \( \begin{bmatrix} 3x \\ y + 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 + y \\ x \end{bmatrix} \)?

- **A** 2
- **B** 4
- **C** –3
- **D** –1

---

**Maintain Your Skills**

**Mixed Review** Solve each system of equations.  **(Lesson 3-5)**

37. \( 3x - 3y = 6 \)
   \(-6y = -30 \)
   \(5x - 2x = 6 \)

38. \( 3a + 2b = 27 \)
   \(5a - 7b + c = 5 \)
   \(-2a + 10b + 5c = -29 \)

39. \( 3r - 15s + 4t = -57 \)
   \(9r + 45s - t = 26 \)
   \(-6r + 10s + 3t = -19 \)

Graph each system of inequalities. Name the coordinates of the vertices of the feasible region. Find the maximum and minimum values of the given function for this region.  **(Lesson 3-4)**

40. \( y \geq 3 \)
    \( y \leq x + 2 \)
    \( y \leq -2x + 15 \)
    \( f(x, y) = 2x + 3y \)

41. \( y \geq \frac{1}{3}x \)
    \( y \leq -5x + 16 \)
    \( y \leq -x + 10 \)
    \( f(x, y) = 5x - y \)

42. \( y \geq \frac{1}{2}x \)
    \( y \leq -x + 3 \)
    \( y \leq -\frac{3}{2}x + 12 \)
    \( f(x, y) = 3y - x \)

**BUSINESS** For Exercises 43–45, use the following information.
The parking garage at Burrough’s Department Store charges $1.50 for each hour or fraction of an hour for parking.  **(Lesson 2-6)**

43. Graph the function.

44. What type of function represents this situation?

45. Jada went shopping at Burrough’s Department Store yesterday. She left her car in the parking garage for two hours and twenty-seven minutes. How much did Jada pay for parking?

Find each value if \( f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2 \).  **(Lesson 2-1)**

46. \( f(3) \)
47. \( f(0) \)
48. \( f(2) \)
49. \( f(-3) \)

---

**Getting Ready for the Next Lesson** **PREREQUISITE SKILL** Find the value of each expression.  **(To review evaluating expressions, see Lesson 1-2.)**

50. \( 8 + (-5) \)
51. \( -2 - 8 \)
52. \( 3.5 + 2.7 \)
53. \( 6(-3) \)

54. \( \frac{1}{2}(34) \)
55. \( 6(4) + 3(-9) \)
56. \( -5(3 - 18) \)
57. \( 14\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 12\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \)
Organizing Data

You can use a computer spreadsheet to organize and display data. Then you can use the data to create graphs or perform calculations.

Example

Enter the data on the Atlantic Coast Conference Men’s Basketball scoring into a spreadsheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Free Throws</th>
<th>2-Point Field Goals</th>
<th>3-Point Field Goals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clemson</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida State</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Tech</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina State</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wake Forest</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Atlantic Coast Conference

Use Column A for the team names, Column B for the numbers of free throws, Column C for the numbers of 2-point field goals, and Column D for the numbers of 3-point field goals.

Model and Analyze

1. Enter the data about sports-utility vehicles on page 154 into a spreadsheet.

2. Compare and contrast how data are organized in a spreadsheet and how they are organized in a matrix.
Addition of Matrices

• **Words**
  If \( A \) and \( B \) are two \( m \times n \) matrices, then \( A + B \) is an \( m \times n \) matrix in which each element is the sum of the corresponding elements of \( A \) and \( B \).

• **Symbols**
  \[
  \begin{bmatrix}
  a & b & c \\
  d & e & f \\
  g & h & i \\
  \end{bmatrix}
  +
  \begin{bmatrix}
  j & k & l \\
  m & n & o \\
  p & q & r \\
  \end{bmatrix}
  =
  \begin{bmatrix}
  a+j & b+k & c+l \\
  d+m & e+n & f+o \\
  g+p & h+q & i+r \\
  \end{bmatrix}
  \]

**Key Concept**

**Addition of Matrices**

**Example 1**

**Add Matrices**

a. Find \( A + B \) if \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \) and \( B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ 5 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \).

\[
A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ 5 & -9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 + (-3) & -6 + 7 \\ 2 + 5 & 3 + (-9) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 7 & -6 \end{bmatrix}
\]

b. Find \( A + B \) if \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 & 4 \\ 12 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \) and \( B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 9 \\ 4 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \).

Since the dimensions of \( A \) are \( 2 \times 3 \) and the dimensions of \( B \) are \( 2 \times 2 \), you cannot add these matrices.
Subtraction of Matrices

- **Words**
  If \(A\) and \(B\) are two \(m \times n\) matrices, then \(A - B\) is an \(m \times n\) matrix in which each element is the difference of the corresponding elements of \(A\) and \(B\).

- **Symbols**
  \[
  \begin{pmatrix}
  a & b & c \\
  d & e & f \\
  g & h & i
  \end{pmatrix} -
  \begin{pmatrix}
  j & k & l \\
  m & n & o \\
  p & q & r
  \end{pmatrix} =
  \begin{pmatrix}
  a - j & b - k & c - l \\
  d - m & e - n & f - o \\
  g - p & h - q & i - r
  \end{pmatrix}
  \]

**Example 2** Subtract Matrices

Find \(A - B\) if \(A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 2 \\ -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}\) and \(B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 8 & -2 \end{pmatrix}\).

\[
A - B = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 2 \\ -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 8 & -2 \end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix} 9 - 3 & 2 - 6 \\ -4 - 8 & 7 - (-2) \end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ -12 & 9 \end{pmatrix}
\]

**Example 3** Use Matrices to Model Real-World Data

- **ANIMALS**
  The table below shows the number of endangered and threatened species in the United States and in the world. How many more endangered and threatened species are there on the world list than on the U.S. list?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Animal</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>Threatened</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammals</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reptiles</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibians</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data in the table can be organized in two matrices. Find the difference of the matrix that represents species in the world and the matrix that represents species in the U.S.

\[
\begin{pmatrix} 309 & 24 \\ 252 & 21 \\ 79 & 36 \\ 17 & 9 \\ 80 & 42 \end{pmatrix} -
\begin{pmatrix} 61 & 8 \\ 74 & 15 \\ 14 & 22 \\ 9 & 8 \\ 69 & 42 \end{pmatrix} =
\begin{pmatrix} 309 - 61 & 24 - 8 \\ 252 - 74 & 21 - 15 \\ 79 - 14 & 36 - 22 \\ 17 - 9 & 9 - 8 \\ 80 - 69 & 42 - 42 \end{pmatrix}
\]

(continued on the next page)
### Properties of Matrix Operations

For any matrices \( A, B, \) and \( C \) with the same dimensions and any scalar \( c \), the following properties are true.

#### Commutative Property of Addition
\[ A + B = B + A \]

#### Associative Property of Addition
\[ (A + B) + C = A + (B + C) \]

#### Distributive Property
\[ c(A + B) = cA + cB \]

---

### SCALAR MULTIPLICATION

You can multiply any matrix by a constant called a **scalar**. This operation is called **scalar multiplication**.

**Key Concept**

**Scalar Multiplication**

**Words**

The product of a scalar \( k \) and an \( m \times n \) matrix is an \( m \times n \) matrix in which each element equals \( k \) times the corresponding elements of the original matrix.

**Symbols**

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  a & b & c \\
  d & e & f
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  ka & kb & kc \\
  kd & ke & kf
\end{pmatrix}
\]

---

**Example 4**

**Multiply a Matrix by a Scalar**

If \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 & -3 \\ 5 & -9 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \), find \( 3A \).

\[
3A = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 & -3 \\ 5 & -9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}
\]

**Substitution.**

\[
= \begin{bmatrix} 3(2) & 3(8) & 3(-3) \\ 3(5) & 3(-9) & 3(2) \end{bmatrix}
\]

**Multiply each element by 3.**

\[
= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 24 & -9 \\ 15 & -27 & 6 \end{bmatrix}
\]

**Simplify.**

---

**Many properties of real numbers also hold true for matrices.**

---

### Study Tip

**Additive Identity**

The matrix \( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \) is called a zero matrix. It is the additive identity matrix for any \( 2 \times 2 \) matrix. How is this similar to the additive identity for real numbers?
Matrix Operations

The order of operations for matrices is similar to that of real numbers. Perform scalar multiplication before matrix addition and subtraction.

Study Tip

Matrix Operations

Most graphing calculators can perform operations with matrices. On the TI-83 Plus, \( \text{2nd} \ [\text{MATRX}] \) accesses the matrix menu. Choose \( \text{EDIT} \) to define a matrix. Enter the dimensions of the matrix \( A \) using the \( \text{key. Then enter each element by pressing ENTER after each entry. To display and use the matrix in calculations, choose the matrix under NAMES from the \( \text{[MATRX]} \) menu.

Think and Discuss

1. Enter \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \) with a graphing calculator. Does the calculator enter elements row by row or column by column?
2. Notice that there are two numbers in the bottom left corner of the screen. What do these numbers represent?
3. Clear the screen. Find the matrix 18A.
4. Enter \( B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \). Find \( A + B \). What is the result and why?

Check for Understanding

Concept Check

1. Describe the conditions under which matrices can be added or subtracted.
2. OPEN ENDED Give an example of two matrices whose sum is a zero matrix.
3. Write a matrix that, when added to a \( 3 \times 2 \) matrix, increases each element in the matrix by 4.

Guided Practice

Perform the indicated matrix operations. If the matrix does not exist, write impossible.

4. \( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \)
5. \( \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \)
6. \( \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 7 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ -2 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \)
7. \( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -4 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \)
Use matrices $A$, $B$, and $C$ to find the following.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 7 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -4 \\ -6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

8. $A + B + C$
9. $3B - 2C$
10. $4A + 2B - C$

**Application**  
**SPORTS**  
For Exercises 11–13, use the table below that shows high school participation in various sports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>16,763</td>
<td>549,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track and Field</td>
<td>14,620</td>
<td>477,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball/Softball</td>
<td>14,486</td>
<td>455,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>9041</td>
<td>321,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming and Diving</td>
<td>5234</td>
<td>83,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Federation of State High School Associations

11. Write two matrices that represent these data for males and females.
12. Find the total number of students that participate in each individual sport expressed as a matrix.
13. Could you add the two matrices to find the total number of schools that offer a particular sport? Why or why not?

**Practice and Apply**

Perform the indicated matrix operations. If the matrix does not exist, write \textit{impossible}.

14. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$
15. $\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 7 \\ 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 9 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
16. $\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 0 & 8 \\ 9 & 15 & -11 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 4 \\ 9 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$
17. $-2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$
18. $5[0 \quad -1 \quad 7 \quad 2] + 3[5 \quad -8 \quad 10 \quad -4]$  
19. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + 6 \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$
20. $\begin{bmatrix} 1.35 & 5.80 \\ 1.24 & 14.32 \\ 6.10 & 35.26 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.45 & 3.28 \\ 1.94 & 16.72 \\ 4.31 & 21.30 \end{bmatrix}$
21. $8 \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0.5 \\ 0.75 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0.5 \\ 0.75 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}$
22. $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & \frac{1}{3} & -1 \end{bmatrix} + 4 \begin{bmatrix} -2 & \frac{3}{4} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & \frac{5}{8} \end{bmatrix}$

Use matrices $A$, $B$, $C$, and $D$ to find the following.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ -1 & 6 \\ 3 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ -2 & 5 \\ 7 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 9 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

24. $A + B$
25. $D - B$
26. $4C$
27. $6B - 2A$
28. $3C - 4A + B$
29. $C + \frac{1}{3}D$
BUSINESS  For Exercises 30–32, use the following information.
The Cookie Cutter Bakery records each type of cookie sold at three of their branch stores. Two days of sales are shown in the spreadsheets below.

30. Write a matrix for each day’s sales.

31. Find the sum of the two days’ sales expressed as a matrix.

32. Find the difference in cookie sales from Friday to Saturday expressed as a matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>chocolate chip</td>
<td>peanut butter</td>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>cut-out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Store 1</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Store 2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Store 3</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>chocolate chip</td>
<td>peanut butter</td>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>cut-out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Store 1</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Store 2</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Store 3</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WEATHER  For Exercises 33–35, use the table that shows the total number of deaths due to severe weather.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Lightning</th>
<th>Tornadoes</th>
<th>Floods</th>
<th>Hurricanes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33. Find the total number of deaths due to severe weather for each year expressed as a column matrix.

34. Write a matrix that represents how many more people died as a result of lightning than hurricanes for each year.

35. What type of severe weather accounted for the most deaths each year?

Online Research  Data Update  What are the current weather statistics? Visit www.algebra2.com/data_update to learn more.

RECREATION  For Exercises 36–39, use the following price list for one-day admissions to the community pool.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily Admission Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 6:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 6:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 6:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 6:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36. Write a matrix that represents the cost of admission for residents and a matrix that represents the cost of admission for nonresidents.

37. Find the matrix that represents the additional cost for nonresidents.

38. Write a matrix that represents the cost of admission before 6:00 P.M. and a matrix that represents the cost of admission after 6:00 P.M.

39. Find a matrix that represents the difference in cost if a child or adult goes to the pool after 6:00 P.M.
40. **CRITICAL THINKING** Determine values for each variable if \( d = 1, e = 4d, \)
\[ z + d = e, f = \frac{x}{5}, ay = 1.5, x = \frac{d}{2}, \text{and } y = x + \frac{x}{2}. \]
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
x & y & z \\
d & e & f
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
a & ay & az \\
ad & ae & af
\end{bmatrix}
\]

41. **WRITING IN MATH** Answer the question that was posed at the beginning of the lesson.

How can matrices be used to calculate daily dietary needs?
Include the following in your answer:
- three matrices that represent breakfast, lunch, and dinner over the three-day period, and
- a matrix that represents the total Calories, protein, and fat consumed each day.

42. Which matrix equals \( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \)?

   A. \( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)
   B. \( \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -6 \\ -8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)
   C. \( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)
   D. \( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)

43. Solve for \( x \) and \( y \) in the matrix equation \( \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3y \\ -x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} \).

   A. \((-5, 7)\)
   B. \((7, 5)\)
   C. \((7, 3)\)
   D. \((5, 7)\)

---

**Maintain Your Skills**

**Mixed Review**

State the dimensions of each matrix.  
(Lesson 4-1)

44. \( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)
45. \( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \)
46. \( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & -6 \\ -3 & 5 & 7 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \)
47. \( \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -9 \\ 6 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)
48. \( \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 \\ -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \)
49. \( \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 & 0 \\ -8 & 3 & 8 \\ 9 & -1 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \)

Solve each system of equations.  
(Lesson 3-5)

50. \( \begin{align*}
2a + b &= 2 \\
5a &= 15 \\
a + b + c &= -1
\end{align*} \)
51. \( \begin{align*}
r + s + t &= 15 \\
r + t &= 12 \\
s + t &= 10
\end{align*} \)
52. \( \begin{align*}
6x - 2y &= -3 \\
6x + y + 9z &= 3 \\
8x - 3y &= -16
\end{align*} \)

Solve each system by using substitution or elimination.  
(Lesson 3-2)

53. \( \begin{align*}
2s + 7t &= 39 \\
5s - t &= 5
\end{align*} \)
54. \( \begin{align*}
3p + 6q &= -3 \\
2p - 3q &= -9
\end{align*} \)
55. \( \begin{align*}
a + 5b &= 1 \\
7a - 2b &= 44
\end{align*} \)

**SCRAPBOOKS** For Exercises 56–58, use the following information.
Ian has $6.00, and he wants to buy paper for his scrapbook. A sheet of printed paper costs 30¢, and a sheet of solid color paper costs 15¢.  
(Lesson 2-7)

56. Write an inequality that describes this situation.
57. Graph the inequality.
58. Does Ian have enough money to buy 14 pieces of each type of paper?

---

**Getting Ready for the Next Lesson**

**PREREQUISITE SKILL** Name the property illustrated by each equation.  
(To review the properties of equality, see Lesson 1-2.)

59. \( \frac{7}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{7} = 1 \)
60. \( 7 + (w + 5) = (7 + w) + 5 \)
61. \( 3(x + 12) = 3x + 3(12) \)
62. \( 6(9a) = 9a(6) \)
Multiplying Matrices

You’ll Learn

- Multiply matrices.
- Use the properties of matrix multiplication.

How can matrices be used in sports statistics?

Professional football teams track many statistics throughout the season to help evaluate their performance. The table shows the scoring summary of the Oakland Raiders for the 2000 season. The team’s record can be summarized in the record matrix $R$. The values for each type of score can be organized in the point values matrix $P$.

---

**Record**

\[
R = \begin{bmatrix}
58 & 1 \\
56 & 2 \\
23 & 1 \\
2 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
\]

**Point Values**

\[
P = \begin{bmatrix}
6 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
\]

You can use matrix multiplication to find the total points scored.

**Example 1**

Dimensions of Matrix Products

Determine whether each matrix product is defined. If so, state the dimensions of the product.

**a. $A_{2 \times 5}$ and $B_{5 \times 4}$**

\[
A \cdot B = AB
\]

\[
2 \times 5 \quad 5 \times 4 \quad 2 \times 4
\]

The inner dimensions are equal so the matrix product is defined. The dimensions of the product are $2 \times 4$.

**b. $A_{1 \times 3}$ and $B_{4 \times 3}$**

\[
A \cdot B
\]

\[
1 \times 3 \quad 4 \times 3
\]

The inner dimensions are not equal, so the matrix product is not defined.
The product of two matrices is found by multiplying columns and rows. The entry in the first row and first column of $AB$ is found by multiplying corresponding elements in the first row of $A$ and the first column of $B$ and then adding.

**Key Concept**

- **Words**  
The element $a_{ij}$ of $AB$ is the sum of the products of the corresponding elements in row $i$ of $A$ and column $j$ of $B$.
- **Symbols**  
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  a_1 & b_1 \\
  a_2 & b_2
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
  x_1 & y_1 \\
  x_2 & y_2
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
  a_1x_1 + b_1x_2 & a_1y_1 + b_1y_2 \\
  a_2x_1 + b_2x_2 & a_2y_1 + b_2y_2
\end{pmatrix}
\]

**Example 2**

**Multiply Square Matrices**

Find $RS$ if $R = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $S = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -9 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$.

$RS = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -9 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

**Step 1** Multiply the numbers in the first row of $R$ by the numbers in the first column of $S$, add the products, and put the result in the first row, first column of $RS$.

\[
\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -9 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(3) + (-1)(5) \\ \end{pmatrix}
\]

**Step 2** Multiply the numbers in the first row of $R$ by the numbers in the second column of $S$, add the products, and put the result in the first row, second column of $RS$.

\[
\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -9 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(3) + (-1)(5) & 2(-9) + (-1)(7) \\ \end{pmatrix}
\]

**Step 3** Multiply the numbers in the second row of $R$ by the numbers in the first column of $S$, add the products, and put the result in the second row, first column of $RS$.

\[
\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(3) + (-1)(5) \\ 3(3) + 4(5) \end{pmatrix}
\]

**Step 4** Multiply the numbers in the second row of $R$ by the numbers in the second column of $S$, add the products, and put the result in the second row, second column of $RS$.

\[
\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(3) + (-1)(5) & 2(-9) + (-1)(7) \\ 3(3) + 4(5) & 3(-9) + 4(7) \end{pmatrix}
\]

**Step 5** Simplify the product matrix.

\[
\begin{pmatrix} 2(3) + (-1)(5) & 2(-9) + (-1)(7) \\ 3(3) + 4(5) & 3(-9) + 4(7) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -25 \\ 29 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\]

So, $RS = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -25 \\ 29 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

When solving real-world problems, make sure to multiply the matrices in the order for which the product is defined.
Multiply Matrices with Different Dimensions

**TRACK AND FIELD** In a four-team track meet, 5 points were awarded for each first-place finish, 3 points for each second, and 1 point for each third. Find the total number of points for each school. Which school won the meet?

**Explore** The final scores can be found by multiplying the track results for each school by the points awarded for each first-, second-, and third-place finish.

**Plan** Write the results of the races and the points awarded in matrix form. Set up the matrices so that the number of rows in the points matrix equals the number of columns in the results matrix.

**Solve** Multiply the matrices.

\[
R = \begin{bmatrix}
8 & 4 & 5 \\
6 & 3 & 7 \\
5 & 7 & 3 \\
7 & 5 & 4 \\
\end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix}
5 \\
3 \\
1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
RP = \begin{bmatrix}
8 & 4 & 5 \\
6 & 3 & 7 \\
5 & 7 & 3 \\
7 & 5 & 4 \\
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
5 \\
3 \\
1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Write an equation.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
(8 \cdot 5) + (4 \cdot 3) + (5 \cdot 1) \\
(6 \cdot 5) + (3 \cdot 3) + (7 \cdot 1) \\
(5 \cdot 5) + (7 \cdot 3) + (3 \cdot 1) \\
(7 \cdot 5) + (5 \cdot 3) + (4 \cdot 1) \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Multiply columns by rows.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
57 \\
46 \\
49 \\
54 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Simplify.

The labels for the product matrix are shown below.

**Total Points**

Jefferson
London
Springfield
Madison

Jefferson won the track meet with a total of 57 points.

**Examine** \( R \) is a \( 4 \times 3 \) matrix and \( P \) is a \( 3 \times 1 \) matrix; so their product should be a \( 4 \times 1 \) matrix. \textit{Why?}

**MULTIPlicative Properties** Recall that the same properties for real numbers also held true for matrix addition. However, some of these properties do not always hold true for matrix multiplication.
**Example 4**  
**Commutative Property**

Find each product if \( P = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -7 \\ -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \) and \( Q = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 6 & -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \).

a. \( PQ \)

\[
PQ = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -7 \\ -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 6 & -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \]

Substitution

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 72 - 42 & -24 + 7 & 16 + 35 \\ -18 + 24 & 6 - 4 & -4 - 20 \\ 0 + 18 & 0 - 3 & 0 - 15 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Multiply columns by rows.

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 30 & -17 & 51 \\ 6 & 2 & -24 \\ 18 & -3 & -15 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Simplify.

b. \(QP\)

\[
QP = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -3 & 2 \\ 6 & -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -7 \\ -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \]

Substitution

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 72 + 6 & -63 - 12 + 6 \\ 48 + 2 & -42 - 4 - 15 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Multiply columns by rows.

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 78 & -69 \\ 50 & -61 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Simplify.

In Example 4, notice that \( PQ \neq QP \) because

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 30 & -17 & 51 \\ 6 & 2 & -24 \\ 18 & -3 & -15 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 78 & -69 \\ 50 & -61 \end{bmatrix}
\]

This demonstrates that the Commutative Property of Multiplication does not hold for matrix multiplication. The order in which you multiply matrices is very important.

**Example 5**  
**Distributive Property**

Find each product if \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \) and \( C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \).

a. \( A(B + C) \)

\[
A(B + C) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \left( \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \right) \]

Substitution

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Add corresponding elements.

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 3(-1) + 2(1) & 3(6) + 2(10) \\ -1(-1) + 4(1) & -1(6) + 4(10) \end{bmatrix}
\]

Multiply columns by rows.

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 29 \\ 6 & 23 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ -21 & 11 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Simplify.

\[
\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 38 \\ 5 & 34 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Add corresponding elements.

b. \( AB + AC \)

\[
AB + AC = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \]

Substitution

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 3(-2) + 2(6) & 3(5) + 2(7) \\ -1(-2) + 4(6) & -1(5) + 4(7) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3(1) + 2(-5) & 3(1) + 2(3) \\ -1(1) + 4(-5) & -1(1) + 4(3) \end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 29 \\ 26 & 23 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 9 \\ -21 & 11 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Simplify.

\[
\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 38 \\ 5 & 34 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Add corresponding elements.
Notice that in Example 5, \( A(B + C) = AB + AC \). This and other examples suggest that the Distributive Property is true for matrix multiplication. Some properties of matrix multiplication are shown below.

### Properties of Matrix Multiplication

For any matrices \( A, B, \) and \( C \) for which the matrix product is defined, and any scalar \( c \), the following properties are true.

- **Associative Property of Matrix Multiplication**: \((AB)C = A(BC)\)
- **Associative Property of Scalar Multiplication**: \(c(AB) = (cA)B = A(cB)\)
- **Left Distributive Property**: \(C(A + B) = CA + CB\)
- **Right Distributive Property**: \((A + B)C = AC + BC\)

To show that a property is true for all cases, you must show it is true for the general case. To show that a property is not true for all cases, you only need to find a counterexample.

## Check for Understanding

### Concept Check

1. **OPEN ENDED**  
   Give an example of two matrices whose product is a 3 \( \times \) 2 matrix.

2. **Determine** whether the following statement is always, sometimes, or never true.  
   Explain your reasoning.  
   
   *For any matrix \( A_{m \times n} \) for \( m \neq n \), \( A^2 \) is defined.*

3. **Explain** why, in most cases, \((A + B)C \neq CA + CB\).

### Guided Practice

Determine whether each matrix product is defined. If so, state the dimensions of the product.

4. \( A_{3 \times 5} \cdot B_{5 \times 2} \)

5. \( X_{2 \times 3} \cdot Y_{2 \times 3} \)

Find each product, if possible.

6. \( \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \)

7. \( \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \)

8. \( \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \)

9. \( \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \)

10. Use \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \) and \( C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \) to determine whether \( A(BC) = (AB)C \) is true for the given matrices.

### Application

**SPORTS**  
For Exercises 11 and 12, use the table below that shows the number of kids registered for baseball and softball.

The Westfall Youth Baseball and Softball League charges the following registration fees: ages 7–8, $45; ages 9–10, $55; and ages 11–14, $65.

11. Write a matrix for the registration fees and a matrix for the number of players.

12. Find the total amount of money the League received from baseball and softball registrations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team Members</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Baseball</th>
<th>Softball</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7–8</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9–10</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11–14</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Determine whether each matrix product is defined. If so, state the dimensions of the product.

13. \( A_4 \times 3 \cdot B_3 \times 2 \)
14. \( X_2 \times 2 \cdot Y_2 \times 2 \)
15. \( P_1 \times 3 \cdot Q_4 \times 1 \)
16. \( R_1 \times 4 \cdot S_4 \times 5 \)
17. \( M_4 \times 3 \cdot N_4 \times 3 \)
18. \( A_3 \times 1 \cdot B_1 \times 5 \)

Find each product, if possible.

19. \( [2 \ -1] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \)
20. \( \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \)
21. \( \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 9 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \)
22. \( \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -7 \\ 6 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \)
23. \( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -9 & -2 \\ 5 & 7 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \)
24. \( \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \)
25. \( \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ -5 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)
26. \( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 8 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \)

Use \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \), \( B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \), \( C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \), and scalar \( c = 3 \) to determine whether the following equations are true for the given matrices.

27. \( AC + BC = (A + B)C \)
28. \( c(AB) = A(cB) \)
29. \( C(A + B) = AC + BC \)
30. \( ABC = CBA \)

**PRODUCE** For Exercises 31–34, use the table and the following information.

Carmen Fox owns three fruit farms on which he grows apples, peaches, and apricots. He sells apples for $22 a case, peaches for $25 a case, and apricots for $18 a case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Cases in Stock of Each Type of Fruit</th>
<th>Farm</th>
<th>Apples</th>
<th>Peaches</th>
<th>Apricots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31. Write an inventory matrix for the number of cases for each type of fruit for each farm.
32. Write a cost matrix for the price per case for each type of fruit.
33. Find the total income of the three fruit farms expressed as a matrix.
34. What is the total income from all three fruit farms combined?

35. **CRITICAL THINKING** Give an example of two matrices \( A \) and \( B \) whose product is commutative so that \( AB = BA \).
FUND-RAISING  For Exercises 36–39, use the table and the information below. Lawrence High School sold wrapping paper and boxed cards for their fund-raising event. The school receives $1.00 for each roll of wrapping paper sold and $0.50 for each box of cards sold.

36. Write a matrix that represents the amounts sold for each class and a matrix that represents the amount of money the school earns for each item sold.

37. Write a matrix that shows how much each class earned.

38. Which class earned the most money?

39. What is the total amount of money the school made from the fund-raiser?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Wrapping Paper</th>
<th>Cards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>freshmen</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sophomores</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juniors</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seniors</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINANCE  For Exercises 40–42, use the table below that shows the purchase price and selling price of stock for three companies. For a class project, Taini “bought” shares of stock in three companies. She bought 150 shares of a utility company, 100 shares of a computer company, and 200 shares of a food company. At the end of the project she “sold” all of her stock.

40. Organize the data in two matrices and use matrix multiplication to find the total amount she spent for the stock.

41. Write two matrices and use matrix multiplication to find the total amount she received for selling the stock.

42. Use matrix operations to find how much money Taini “made” or “lost.”

43. CRITICAL THINKING  Find the values of \( a, b, c, \) and \( d \) to make the statement
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 5 \\
-1 & 7
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
a & b \\
c & d
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 5 \\
-1 & 7
\end{bmatrix}
\] true. If the matrix \( \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \) is multiplied by any other matrix containing two columns, what do you think the result would be?

44. WRITING IN MATH  Answer the question that was posed at the beginning of the lesson. How can matrices be used in sports statistics? Include the following in your answer:
- a matrix that represents the total points scored in the 2000 season, and
- an example of another sport where different point values are used in scoring.

45. If \( C \) is a \( 5 \times 1 \) matrix and \( D \) is a \( 3 \times 5 \) matrix, what are the dimensions of \( DC \)?

A. \( 5 \times 5 \)  
B. \( 3 \times 1 \)  
C. \( 1 \times 3 \)  
D. \( DC \) is not defined.

46. What is the product of \( \begin{bmatrix}
5 & -2 \\
0 & 3
\end{bmatrix} \) and \( \begin{bmatrix}
1 & -2 \\
0 & 3
\end{bmatrix} \)?

A. \( \begin{bmatrix}
11 & -1
\end{bmatrix} \)  
B. \( \begin{bmatrix}
11 \\
-1
\end{bmatrix} \)  
C. \( \begin{bmatrix}
5 & -10 \\
0 & -6 \\
6 & -15
\end{bmatrix} \)  
D. undefined

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### Practice Quiz 1

**Lessons 4-1 through 4-3**

**Solve each equation. (Lesson 4-1)**

1. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
3x + 1 \\
7y
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\
21
\end{bmatrix}
\]

2. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
2x + y \\
4x - 3y
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\
23
\end{bmatrix}
\]

3. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
x \\
y
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\
1
\end{bmatrix}
\]

**BUSINESS** For Exercises 4 and 5, use the table and the following information.

The manager of The Best Bagel Shop keeps records of each type of bagel sold each day at their two stores. Two days of sales are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Store</th>
<th>Type of Bagel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sesame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Write a matrix for each day’s sales. (Lesson 4-1)

5. Find the sum of the two days’ sales using matrix addition. (Lesson 4-2)

**Perform the indicated matrix operations. (Lesson 4-2)**

6. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 0 \\
7 & 12
\end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 \\
4 & -1
\end{bmatrix}
\]

7. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & 9 & 0 \\
3 & 12 & 15
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\
-7 & -7
\end{bmatrix}
\]

8. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
-2 & 4 & 5 \\
0 & -4 & 7
\end{bmatrix}
\]

**Find each product, if possible. (Lesson 4-3)**

9. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
4 & 0 & -8 \\
7 & -2 & 10
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\
6 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\]

10. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & -1 \\
2 & 5
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -2 \\
-3 & 5 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\]
**What You’ll Learn**

- Use matrices to determine the coordinates of a translated or dilated figure.
- Use matrix multiplication to find the coordinates of a reflected or rotated figure.

**Vocabulary**
- vertex matrix
- transformation
- preimage
- image
- isometry
- translation
- dilation
- reflection
- rotation

**How are transformations used in computer animation?**

Computer animation creates the illusion of motion by using a succession of computer-generated still images. Computer animation is used to create movie special effects and to simulate images that would be impossible to show otherwise. Complex geometric figures can be broken into simple triangles and then moved to other parts of the screen.

**Translutions and Dilations** Points on a coordinate plane can be represented by matrices. The ordered pair \((x, y)\) can be represented by the column matrix \(
\begin{bmatrix}
  x \\
  y
\end{bmatrix}
\). Likewise, polygons can be represented by placing all of the column matrices of the coordinates of the vertices into one matrix, called a vertex matrix.

Triangle \(ABC\) with vertices \(A(3, 2), B(4, -2),\) and \(C(2, -1)\) can be represented by the following vertex matrix.

\[
\triangle ABC = \begin{bmatrix}
  3 & 4 & 2 \\
  2 & -2 & -1
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Matrices can be used to perform transformations. Transformations are functions that map points of a preimage onto its image. If the image and preimage are congruent figures, the transformation is an isometry.

One type of isometry is a translation. A translation occurs when a figure is moved from one location to another without changing its size, shape, or orientation. You can use matrix addition and a translation matrix to find the coordinates of a translated figure.

**Example 1 Translate a Figure**

Find the coordinates of the vertices of the image of quadrilateral \(QUAD\) with \(Q(2, 3), U(5, 2), A(4, -2),\) and \(D(1, -1)\), if it is moved 4 units to the left and 2 units up. Then graph \(QUAD\) and its image \(Q’U’A’D’\).

Write the vertex matrix for quadrilateral \(QUAD\).

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
  2 & 5 & 4 & 1 \\
  3 & 2 & -2 & -1
\end{bmatrix}
\]

To translate the quadrilateral 4 units to the left, add \(-4\) to each \(x\)-coordinate.

To translate the figure 2 units up, add 2 to each \(y\)-coordinate. This can be done by adding the translation matrix \[
\begin{bmatrix}
  -4 & -4 & -4 & -4 \\
  2 & 2 & 2 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
\]
to the vertex matrix of \(QUAD\).

(continued on the next page)
**Example** 2 Find a Translation Matrix

**Short-Response Test Item**

Rectangle $A'B'C'D'$ is the result of a translation of rectangle $ABCD$. A table of the vertices of each rectangle is shown. Find the coordinates of $A$ and $D'$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rectangle $ABCD$</th>
<th>Rectangle $A'B'C'D'$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A$</td>
<td>$A'(-1, 1)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B(1, 5)$</td>
<td>$B'(4, 1)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C(1, -2)$</td>
<td>$C'(4, -6)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D(-4, -2)$</td>
<td>$D'$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Read the Test Item**

- You are given the coordinates of the preimage and image of points $B$ and $C$. Use this information to find the translation matrix. Then you can use the translation matrix to find the coordinates of $A$ and $D'$.

**Solve the Test Item**

- Write a matrix equation. Let $(a, b)$ represent the coordinates of $A$ and let $(c, d)$ represent the coordinates of $D'$.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & -4 \\
5 & -2 & -2
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}
x & x & x \\
y & y & y
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 4 & 4 & c \\
1 & 1 & -6 & d
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
x + a & 1 + x & -4 + x \\
y + b & 5 + y & -2 + y
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 4 & 4 & c \\
1 & 1 & -6 & d
\end{bmatrix}
\]

- Since these two matrices are equal, corresponding elements are equal.

Solve an equation for $x$.

\[
1 + x = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 3
\]

Solve an equation for $y$.

\[
5 + y = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = -4
\]

- Use the values for $x$ and $y$ to find the values for $A(a, b)$ and $D'(c, d)$.

\[
\begin{align*}
a + x &= -1 \\
a + 3 &= -1 \\
a &= -4
\end{align*} \quad \begin{align*}
b + y &= 1 \\
b + (-4) &= 1 \\
b &= 5
\end{align*} \quad \begin{align*}
-4 + x &= c \\
-4 + 3 &= c \\
-1 &= c
\end{align*} \quad \begin{align*}
-2 + (-4) &= d \\
-2 + (-4) &= d \\
\end{align*}
\]

So the coordinates of $A$ are $(-4, 5)$, and the coordinates for $D'$ are $(-1, -6)$.

When a geometric figure is enlarged or reduced, the transformation is called a **dilation**. In a dilation, all linear measures of the image change in the same ratio. For example, if the length of each side of a figure doubles, then the perimeter doubles, and vice versa. You can use scalar multiplication to perform dilations.
**Reflection Matrices**

For a reflection over the:

- **x-axis**
  
  \[
  \begin{bmatrix}
  1 & 0 \\
  0 & 1 \\
  \end{bmatrix}
  \]

- **y-axis**
  
  \[
  \begin{bmatrix}
  -1 & 0 \\
  0 & 1 \\
  \end{bmatrix}
  \]

- **line \( y = x \)**
  
  \[
  \begin{bmatrix}
  0 & 1 \\
  1 & 0 \\
  \end{bmatrix}
  \]

**Example 3**

**Dilation**

\( \triangle JKL \) has vertices \( J(-2, -3), K(-5, 4), \) and \( L(3, 2) \). Dilate \( \triangle JKL \) so that its perimeter is one-half the original perimeter. What are the coordinates of the vertices of \( \triangle J'K'L' \)?

If the perimeter of a figure is one-half the original perimeter, then the lengths of the sides of the figure will be one-half the measure of the original lengths. Multiply the vertex matrix by the scale factor of \( \frac{1}{2} \).

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{1}{2} & -2 & 4 \\
-\frac{3}{2} & -3 & 2 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The coordinates of the vertices of \( \triangle J'K'L' \) are \( J'(1, -\frac{3}{2}), K'(\frac{5}{2}, 2), \) and \( L'(3, 1) \).

**Example 4**

**Reflection**

Find the coordinates of the vertices of the image of pentagon \( QRSTU \) with \( Q(1, 3), R(3, 2), S(3, -1), T(1, -2), \) and \( U(1, 1) \) after a reflection across the \( y \)-axis.

Write the ordered pairs as a vertex matrix. Then multiply the vertex matrix by the reflection matrix for the \( y \)-axis.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 \\
3 & 2 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The coordinates of the vertices of \( Q'R'S'T'U' \) are \( Q'(-1, 3), R'(-3, 2), S'(-3, -1), T'(-1, -2), \) and \( U'(1, 1) \). Notice that the preimage and image are congruent. Both figures have the same size and shape.
A \textbf{rotation} occurs when a figure is moved around a center point, usually the origin. To determine the vertices of a figure’s image by rotation, multiply its vertex matrix by a \textit{rotation matrix}. Commonly used rotation matrices are summarized below.

### Concept Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For a counterclockwise rotation about the origin of:</th>
<th>90°</th>
<th>180°</th>
<th>270°</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiply the vertex matrix on the left by:</td>
<td>$\begin{bmatrix} 0 &amp; -1 \ 1 &amp; 0 \end{bmatrix}$</td>
<td>$\begin{bmatrix} -1 &amp; 0 \ 0 &amp; -1 \end{bmatrix}$</td>
<td>$\begin{bmatrix} 0 &amp; 1 \ -1 &amp; 0 \end{bmatrix}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Example 5 Rotation}

Find the coordinates of the vertices of the image of $\triangle ABC$ with $A(4, 3), B(2, 1),$ and $C(1, 5)$ after it is rotated $90^\circ$ counterclockwise about the origin.

Write the ordered pairs in a vertex matrix. Then multiply the vertex matrix by the rotation matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The coordinates of the vertices of $\triangle A'B'C'$ are $A'(-3, 4), B'(-1, 2),$ and $C'(-5, 1).$ The image is congruent to the preimage.

### Check for Understanding

#### Concept Check

1. \textbf{Compare and contrast} the size and shape of the preimage and image for each type of transformation. Tell which transformations are isometries.

2. \textbf{Write} the translation matrix for $\triangle ABC$ and its image $\triangle A'B'C'$ shown at the right.

3. \textbf{OPEN ENDED} Write a translation matrix that moves $\triangle DEF$ up and left on the coordinate plane.

#### Guided Practice

Triangle $ABC$ with vertices $A(1, 4), B(2, -5),$ and $C(-6, -6)$ is translated 3 units right and 1 unit down.

4. Write the translation matrix.

5. Find the coordinates of $\triangle A'B'C'$.

6. Graph the preimage and the image.

For Exercises 7–10, use the rectangle at the right.

7. Write the coordinates in a vertex matrix.

8. Find the coordinates of the image after a dilation by a scale factor of 3.

9. Find the coordinates of the image after a reflection over the $x$-axis.

10. Find the coordinates of the image after a rotation of $180^\circ$. 

---

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11. A point is translated from \( B \) to \( C \) as shown at the right. If a point at \((-4, 3)\) is translated in the same way, what will be its new coordinates?

   \[
   \begin{array}{c|c}
   \text{Option} & \text{New Coordinates} \\ \hline
   \text{A} & (3, 4) \\ \text{B} & (1, 1) \\ \text{C} & (-7, 8) \\ \text{D} & (1, 6)
   \end{array}
   \]

   Standardized Test Practice

   Practice and Apply

   For Exercises 12–14, use the following information.
   Triangle \( \triangle DEF \) with vertices \( D(1, 4), E(2, -5), \) and \( F(-6, -6) \) is translated 4 units left and 2 units up.

   12. Write the translation matrix.
   13. Find the coordinates of \( \triangle D'E'F' \).
   14. Graph the preimage and the image.

   For Exercises 15–17, use the following information.
   The vertices of \( \triangle ABC \) are \( A(0, 2), B(1.5, -1.5), \) and \( C(-2.5, 0) \). The triangle is dilated so that its perimeter is three times the original perimeter.

   15. Write the coordinates for \( \triangle ABC \) in a vertex matrix.
   16. Find the coordinates of the image \( \triangle A'B'C' \).
   17. Graph \( \triangle ABC \) and \( \triangle A'B'C' \).

   For Exercises 18–20, use the following information.
   The vertices of \( \triangle XYZ \) are \( X(1, -1), Y(2, -4), \) and \( Z(7, -1) \). The triangle is reflected over the line \( y = x \).

   18. Write the coordinates of \( \triangle XYZ \) in a vertex matrix.
   19. Find the coordinates of \( \triangle X'Y'Z' \).
   20. Graph \( \triangle XYZ \) and \( \triangle X'Y'Z' \).

   For Exercises 21–23, use the following information.
   Parallelogram \( \square DEFG \) with \( D(2, 4), E(5, 4), F(4, 1), \) and \( G(1, 1) \) is rotated \( 270^\circ \) counterclockwise about the origin.

   21. Write the coordinates of the parallelogram in a vertex matrix.
   22. Find the coordinates of parallelogram \( \square D'E'F'G' \).
   23. Graph the preimage and the image.

   24. Triangle \( \triangle DEF \) with vertices \( D(-2, 2), E(3, 5), \) and \( F(5, -2) \) is translated so that \( D' \) is at \( (1, -5) \). Find the coordinates of \( E' \) and \( F' \).

   25. A triangle is rotated \( 90^\circ \) counterclockwise about the origin. The coordinates of the vertices are \( J'(-3, -5), K'(-2, 7), \) and \( L'(1, 4) \). What were the coordinates of the triangle in its original position?

   For Exercises 26–28, use quadrilateral \( \square QRST \) shown at the right.

   26. Write the vertex matrix. Multiply the vertex matrix by \(-1\).
   27. Graph the preimage and image.
   28. What type of transformation does the graph represent?

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For Exercises 29–32, use rectangle $ABCD$ with vertices $A(-4, 4), B(4, 4), C(4, -4),$ and $D(-4, -4)$.

29. Find the coordinates of the image in matrix form after a reflection over the $x$-axis followed by a reflection over the $y$-axis.

30. Find the coordinates of the image after a $180^\circ$ rotation about the origin.

31. Find the coordinates of the image after a reflection over the line $y = x$.

32. What do you observe about these three matrices? Explain.

**LANDSCAPING** For Exercises 33 and 34, use the following information.
A garden design is plotted on a coordinate grid. The original plan shows a fountain with vertices at $(-2, -2), (-6, -2), (-8, -5),$ and $(-4, -5)$. Changes to the plan now require that the fountain’s perimeter be three-fourths that of the original.

33. Determine the new coordinates for the fountain.

34. The center of the fountain was at $(-5, -3.5)$. What will be the coordinate of the center after the changes in the plan have been made?

**TECHNOLOGY** For Exercises 35 and 36, use the following information.
As you move the mouse for your computer, a corresponding arrow is translated on the screen. Suppose the position of the cursor on the screen is given in inches with the origin at the bottom left-hand corner of the screen.

35. You want to move your cursor 3 inches to the right and 4 inches up. Write a translation matrix that can be used to move the cursor to the new position.

36. If the cursor is currently at $(3.5, 2.25)$, what are the coordinates of the position after the translation?

37. **GYMNASTICS** The drawing at the right shows four positions of a man performing the giant swing in the high bar event. Suppose this drawing is placed on a coordinate grid with the hand grips at $H(0, 0)$ and the toe of the figure in the upper right corner at $T(7, 8)$. Find the coordinates of the toes of the other three figures, if each successive figure has been rotated $90^\circ$ counterclockwise about the origin.

38. **FOOTPRINTS** For Exercises 38–41, use the following information.
The combination of a reflection and a translation is called a glide reflection. An example is a set of footprints.

38. Describe the reflection and transformation combination shown at the right.

39. Write two matrix operations that can be used to find the coordinates of point $C$.

40. Does it matter which operation you do first? Explain.

41. What are the coordinates of the next two footprints?
42. **CRITICAL THINKING**  Do you think a matrix exists that would represent a reflection over the line $x = 3$? If so, make a conjecture and verify it.

43. **WRITING IN MATH**  Answer the question that was posed at the beginning of the lesson.

**How are transformations used in computer animation?**

Include the following in your answer:
- an example of how a figure with 5 points (coordinates) could be written in a matrix and multiplied by a rotation matrix, and
- a description of the motion that is a result of repeated dilations with a scale factor of one-fourth.

44. Which matrix represents a reflection over the $y$-axis followed by a reflection over the $x$-axis?

- **A** $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- **B** $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
- **C** $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
- **D** none of these

45. Triangle $ABC$ has vertices with coordinates $A(-4, 2), B(-4, -3)$, and $C(3, -2)$. After a dilation, triangle $A'B'C'$ has coordinates $A'(-12, 6), B'(-12, -9)$, and $C'(9, -6)$. How many times as great is the perimeter of $A'B'C'$ as $ABC$?

- **A** 3
- **B** 6
- **C** 12
- **D** $\frac{1}{3}$

### Mixed Review

**Determine whether each matrix product is defined. If so, state the dimensions of the product.**  \( \text{(Lesson 4-3)} \)

46. $A_{2 \times 3} \cdot B_{3 \times 2}$

47. $A_{4 \times 1} \cdot B_{1 \times 1}$

48. $A_{2 \times 5} \cdot B_{5 \times 5}$

**Perform the indicated matrix operations. If the matrix does not exist, write impossible.**  \( \text{(Lesson 4-2)} \)

49. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 9 & -8 \\ 6 & -11 & -2 \\ 12 & -10 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

50. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -7 \\ 6 & -9 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 6 & -4 \\ -7 & 10 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

**Graph each relation or equation and find the domain and range. Then determine whether the relation or equation is a function.**  \( \text{(Lesson 2-1)} \)

51. $(3, 5), (4, 6), (5, -4)$

52. $x = -5y + 2$

53. $x = y^2$

**Write an absolute value inequality for each graph.**  \( \text{(Lesson 1-6)} \)

54. $x$-intercepts $-5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

55. $x$-intercepts $-5.6, -4.2, -2.8, -1.4, 0, 1.4, 2.8, 4.2$

56. $x$-intercepts $-6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

57. $x$-intercepts $-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

58. **BUSINESS**  Reliable Rentals rents cars for $12.95 per day plus 15¢ per mile. Luis Romero works for a company that limits expenses for car rentals to $90 per day. What is the maximum number of miles that Mr. Romero can drive each day?  \( \text{(Lesson 1-5)} \)

**BASIC SKILL**  Use cross products to solve each proportion.

59. \( \frac{x}{8} = \frac{3}{4} \)

60. \( \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{m} \)

61. \( \frac{2}{3} = \frac{a}{42} \)

62. \( \frac{5}{6} = \frac{k}{4} \)

63. \( \frac{2}{y} = \frac{8}{9} \)

64. \( \frac{x}{5} = \frac{x + 1}{8} \)
Determinants

What You’ll Learn

• Evaluate the determinant of a 2 × 2 matrix.
• Evaluate the determinant of a 3 × 3 matrix.

Vocabulary

• determinant
• second-order determinant
• third-order determinant
• expansion by minors
• minor

How are determinants used to find areas of polygons?

The “Bermuda Triangle” is an area located off the southeastern Atlantic coast of the United States that is noted for a high incidence of unexplained losses of ships, small boats, and aircraft. You can estimate the area of this triangular region by finding the determinant of the matrix that contains the coordinates of the vertices of the triangle.

DETERMINANTS OF 2 × 2 MATRICES

Every square matrix has a number associated with it called its determinant. A determinant is a square array of numbers or variables enclosed between two parallel lines. For example, the determinant of \[
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & -1 \\
2 & 5
\end{bmatrix}
\]
can be represented by \[
\det
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & -1 \\
2 & 5
\end{bmatrix}
\text{ or det } \begin{bmatrix}
3 & -1 \\
2 & 5
\end{bmatrix}.
\]
The determinant of a 2 × 2 matrix is called a second-order determinant.

Key Concept

Second-Order Determinant

• Words The value of a second-order determinant is found by calculating the difference of the products of the two diagonals.

• Symbols \[
\begin{vmatrix}
a & b \\
c & d
\end{vmatrix} = ad - bc
\]

Example

Second-Order Determinant

Find the value of each determinant.

a. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
-2 & 5 \\
6 & 8
\end{vmatrix}
\]
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
-2 & 5 \\
6 & 8
\end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix}
-2 & 8 \\
6 & 5
\end{vmatrix}
\]
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
-2 & 8 \\
6 & 5
\end{vmatrix} = (-2)(8) - 5(6)
\]
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
-2 & 8 \\
6 & 5
\end{vmatrix} = -16 - 30
\]
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
-2 & 8 \\
6 & 5
\end{vmatrix} = -46
\]

b. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
7 & 4 \\
-3 & 2
\end{vmatrix}
\]
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
7 & 4 \\
-3 & 2
\end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix}
7 & 2 \\
-3 & -1
\end{vmatrix}
\]
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
7 & 2 \\
-3 & -1
\end{vmatrix} = (7)(2) - 4(-3)
\]
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
7 & 2 \\
-3 & -1
\end{vmatrix} = 14 - (-12)
\]
\[
\begin{vmatrix}
7 & 2 \\
-3 & -1
\end{vmatrix} = 26
\]

Study Tip

Reading Math
The term determinant is often used to mean the value of the determinant.
**DETERMINANTS OF 3 × 3 MATRICES**

Determinants of 3 × 3 matrices are called **third-order determinants**. One method of evaluating third-order determinants is **expansion by minors**. The **minor** of an element is the determinant formed when the row and column containing that element are deleted.

![Minor Diagram]

To use expansion by minors with third-order determinants, each member of one row is multiplied by its minor and its **position sign**, and the results are added together. The position signs alternate between positive and negative, beginning with a positive sign in the first row, first column.

**Theorem**

**Third-Order Determinant**

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
  a & b & c \\
  d & e & f \\
  g & h & i \\
\end{vmatrix}
= a \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ h & i \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} d & f \\ g & i \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} d & e \\ g & h \end{vmatrix}
\]

The definition of third-order determinants shows an expansion using the elements in the first row of the determinant. However, any row can be used.

**Example 2 Expansion by Minors**

Evaluate \[
\begin{vmatrix}
  2 & 7 & -3 \\
  -1 & 5 & -4 \\
  6 & 9 & 0 \\
\end{vmatrix}
\]

using expansion by minors.

Decide which row of elements to use for the expansion. For this example, we will use the first row.

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
  2 & 7 & -3 \\
  -1 & 5 & -4 \\
  6 & 9 & 0 \\
\end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ 9 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 7 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 6 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (-3) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 \end{vmatrix}
\]

Expansion by minors

\[
= 2(0 - (-36)) - 7(0 - (-24)) - 3(-9 - 30)
\]

Evaluate 2 × 2 determinants.

\[
= 2(36) - 7(24) - 3(-39)
\]

Multiply.

\[
= 72 - 168 + 117
\]

Simplify.

\[
= 21
\]

Another method for evaluating a third-order determinant is by using diagonals.

**Step 1** Begin by writing the first two columns on the right side of the determinant.
Step 2 Next, draw diagonals from each element of the top row of the determinant downward to the right. Find the product of the elements on each diagonal.

Then, draw diagonals from the elements in the third row of the determinant upward to the right. Find the product of the elements on each diagonal.

Step 3 To find the value of the determinant, add the products of the first set of diagonals and then subtract the products of the second set of diagonals. The sum is $\text{aei} + \text{bfg} + \text{cdh} - \text{gec} - \text{hfa} - \text{idb}$.

**Example 3** Use Diagonals

Evaluate $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 4 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$ using diagonals.

Step 1 Rewrite the first two columns to the right of the determinant.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & -1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

Step 2 Find the products of the elements of the diagonals.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 & -1 & 3 & 0 & -5 & 24 \\ 4 & -2 & -1 & 4 & -2 & 0 & -5 & 60 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 0 & -5 & 4 & 0 & 60 \end{vmatrix}$$

Step 3 Add the bottom products and subtract the top products.

$$4 + 0 + 60 - 0 - (-5) - 24 = 45$$

The value of the determinant is 45.

One very useful application of determinants is finding the areas of polygons. The formula below shows how determinants can be used to find the area of a triangle using the coordinates of the vertices.

**Area of a Triangle**

The area of a triangle having vertices at $(a, b)$, $(c, d)$, and $(e, f)$ is $|A|$, where

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 1 \\ c & d & 1 \\ e & f & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$
### Example 4  
**Area of a Triangle**

**GEOMETRY** Find the area of a triangle whose vertices are located at \((-1, 6), (2, 4),\) and \((0, 0)\).

Assign values to \(a, b, c, d, e,\) and \(f\) and substitute them into the Area Formula. Then evaluate.

\[
A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 1 \\ c & d & 1 \\ e & f & 1 \end{vmatrix}
\]

Area Formula

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}
\]

\((a, b) = (-1, 6), (c, d) = (2, 4), (e, f) = (0, 0)\)

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -1 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 6 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \right]
\]

Expansion by minors

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -1(4 - 0) - 6(2 - 0) + 1(0 - 0) \right]
\]

Evaluate \(2 \times 2\) determinants.

\[
= \frac{1}{2} [-4 - 12 + 0]
\]

Multiply.

\[
= \frac{1}{2} [-16] \text{ or } -8
\]

Simplify.

Remember that the area of a triangle is the absolute value of \(A\). Thus, the area is \(\left| -8 \right| = 8\) square units.

### Check for Understanding

**Concept Check**

1. OPEN ENDED Write a matrix whose determinant is zero.

2. FIND THE ERROR Khalid and Erica are finding the determinant of \(\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 3 \\
-5 & 2 \end{vmatrix}\).

Khalid

\[
\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 3 \\
-5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 16 - (-15)
\]

\[
= 31
\]

Erica

\[
\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 3 \\
-5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 16 - 15
\]

\[
= 1
\]

Who is correct? Explain your reasoning.

3. Explain why \(\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\
3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}\) does not have a determinant.

4. Find a counterexample to disprove the following statement.

*Two different matrices can never have the same determinant.*

5. Describe how to find the minor of 6 in \(\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 11 & 7 \\
-1 & 3 & 8 \\
6 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}\).

6. Show that the value of \(\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 5 \\
0 & -1 & 4 \\
9 & 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix}\) is the same whether you use expansion by minors or diagonals.

### Guided Practice

Find the value of each determinant.

7. \(\begin{vmatrix} 7 & 8 \\
3 & -2 \end{vmatrix}\)  

8. \(\begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 \\
4 & 8 \end{vmatrix}\)  

9. \(\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 8 \\
5 & 9 \end{vmatrix}\)
Evaluate each determinant using expansion by minors.

10. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
0 & -4 & 0 \\
3 & -2 & 5 \\
2 & -1 & 1
\end{vmatrix}
\]
11. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
2 & 3 & 4 \\
6 & 5 & 7 \\
1 & 2 & 8
\end{vmatrix}
\]

Evaluate each determinant using diagonals.

12. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 6 & 4 \\
-2 & 3 & 1 \\
1 & 6 & 4
\end{vmatrix}
\]
13. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
-1 & 4 & 0 \\
3 & -2 & -5 \\
-3 & 1 & 2
\end{vmatrix}
\]

14. **GEOMETRY** Find the area of the triangle shown at the right.

![Diagram of a triangle with vertices at (3, -2), (5, 4), and (3, -4)]

**Practice and Apply**

Find the value of each determinant.

15. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
10 & 6 \\
5 & 5
\end{vmatrix}
\]
16. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
8 & 5 \\
6 & 1
\end{vmatrix}
\]
17. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
-7 & 3 \\
-9 & 7
\end{vmatrix}
\]
18. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
-2 & 4 \\
3 & -6
\end{vmatrix}
\]
19. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
2 & -7 \\
-5 & 3
\end{vmatrix}
\]
20. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
-6 & 2 \\
8 & 5
\end{vmatrix}
\]
21. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
-9 & 0 \\
-12 & -7
\end{vmatrix}
\]
22. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
6 & 14 \\
-3 & -8
\end{vmatrix}
\]
23. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
15 & 11 \\
23 & 19
\end{vmatrix}
\]
24. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
21 & 43 \\
16 & 31
\end{vmatrix}
\]
25. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
7 & 5.2 \\
4 & 1.6
\end{vmatrix}
\]
26. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
-3.2 & -5.8 \\
4.1 & 3.9
\end{vmatrix}
\]

Evaluate each determinant using expansion by minors.

27. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
3 & 1 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 4 \\
2 & 5 & 1
\end{vmatrix}
\]
28. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
7 & 3 & -4 \\
-2 & 9 & 6 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}
\]
29. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
-2 & 7 & -2 \\
4 & 5 & 2 \\
1 & 0 & -1
\end{vmatrix}
\]
30. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
-3 & 0 & 6 \\
6 & 5 & -2 \\
1 & 4 & 2
\end{vmatrix}
\]
31. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 5 & -4 \\
-7 & 3 & 2 \\
6 & 3 & -1
\end{vmatrix}
\]
32. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
3 & 7 & 6 \\
-1 & 6 & 2 \\
8 & -3 & -5
\end{vmatrix}
\]

Evaluate each determinant using diagonals.

33. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 \\
3 & 9 & 5 \\
8 & 7 & 4
\end{vmatrix}
\]
34. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 5 & 2 \\
-6 & -7 & 8 \\
5 & 9 & -3
\end{vmatrix}
\]
35. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
8 & -9 & 0 \\
1 & 5 & 4 \\
6 & -2 & 3
\end{vmatrix}
\]
36. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
4 & 10 & 7 \\
3 & 3 & 1 \\
0 & 5 & 2
\end{vmatrix}
\]
37. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
2 & -3 & 4 \\
-2 & 1 & 5 \\
5 & 3 & -2
\end{vmatrix}
\]
38. \[
\begin{vmatrix}
4 & -2 & 3 \\
-2 & 3 & 4 \\
3 & 4 & 2
\end{vmatrix}
\]

39. Solve for \(x\) if \[
\begin{vmatrix}
2 & x \\
5 & -3
\end{vmatrix} = 24.
\]
40. Solve \[
\begin{vmatrix}
4 & x & -2 \\
-x & -3 & 1 \\
-6 & 2 & 3
\end{vmatrix} = -3\] for \(x\).
41. **GEOMETRY** Find the area of the polygon shown at the right.

42. **GEOMETRY** Find the value of $x$ such that the area of a triangle whose vertices have coordinates $(6, 5)$, $(8, 2)$, and $(x, 11)$ is 15 square units.

43. **ARCHAEOLOGY** During an archaeological dig, a coordinate grid is laid over the site to identify the location of artifacts as they are excavated. During a dig, three corners of a rectangular building have been partially unearthed at $(-1, 6)$, $(4, 5)$, and $(-3, -4)$. If each square on the grid measures one square foot, estimate the area of the floor of the building.

44. **GEOGRAPHY** Mr. Cardona is a regional sales manager for a company in Florida. Tampa, Orlando, and Ocala outline his region. If a coordinate grid in which 1 unit = 10 miles is placed over the map of Florida with Tampa at the origin, the coordinates of the three cities are $(0, 0)$, $(7, 5)$, and $(2.5, 10)$. Use a determinant to estimate the area of his sales territory.

45. **CRITICAL THINKING** Find a third-order determinant in which no element is 0, but for which the determinant is 0.

46. **CRITICAL THINKING** Make a conjecture about how you could find the determinant of a $4 \times 4$ matrix using the expansion by minors method. Use a diagram in your explanation.

47. **WRITING IN MATH** Answer the question that was posed at the beginning of the lesson.

**How are determinants used to find areas of polygons?**

Include the following in your answer:

- an explanation of how you could use a coordinate grid to estimate the area of the Bermuda Triangle, and
- some advantages of using this method in this situation.

48. Find the value of $\det A$ if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -2 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

   - **A** 0
   - **B** 12
   - **C** 25
   - **D** 36

49. Find the area of triangle $ABC$.

   - **A** 10 units$^2$
   - **B** 12 units$^2$
   - **C** 14 units$^2$
   - **D** 16 units$^2$
   - **E** none of these
The vertices of \( \triangle ABC \) are \( A(2, 1), B(1, 2) \) and \( C(2, 3) \). The triangle is dilated so that its perimeter is \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) times the original perimeter. (Lesson 4-4)

56. Write the coordinates of \( \triangle ABC \) in a vertex matrix.

57. Find the coordinates of \( \triangle A'B'C' \).

58. Graph \( \triangle ABC \) and \( \triangle A'B'C' \).

59. \( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \)  

60. \( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \)

61. \( \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \)

62. \( \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \)

63. \( \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \)

64. \( \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -5 & 4 \\ 6 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & -8 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \)

65. **RUNNING** The length of a marathon was determined by the first marathon in the 1908 Olympic Games in London, England. The race began at Windsor Castle and ended in front of the royal box at London’s Olympic Stadium, which was a distance of 26 miles 385 yards. Determine how many feet the marathon covers using the formula \( f(m, y) = 5280m + 3y \), where \( m \) is the number of miles and \( y \) is the number of yards. (Lesson 3-4)

Write an equation in slope-intercept form for the line that satisfies each set of conditions. (Lesson 2-4)

66. slope \( 1 \) passes through (5, 3)  
67. slope \( -\frac{4}{3} \) passes through (6, -8)  
68. passes through (3, 7) and (-2, -3)  
69. passes through (0, 5) and (10, 10)

**PREREQUISITE SKILL** Solve each system of equations. (To review solving systems of equations, see Lesson 3-2)

70. \( \begin{align*} x + y &= -3 \\ 3x + 4y &= -12 \end{align*} \)  
71. \( \begin{align*} x + y &= 10 \\ 2x + y &= 11 \end{align*} \)

72. \( \begin{align*} 2x + y &= 5 \\ 4x + y &= 9 \end{align*} \)  
73. \( \begin{align*} 3x + 5y &= 2 \\ 2x - y &= -3 \end{align*} \)

74. \( \begin{align*} 6x + 2y &= 22 \\ 3x + 7y &= 41 \end{align*} \)  
75. \( \begin{align*} 3x - 2y &= -2 \\ 4x + 7y &= 65 \end{align*} \)
Lesson 4-6
Cramer’s Rule

**What You’ll Learn**

- Solve systems of two linear equations by using Cramer’s Rule.
- Solve systems of three linear equations by using Cramer’s Rule.

**Vocabulary**
- Cramer’s Rule

**How is Cramer’s Rule used to solve systems of equations?**

Two sides of a triangle are contained in lines whose equations are $1.4x + 3.8y = 3.4$ and $2.5x - 1.7y = -10.9$. To find the coordinates of the vertex of the triangle between these two sides, you must solve the system of equations. However, solving this system by using substitution or elimination would require many calculations. Another method for solving systems of equations is Cramer’s Rule.

**SYSTEMS OF TWO LINEAR EQUATIONS**

Cramer’s Rule uses determinants to solve systems of equations. Consider the following system.

\[
\begin{align*}
ax + by &= e \\
ax + dy &= f
\end{align*}
\]

$a$, $b$, $c$, $d$, $e$, and $f$ represent constants, not variables.

Solve for $x$ by using elimination.

\[
\begin{align*}
adx + bdy &= de \\
(-) bcx + bdy &= bf
\end{align*}
\]

Multiply the first equation by $d$.

Multiply the second equation by $b$.

Subtract.

Factor.

Notice that $ad - bc$ must not be zero.

Solving for $y$ in the same way produces the following expression.

\[
y = \frac{af - ce}{ad - bc}
\]

So the solution of the system of equations $ax + by = e$ and $cx + dy = f$ is

\[
\left( \frac{de - bf}{ad - bc}, \frac{af - ce}{ad - bc} \right)
\]

Notice that the denominators for each expression are the same. It can be written using a determinant. The numerators can also be written as determinants.

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
d & b \\
(c, d)
\end{vmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
ed - bf \\
af - ce
\end{vmatrix}
\]

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
c & f
\end{vmatrix}
\]

**Key Concept**

**Cramer’s Rule for Two Variables**

The solution of the system of linear equations

\[
\begin{align*}
ax + by &= e \\
ax + dy &= f
\end{align*}
\]

is $(x, y)$, where

\[
x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e & b \\ f & d \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & e \\ c & f \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.
\]
Example 1  System of Two Equations

Use Cramer’s Rule to solve the system of equations.

\[
\begin{align*}
5x + 7y &= 13 \\
2x - 5y &= 13
\end{align*}
\]

\[
x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
e & b \\
f & d \\
a & b \\
c & d 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}} \quad \text{Cramer’s Rule} \\
y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{vmatrix}
13 & 7 \\
13 & -5 \\
5 & 7 \\
2 & -5 
\end{vmatrix} &= a = 5, b = 7, c = 2, d = -5, \\
\begin{vmatrix}
e & f \\
f & d \\
a & b \\
c & d 
\end{vmatrix} &= e = 13, \text{ and } f = 13
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= \frac{13(-5) - 13(7)}{5(-5) - 2(7)} = \frac{-156}{-39} = 4 \\
y &= \frac{5(13) - 2(13)}{5(-5) - 2(7)} = \frac{39}{-39} = -1
\end{align*}
\]

The solution is \((4, -1)\).

Cramer’s Rule is especially useful when the coefficients are large or involve fractions or decimals.

Example 2  Use Cramer’s Rule

**ELECTIONS** In the 2000 presidential election, George W. Bush received about 8,400,000 votes in California and Texas while Al Gore received about 8,300,000 votes in those states. The graph shows the percent of the popular vote that each candidate received in those states.

- **a.** Write a system of equations that represents the total number of votes cast for each candidate in these two states.
  - Let \(x\) represent the total number of votes in California.
  - Let \(y\) represent the total number of votes in Texas.
  
  \[
  \begin{align*}
  0.42x + 0.59y &= 8,400,000 \quad \text{Votes for Bush} \\
  0.53x + 0.38y &= 8,300,000 \quad \text{Votes for Gore}
  \end{align*}
  \]

- **b.** Find the total number of popular votes cast in California and in Texas.

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{vmatrix}
e & b \\
f & d \\
a & b \\
c & d 
\end{vmatrix} &= \left| \begin{array}{cc}
8,400,000 & 0.59 \\
8,300,000 & 0.38
\end{array} \right| \\
\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix} &= \left| \begin{array}{cc}
0.42 & 8,400,000 \\
0.53 & 8,300,000
\end{array} \right|
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
e & b \\
f & d \\
a & b \\
c & d 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}} \\
y &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
e & b \\
f & d \\
a & b \\
c & d 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}} \\
y &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{vmatrix}
e & b \\
f & d \\
a & b \\
c & d 
\end{vmatrix} &= \left| \begin{array}{cc}
8,400,000 & 0.59 \\
8,300,000 & 0.38
\end{array} \right| \\
\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix} &= \left| \begin{array}{cc}
0.42 & 8,400,000 \\
0.53 & 8,300,000
\end{array} \right|
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
e & b \\
f & d \\
a & b \\
c & d 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}} \\
y &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
e & b \\
f & d \\
a & b \\
c & d 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}} \\
y &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
e & b \\
f & d \\
a & b \\
c & d 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}} \\
y &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
a & e \\
b & f \\
c & e \\
d & f 
\end{vmatrix}}
\end{align*}
\]
Cramer’s Rule for Three Variables

The solution of the system whose equations are

\[ \begin{align*}
ax + by + cz &= j \\
dx + ey + fz &= k \\
gx + hy + iz &= \ell
\end{align*} \]

is \((x, y, z)\), where

\[
\begin{align*}
x &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
    j & b & c \\
    k & e & f \\
    \ell & h & i
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
    a & b & c \\
    d & e & f \\
    g & h & i
\end{vmatrix}}, \\
y &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
    a & j & c \\
    d & k & f \\
    g & l & i
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
    a & b & c \\
    d & e & f \\
    g & h & i
\end{vmatrix}}, \\
z &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix}
    a & b & j \\
    d & e & k \\
    g & h & \ell
\end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix}
    a & b & c \\
    d & e & f \\
    g & h & i
\end{vmatrix}}
\]

and \(\begin{vmatrix}
    a & b & c \\
    d & e & f \\
    g & h & i
\end{vmatrix} \neq 0\).

**Example 3**

System of Three Equations

Use Cramer’s Rule to solve the system of equations.

\[ \begin{align*}
3x + y + z &= -1 \\
-6x + 5y + 3z &= -9 \\
9x - 2y - z &= 5
\end{align*} \]

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
    3 & -1 & 1 \\
    -6 & -9 & 3 \\
    9 & -2 & -1
\end{vmatrix}
= \begin{vmatrix}
    3 & -1 & 1 \\
    -6 & 9 & 1 \\
    9 & 2 & 1
\end{vmatrix}
= \begin{vmatrix}
    3 & 1 & 1 \\
    -6 & 5 & 3 \\
    9 & -2 & -1
\end{vmatrix}
= \begin{vmatrix}
    3 & 1 & -1 \\
    9 & 5 & -1 \\
    9 & 2 & -1
\end{vmatrix}
\]

Use a calculator to evaluate each determinant.

\[ x = \frac{-2}{9} \text{ or } \frac{2}{9} \quad y = \frac{12}{9} \text{ or } -\frac{4}{3} \quad z = \frac{3}{9} \text{ or } -\frac{1}{3} \]

The solution is \(\left(\frac{2}{9}, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)\).
Check for Understanding

**Concept Check**

1. Describe the condition that must be met in order to use Cramer’s Rule.
2. **OPEN ENDED** Write a system of equations that cannot be solved using Cramer’s Rule.
3. Write a system of equations whose solution is \[ x = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 5 \\ 30 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 4 & 30 \end{pmatrix}. \]

**Guided Practice**

Use Cramer’s Rule to solve each system of equations.

4. \[ \begin{align*} x - 4y &= 1 \\ 2x + 3y &= 13 \end{align*} \]
5. \[ \begin{align*} 0.2a &= 0.3b \\ 0.4a - 0.2b &= 0.2 \end{align*} \]
6. \[ \begin{align*} \frac{1}{2}r - \frac{2}{3}s &= 2 \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{5}r + \frac{4}{5}s &= -10 \end{align*} \]

7. \[ \begin{align*} 2x - y + 3z &= 5 \\ 3x + 2y - 5z &= 4 \\ x - 4y + 11z &= 3 \end{align*} \]
8. \[ \begin{align*} a + 9b - 2c &= 2 \\ -a - 3b + 4c &= 1 \end{align*} \]
9. \[ \begin{align*} r + 4s + 3t &= 10 \\ 2r - 2s + t &= 15 \\ r + 2s - 3t &= -1 \end{align*} \]

**Application**

**INVESTING** For Exercises 10 and 11, use the following information.

Jarrod Wright has $4000 he would like to invest. He could put it in a savings account paying 6.5% interest annually, or in a certificate of deposit with an annual rate of 8%. He wants his interest for the year to be $297.50, because earning more than this would put him into a higher tax bracket.

10. Write a system of equations, in which the unknowns stand for the amounts of money Jarrod should deposit in the savings account and the certificate of deposit, respectively.
11. How much should he put in a savings account, and how much should he put in the certificate of deposit?

Practice and Apply

Use Cramer’s Rule to solve each system of equations.

12. \[ \begin{align*} 5x + 2y &= 8 \\ 2x - 3y &= 7 \end{align*} \]
13. \[ \begin{align*} 2m + 7n &= 4 \\ m - 2n &= -20 \end{align*} \]
14. \[ \begin{align*} 2r - s &= 1 \\ 3r + 2s &= 19 \end{align*} \]
15. \[ \begin{align*} 3a + 5b &= 33 \\ 5a + 7b &= 51 \end{align*} \]
16. \[ \begin{align*} 2m - 4n &= -1 \\ 3n - 4m &= -5 \end{align*} \]
17. \[ \begin{align*} 4x + 3y &= 6 \\ 8x - y &= -9 \end{align*} \]
18. \[ \begin{align*} 0.5r - s &= -1 \\ 0.75r + 0.5s &= 0.25 \end{align*} \]
19. \[ \begin{align*} 1.5m - 0.7n &= 0.5 \\ 2.2m - 0.6n &= -7.4 \end{align*} \]
20. \[ \begin{align*} 3x - 2y &= 4 \\ \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{2}{3}y &= 1 \end{align*} \]
21. \[ \begin{align*} 2a + 3b &= -16 \\ \frac{3}{4}a - \frac{7}{8}b &= 10 \end{align*} \]
22. \[ \begin{align*} \frac{1}{3}r + \frac{2}{5}s &= 5 \\ \frac{2}{3}r - \frac{1}{2}s &= -3 \end{align*} \]
23. \[ \begin{align*} \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}y &= \frac{11}{12} \\ \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}y &= \frac{1}{8} \end{align*} \]
24. **GEOMETRY** The two sides of an angle are contained in lines whose equations are \[ 4x + y = -4 \] and \[ 2x - 3y = -9 \]. Find the coordinates of the vertex of the angle.
25. **GEOMETRY** Two sides of a parallelogram are contained in the lines whose equations are \[ 2.3x + 1.2y = 2.1 \] and \[ 4.1x - 0.5y = 14.3 \]. Find the coordinates of a vertex of the parallelogram.
Lesson 4-6

Cramer’s Rule

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Use Cramer’s Rule to solve each system of equations.

26. \(x + y + z = 6\)
   \[2x + y - 4z = -15\]
   \[5x - 3y + z = -10\]
27. \(a - 2b + c = 7\)
   \[6a + 2b - 2c = 4\]
   \[4a + 6b + 4c = 14\]
28. \(r - 2s - 5t = -1\)
   \[r + 2s - 2t = 5\]
   \[4r + s + t = -1\]
29. \(3a + c = 23\)
   \[4a + 7b - 2c = -22\]
   \[8a - b - c = 34\]
30. \(4x + 2y - 3z = -32\)
   \[-x - 3y + z = 54\]
   \[2y + 8z = 78\]
31. \(2r + 25s = 40\)
   \[10r + 12s + 6t = -2\]
   \[36r - 25s + 50t = -10\]

GAMES For Exercises 32 and 33, use the following information.
Marcus purchased a game card to play virtual games at the arcade. His favorite games are the race car simulator, which costs 7 points for each play, and the snowboard simulator, which costs 5 points for each play. Marcus came with enough money to buy a 50-point card, and he has time to play 8 games.

32. Write a system of equations.
33. Solve the system using Cramer’s Rule to find the number of times Marcus can play race car simulator and snowboard simulator.

INTERIOR DESIGN For Exercises 34 and 35, use the following information.
An interior designer is preparing invoices for two of her clients. She has ordered silk dupioni and cotton damask fabric for both of them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client</th>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Yards</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harada</td>
<td>silk</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$604.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martina</td>
<td>silk</td>
<td>5(\frac{1}{2})</td>
<td>$542.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34. Write a system of two equations using the information given.
35. Find the price per yard of each fabric.

PRICING For Exercises 36 and 37, use the following information.
The Harvest Nut Company sells made-to-order trail mixes. Santito’s favorite mix contains peanuts, raisins, and carob-coated pretzels. Peanuts sell for $3.20 per pound, raisins are $2.40 per pound, and the carob-coated pretzels are $4.00 per pound. Santito chooses to have twice as many pounds of pretzels as raisins, wants 5 pounds of mix, and can afford $16.80.

36. Write a system of three equations using the information given.
37. How many pounds of peanuts, raisins, and carob-coated pretzels can Santito buy?

38. CRITICAL THINKING In Cramer’s Rule, if the value of the determinant is zero, what must be true of the graph of the system of equations represented by the determinant? Give examples to support your answer.

39. WRITING IN MATH Answer the question that was posed at the beginning of the lesson.
How is Cramer’s Rule used to solve systems of equations?
Include the following in your answer.
- an explanation of how Cramer’s rule uses determinants, and
- a situation where Cramer’s rule would be easier to solve a system of equations than substitution or elimination and why.
For Exercises 1–3, reflect square $ABCD$ with vertices $A(1, 2)$, $B(4, -1)$, $C(1, -4)$, and $D(-2, -1)$ over the $y$-axis. (Lesson 4-4)

1. Write the coordinates in a vertex matrix.
2. Find the coordinates of $A'B'C'D'$.
3. Graph $ABCD$ and $A'B'C'D'$.

Find the value of each determinant. (Lesson 4-5)

4. $\left|\begin{array}{cc} 3 & -2 \\ 5 & 4 \end{array}\right|$  
5. $\left|\begin{array}{cc} -8 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 \end{array}\right|$  
6. $\left|\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 0 \end{array}\right|$  
7. $\left|\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array}\right|$  

Use Cramer’s Rule to solve each system of equations. (Lesson 4-6)

8. $3x - 2y = 7$
   $4x - y = 6$
9. $7r + 5s = 3$
   $3r - 2s = 22$
10. $3a - 5b + 2c = -5$
    $4a + b + 3c = 9$
    $2a - c = 1$

For Exercises 45–47, use the following information.
Triangle $ABC$ with vertices $A(0, 2)$, $B(-3, -1)$, and $C(-2, -4)$ is translated 1 unit right and 3 units up. (Lesson 4-4)

45. Write the translation matrix.
46. Find the coordinates of $A'B'C'$.
47. Graph the preimage and the image.

40. Use Cramer’s Rule to solve the system of equations $3x + 8y = 28$ and $5x - 7y = -55$.
   $\text{A} (3, 5)$  \hspace{1cm} $\text{B} (-4, 5)$  \hspace{1cm} $\text{C} (4, 2)$  \hspace{1cm} $\text{D} (-5, 4)$

41. SHORT RESPONSE  Find the measures of $\angle ABC$ and $\angle CBD$. 

Mixed Review  Find the value of each determinant. (Lesson 4-5)

42. $\left|\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{array}\right|$  
43. $\left|\begin{array}{cc} 8 & 6 \\ 4 & 8 \end{array}\right|$  
44. $\left|\begin{array}{cc} -5 & 2 \\ 4 & 9 \end{array}\right|$  

For Exercises 45–47, use the following information.
Triangle $ABC$ with vertices $A(0, 2)$, $B(-3, -1)$, and $C(-2, -4)$ is translated 1 unit right and 3 units up. (Lesson 4-4)

45. Write the translation matrix.
46. Find the coordinates of $A'B'C'$.
47. Graph the preimage and the image.

Solve each system of equations by graphing. (Lesson 3-1)

48. $y = 3x + 5$
   $y = -2x - 5$
49. $x + y = 7$
   $\frac{1}{2}x - y = -1$
50. $x - 2y = 10$
   $2x - 4y = 12$

51. BUSINESS  The Friendly Fix-It Company charges a base fee of $35 for any in-home repair. In addition, the technician charges $10 per hour. Write an equation for the cost $c$ of an in-home repair of $h$ hours. (Lesson 1-3)

PREREQUISITE SKILL  Find each product, if possible.
(To review multiplying matrices, see Lesson 4-3.)

52. $\left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 5 \end{array}\right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 1 \end{array}\right]$  
53. $\left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 9 \\ 7 & 8 \end{array}\right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & -6 \\ 8 & 1 \end{array}\right]$  
54. $\left[\begin{array}{cc} 5 & -4 \\ 8 & 3 \end{array}\right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} 5 \end{array}\right]$
### Identity and Inverse Matrices

**What You’ll Learn**
- Determine whether two matrices are inverses.
- Find the inverse of a $2 \times 2$ matrix.

**Vocabulary**
- identity matrix
- inverse

**How are inverse matrices used in cryptography?**

With the rise of Internet shopping, ensuring the privacy of the user’s personal information has become an important priority. Companies protect their computers by using codes. Cryptography is a method of preparing coded messages that can only be deciphered by using the “key” to the message.

The following technique is a simplified version of how cryptography works.
- First, assign a number to each letter of the alphabet.
- Convert your message into a matrix and multiply it by the coding matrix. The message is now unreadable to anyone who does not have the key to the code.
- To decode the message, the recipient of the coded message would multiply by the opposite, or inverse, of the coding matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IDENTITY AND INVERSE MATRICES**

Recall that in real numbers, two numbers are inverses if their product is the identity, 1. Similarly, for matrices, the identity matrix is a square matrix that, when multiplied by another matrix, equals that same matrix. If $A$ is any $n \times n$ matrix and $I$ is the $n \times n$ identity matrix, then $A \cdot I = A$ and $I \cdot A = A$.

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
\]

$2 \times 2$ Identity Matrix

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
\]

$3 \times 3$ Identity Matrix

**Key Concept**

**Identity Matrix for Multiplication**

- **Words** The identity matrix for multiplication $I$ is a square matrix with 1 for every element of the main diagonal, from upper left to lower right, and 0 in all other positions. For any square matrix $A$ of the same dimension as $I$, $I \cdot A = I \cdot A = A$.

- **Symbols** If $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$, then $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ such that

\[
\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}.
\]

Two $n \times n$ matrices are inverses of each other if their product is the identity matrix. If matrix $A$ has an inverse symbolized by $A^{-1}$, then $A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I$. 

---

Lesson 4-7  Identity and Inverse Matrices  195
Verify Inverse Matrices

Determine whether each pair of matrices are inverses.

a. \( X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \) and \( Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \)

Check to see if \( X \cdot Y = I \).

\[
X \cdot Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2 & 1 + \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} + (-4) & -\frac{1}{2} + 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1/2 \\ -4 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Matrix multiplication

Since \( X \cdot Y \neq I \), they are not inverses.

b. \( P = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \) and \( Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1/2 & 3/2 \end{bmatrix} \)

Find \( P \cdot Q \).

\[
P \cdot Q = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1/2 & 3/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 2 & -6 + 6 \\ 1 - 1 & -2 + 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Matrix multiplication

Now find \( Q \cdot P \).

\[
Q \cdot P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1/2 & 3/2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 2 & 4 - 4 \\ -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} & -2 + 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Matrix multiplication

Since \( P \cdot Q = Q \cdot P = I \), \( P \) and \( Q \) are inverses.

**FIND INVERSE MATRICES** Some matrices do not have an inverse. You can determine whether a matrix has an inverse by using the determinant.

**Key Concept**

**Inverse of a 2 \times 2 Matrix**

The inverse of matrix \( A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \) is \( A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} \), where \( ad - bc \neq 0 \).

Notice that \( ad - bc \) is the value of \( \text{det} A \). Therefore, if the value of the determinant of a matrix is 0, the matrix cannot have an inverse.
Lesson 4-7
Identity and Inverse Matrices

Find the Inverse of a Matrix

Find the inverse of each matrix, if it exists.

a. \( R = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \)

Find the value of the determinant.

\[ \det R = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ 8 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -24 - (-24) = 0 \]

Since the determinant equals 0, \( R^{-1} \) does not exist.

b. \( P = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \)

Find the value of the determinant.

\[ \det P = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 5 = 1 \]

Since the determinant does not equal 0, \( P^{-1} \) exists.

\[
P^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Definition of inverse}
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{3(2) - 1(5)} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad a = 3, b = 1, c = 5, d = 2
\]

\[
= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Simplify.}
\]

**CHECK**

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 - 5 & 2 - 2 \\ -15 + 15 & -5 + 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark
\]

Matrices can be used to code messages by placing the message in a \( 2 \times n \) matrix.

Use Inverses to Solve a Problem

a. **CRYPTOGRAPHY** Use the table at the beginning of the lesson to assign a number to each letter in the message GO_TONIGHT. Then code the message with the matrix \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \).

Convert the message to numbers using the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the message in matrix form. Then multiply the message matrix \( B \) by the coding matrix \( A \).

\[
BA = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 15 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 15 & 14 \\ 9 & 7 \\ 8 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Write an equation.}
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 14 + 60 & 7 + 45 \\ 0 + 80 & 0 + 60 \\ 30 + 56 & 15 + 42 \\ 18 + 28 & 9 + 21 \\ 16 + 80 & 8 + 60 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Matrix multiplication}
\]

(continued on the next page)
Simplify.

The coded message is 74 | 52 | 80 | 60 | 86 | 57 | 46 | 30 | 96 | 68.

b. Use the inverse matrix $A^{-1}$ to decode the message in Example 3a.

First find the inverse matrix of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

Definition of inverse

$$= \frac{1}{2(3) - (1)(4)} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$a = 2, b = 1, c = 4, d = 3$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Simplify.

Next, decode the message by multiplying the coded matrix $C$ by $A^{-1}$.

$$CA^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 74 & 52 \\ 80 & 60 \\ 86 & 57 \\ 46 & 30 \\ 96 & 68 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 111 - 104 & -37 \div 52 \\ 120 - 120 & -40 \div 60 \\ 129 - 114 & -43 \div 57 \\ 69 - 60 & -23 \div 30 \\ 144 - 136 & -48 \div 68 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 15 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 15 & 14 \\ 9 & 7 \\ 8 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

Use the table again to convert the numbers to letters. You can now read the message.

7 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 20

G O T O N I G H T
Guided Practice

Determine whether each pair of matrices are inverses.

4. \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \), \( B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \)

5. \( X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \), \( Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \)

Find the inverse of each matrix, if it exists.

6. \( \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -5 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \)

7. \( \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -8 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \)

8. \( \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \)

Application

9. **CRYPTOGRAPHY** Select a headline from a newspaper or the title of a magazine article and code it using your own coding matrix. Give your message and the coding matrix to a friend to decode. (*Hint: Use a coding matrix whose determinant is 1 and that has all positive elements.*)

Practice and Apply

Determine whether each pair of matrices are inverses.

10. \( P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \), \( Q = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \)

11. \( R = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \), \( S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)

12. \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \), \( B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{5}{2} \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \)

13. \( X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \), \( Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \)

14. \( C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \), \( D = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{7} & \frac{5}{7} \\ \frac{1}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix} \)

15. \( J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \), \( K = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{7}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \)

Determine whether each statement is true or false.

16. Only square matrices have multiplicative identities.

17. Only square matrices have multiplicative inverses.

18. Some square matrices do not have multiplicative inverses.

19. Some square matrices do not have multiplicative identities.

Find the inverse of each matrix, if it exists.

20. \( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)

21. \( \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \)

22. \( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)

23. \( \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)

24. \( \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \)

25. \( \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \)

26. \( \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \)

27. \( \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \)

28. \( \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ 6 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \)

29. \( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)

30. \( \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \)

31. \( \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{10} & \frac{5}{8} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix} \)
32. Compare the matrix used to reflect a figure over the $x$-axis to the matrix used to reflect a figure over the $y$-axis.
   a. Are they inverses?
   b. Does your answer make sense based on the geometry? Use a drawing to support your answer.

33. The matrix used to rotate a figure $270^\circ$ counterclockwise about the origin is
   \[
   \begin{bmatrix}
   0 & 1 \\
   -1 & 0
   \end{bmatrix}
   \]. Compare this matrix with the matrix used to rotate a figure $90^\circ$ counterclockwise about the origin.
   a. Are they inverses?
   b. Does your answer make sense based on the geometry? Use a drawing to support your answer.

**GEOMETRY** For Exercises 34–38, use the figure below.

34. Write the vertex matrix $A$ for the rectangle.
35. Use matrix multiplication to find $BA$ if
   \[
   B = \begin{bmatrix}
   2 & 0 \\
   0 & 2
   \end{bmatrix}
   \).
36. Graph the vertices of the transformed rectangle. Describe the transformation.
37. Make a conjecture about what transformation $B^{-1}$ describes on a coordinate plane.
38. Test your conjecture. Find $B^{-1}$ and multiply it by the result of $BA$. Make a drawing to verify your conjecture.

**CRYPTOGRAPHY** For Exercises 39–41, use the alphabet table below.

Your friend has sent you a series of messages that were coded with the coding matrix $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Use the inverse of matrix $C$ to decode each message.

39. 50 | 36 | 51 | 29 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 26 | 36 | 16 | 18 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 33 | 59 | 34 | 61 | 35 | 4 | 2
40. 59 | 33 | 8 | 8 | 39 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 56 | 37 | 25 | 16 | 4 | 2
41. 59 | 34 | 49 | 31 | 40 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 21 | 15 | 25 | 26 | 36 | 32 | 16

42. **RESEARCH** Use the Internet or other reference to find examples of codes used throughout history. Explain how messages were coded.

43. **CRITICAL THINKING** For which values of $a$, $b$, $c$, and $d$ will
   \[
   A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1}?
   \]

44. **WRITING IN MATH** Answer the question that was posed at the beginning of the lesson.

   **How are inverse matrices used in cryptography?**
   Include the following in your answer:
   - an explanation of why the inverse matrix works in decoding a message, and
   - a description of the conditions you must consider when writing a message in matrix form.
45. What is the inverse of $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 10 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$?

A $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$   B $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -10 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$   C $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   D $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

46. Which matrix does not have an inverse?

A $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$   B $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   C $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ 6 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$   D $\begin{bmatrix} -10 & -5 \\ 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

**Inverse Function** The $X^{-1}$ key on a TI-83 Plus is used to find the inverse of a matrix. If you get a SINGULAR MATRIX error on the screen, then the matrix has no inverse.

Use a graphing calculator to find the inverse of each matrix.

47. $\begin{bmatrix} -11 & 9 \\ 6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$   48. $\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 4 \\ 15 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   49. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

50. $\begin{bmatrix} 25 & -4 \\ -35 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$   51. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   52. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

**Maintain Your Skills**

**Mixed Review**

Use Cramer’s Rule to solve each system of equations. (Lesson 4-6)

53. $3x + 2y = -2$
    $x - 3y = 14$

54. $2x + 5y = 35$
    $7x - 4y = -28$

55. $4x - 3z = -23$
    $-2x - 5y + z = -9$
    $y - z = 3$

Evaluate each determinant by using diagonals or expansion by minors. (Lesson 4-5)

56. $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 8 & -6 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \\ -3 & -6 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$

57. $\begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3 & 1 \\ -9 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$

58. $\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -7 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -9 \\ 5 & -7 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

Find the slope of the line that passes through each pair of points. (Lesson 2-3)

59. $(2, 5), (6, 9)$

60. $(1, 0), (-2, 9)$

61. $(-5, 4), (-3, -6)$

62. $(-2, 2), (-5, 1)$

63. $(0, 3), (-2, -2)$

64. $(-8, 9), (0, 6)$

65. **Oceanography** The deepest point in any ocean, the bottom of the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean, is 6.8 miles below sea level. Water pressure in the ocean is represented by the function $f(x) = 1.15x$, where $x$ is the depth in miles and $f(x)$ is the pressure in tons per square inch. Find the water pressure at the deepest point in the Mariana Trench. (Lesson 2-1)

Evaluate each expression. (Lesson 1-1)

66. $3(2^3 + 1)$

67. $7 - 5 \div 2 + 1$

68. $\frac{9 - 4 \cdot 3}{6}$

69. $[40 - (7 + 9)] \div 8$

70. $[(-2 + 8)6 + 1]8$

71. $4 - 1)(8 + 2)^2$

**Getting Ready for the Next Lesson**

**Prerequisite Skill** Solve each equation.

(To review solving multi-step equations, see Lesson 1-3.)

72. $3k + 8 = 5$

73. $12 = -5h + 2$

74. $7z - 4 = 5z + 8$

75. $\frac{x}{2} + 5 = 7$

76. $\frac{3 + n}{6} = -4$

77. $6 = \frac{s - 8}{-7}$
Using Matrices to Solve Systems of Equations

**What You’ll Learn**
- Write matrix equations for systems of equations.
- Solve systems of equations using matrix equations.

**Vocabulary**
- matrix equation

**How can matrices be used in population ecology?**
Population ecology is the study of a species or a group of species that inhabits the same area. A biologist is studying two species of birds that compete for food and territory. He estimates that a particular region with an area of 14.25 acres (approximately 69,000 square yards) can supply 20,000 pounds of food for the birds during their nesting season.

Species A needs 140 pounds of food and has a territory of 500 square yards per nesting pair. Species B needs 120 pounds of food and has a territory of 400 square yards per nesting pair. The biologist can use this information to find the number of birds of each species that the area can support.

**WRITE MATRIX EQUATIONS**  The situation above can be represented using a system of equations that can be solved using matrices. Consider the system of equations below. You can write this system with matrices by using the left and right sides of the equations.

\[
\begin{align*}
5x + 7y &= 11 \\
3x + 8y &= 18
\end{align*}
\]

Write the matrix on the left as the product of the coefficients and the variables.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
5 & 7 \\
3 & 8
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x \\
y
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
11 \\
18
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The system of equations is now expressed as a matrix equation.

**Example 1 Two-Variable Matrix Equation**
Write a matrix equation for the system of equations.

\[
\begin{align*}
5x - 6y &= -47 \\
3x + 2y &= -17
\end{align*}
\]

Determine the coefficient, variable, and constant matrices.

\[
\begin{align*}
5x - 6y &= -47 \\
3x + 2y &= -17
\end{align*}
\]

Write the matrix equation.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
5 & -6 \\
3 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x \\
y
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
-47 \\
-17
\end{bmatrix}
\]
You can use a matrix equation to determine the weight of an atom of an element.

**Example 2** Solve a Problem Using a Matrix Equation

**CHEMISTRY** The molecular formula for glucose is \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \), which represents that a molecule of glucose has 6 carbon (C) atoms, 12 hydrogen (H) atoms, and 6 oxygen (O) atoms. One molecule of glucose weighs 180 atomic mass units (amu), and one oxygen atom weighs 16 amu. The formulas and weights for glucose and another sugar, sucrose, are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sugar</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Atomic Weight (amu)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glucose</td>
<td>( \text{C}<em>6\text{H}</em>{12}\text{O}_6 )</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sucrose</td>
<td>( \text{C}<em>{12}\text{H}</em>{22}\text{O}_{11} )</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**a.** Write a system of equations that represents the weight of each atom.

Let \( c \) represent the weight of a carbon atom. Let \( h \) represent the weight of a hydrogen atom.

Write an equation for the weight of each sugar. The subscript represents how many atoms of each element are in the molecule.

- Glucose: \( 6c + 12h + 6(16) = 180 \)  
  Equation for glucose
  \[ 6c + 12h + 96 = 180 \]  
  Simplify.
  \[ 6c + 12h = 84 \]  
  Subtract 96 from each side.

- Sucrose: \( 12c + 22h + 11(16) = 342 \)  
  Equation for sucrose
  \[ 12c + 22h + 176 = 342 \]  
  Simplify.
  \[ 12c + 22h = 166 \]  
  Subtract 176 from each side.

**b.** Write a matrix equation for the system of equations.

Determine the coefficient, variable, and constant matrices.

\[
\begin{align*}
6c + 12h &= 84 \\
12c + 22h &= 166 \\
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
6 & 12 \\
12 & 22 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
c \\
h \\
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
84 \\
166 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Write the matrix equation.

\[
A \cdot X = B
\]
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
6 & 12 \\
12 & 22 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
c \\
h \\
\end{bmatrix}
= 
\begin{bmatrix}
84 \\
166 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

You will solve this matrix equation in Exercise 11.

**SOLVE SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS** You can solve a system of linear equations by solving a matrix equation. A matrix equation in the form \( AX = B \), where \( A \) is a coefficient matrix, \( X \) is a variable matrix, and \( B \) is a constant matrix, can be solved in a similar manner as a linear equation of the form \( ax = b \).

\[
\begin{align*}
ax &= b & \text{Write the equation.} \\
\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)ax &= \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)b & \text{Multiply each side by the inverse of the coefficient, if it exists.} \\
1x &= \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)b & A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}B \\
\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)a &= 1, A^{-1}A = I & IX = A^{-1}B \\
x &= \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)b & 1x = x, IX = X \\
X &= A^{-1}B
\end{align*}
\]

Notice that the solution of the matrix equation is the product of the inverse of the coefficient matrix and the constant matrix.

www.algebra2.com/extra_examples
Example 3  Solve a System of Equations

Use a matrix equation to solve the system of equations.

\[6x + 2y = 11\]
\[3x - 8y = 1\]

The matrix equation is
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
6 & 2 \\ 3 & -8
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x \\ y
\end{bmatrix}
=
\begin{bmatrix}
11 \\ 1
\end{bmatrix}
\]

when \(A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}\), \(X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\), and \(B = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\).

Step 1  Find the inverse of the coefficient matrix.

\[
A^{-1} = \frac{1}{54} \begin{bmatrix}
-8 & -2 \\ 3 & 6
\end{bmatrix}
\]
or
\[
A^{-1} = \frac{1}{54} \begin{bmatrix}
-8 & -2 \\ 3 & 6
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Step 2  Multiply each side of the matrix equation by the inverse matrix.

\[
-\frac{1}{54} \begin{bmatrix}
-8 & -2 \\ 3 & 6
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x \\ y
\end{bmatrix}
= -\frac{1}{54} \begin{bmatrix}
-8 & -2 \\ 3 & 6
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
11 \\ 1
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Multiply matrices.

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x \\ y
\end{bmatrix}
= \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2}
\]

The solution is \(\left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right)\). Check this solution in the original equation.

Example 4  System of Equations with No Solution

Use a matrix equation to solve the system of equations.

\[6a - 9b = -18\]
\[8a - 12b = 24\]

The matrix equation is
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
6 & -9 \\ 8 & -12
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
a \\ b
\end{bmatrix}
= \begin{bmatrix}
-18 \\ 24
\end{bmatrix}
\]

and \(B = \begin{bmatrix} -18 \\ 24 \end{bmatrix}\).

Find the inverse of the coefficient matrix.

\[
A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-72 + 72} \begin{bmatrix}
12 & 9 \\ -8 & 6
\end{bmatrix}
\]

The determinant of the coefficient matrix \( \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -9 \\ 8 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \) is 0, so \(A^{-1}\) does not exist.

There is no unique solution of this system.

Graph the system of equations. Since the lines are parallel, this system has no solution. Therefore, the system is inconsistent.

To solve a system of equations with three variables, you can use the 3 \( \times \) 3 identity matrix. However, finding the inverse of a 3 \( \times \) 3 matrix may be tedious. Graphing calculators and computer programs offer fast and accurate methods for performing the necessary calculations.
Systems of Three Equations in Three Variables

You can use a graphing calculator and a matrix equation to solve systems of equations. Consider the system of equations below.

\[
\begin{align*}
3x &- 2y + z = 0 \\
2x &+ 3y - z = 17 \\
5x &- y + 4z = -7
\end{align*}
\]

Think and Discuss
1. Write a matrix equation for the system of equations.
2. Enter the coefficient matrix as matrix \(A\) and the constant matrix as matrix \(B\) in the graphing calculator. Find the product of \(A^{-1}\) and \(B\). Recall that the \(x^{-1}\) key is used to find \(A^{-1}\).
3. How is the result related to the solution?

Check for Understanding

Concept Check
1. Write the matrix equation \[
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & -3 \\
1 & 4
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
r \\
s
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
4 \\
-2
\end{bmatrix}
\] as a system of linear equations.
2. OPEN ENDED Write a system of equations that does not have a unique solution.
3. FIND THE ERROR Tommy and Laura are solving a system of equations. They find that \(A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix}
3 & -2 \\
-7 & 5
\end{bmatrix}\), \(B = \begin{bmatrix}
-7 \\
-9
\end{bmatrix}\), and \(X = \begin{bmatrix}
x \\
y
\end{bmatrix}\).

Lisa
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
x \\
y
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
3 & -2 \\
-7 & 5
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
-7 \\
-9
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
4 \\
31
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Yan
\[
\begin{bmatrix}
x \\
y
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
3 & -2 \\
-7 & 5
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
-7 \\
-9
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
4 \\
31
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Who is correct? Explain your reasoning.

Guided Practice
Write a matrix equation for each system of equations.

4. \(x - y = -3\)  
   \(x + 3y = 5\)

5. \(2g + 3h = 8\)  
   \(-4g - 7h = -5\)

6. \(3a - 5b + 2c = 9\)  
   \(4a + 7b + c = 3\)
   \(2a - c = 12\)

Solve each matrix equation or system of equations by using inverse matrices.

7. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 1 \\
4 & -2
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
x \\
y
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
13 \\
24
\end{bmatrix}
\]

8. \[
\begin{bmatrix}
8 & -1 \\
2 & 3
\end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix}
a \\
b
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
16 \\
-9
\end{bmatrix}
\]

9. \(5x - 3y = -30\)  
   \(8x + 5y = 1\)

10. \(5s + 4t = 12\)  
   \(4s - 3t = -1.25\)

Application
11. CHEMISTRY Refer to Example 2 on page 203. Solve the system of equations to find the weight of a carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atom.
Write a matrix equation for each system of equations.

12. \(3x - y = 0\)
   \(x + 2y = -21\)
13. \(4x - 7y = 2\)
   \(3x + 5y = 9\)
14. \(5a - 6b = -47\)
   \(3a + 2b = -17\)
15. \(3m - 7n = -43\)
   \(6m + 5n = -10\)
16. \(2a + 3b - 5c = 1\)
   \(7a + 3c = 7\)
   \(3a - 6b + c = -5\)
17. \(3x - 5y + 2z = 9\)
   \(x - 7y + 3z = 11\)
   \(4x - 3z = -1\)
18. \(x - y = 8\)
   \(-2x - 5y - 6z = -27\)
   \(9x + 10y - z = 54\)
19. \(3r - 5s + 6t = 21\)
   \(11r - 12s + 16f = 15\)
   \(-5r + 8s - 3t = -7\)

Solve each matrix equation or system of equations by using inverse matrices.

20. \(\begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 41 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\)
21. \(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\)
22. \(\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -17 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}\)
23. \(\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 43 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}\)
24. \(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -9 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 28 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix}\)
25. \(\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}\)
26. \(6r + s = 9\)
   \(3r = -2s\)
27. \(5a + 9b = -28\)
   \(2a - b = -2\)
28. \(p - 2q = 1\)
   \(p + 5q = 22\)
29. \(4m - 7n = -63\)
   \(3m + 2n = 18\)
30. \(x + 2y = 8\)
   \(3x + 2y = 6\)
31. \(4x - 3y = 5\)
   \(2x + 9y = 6\)

32. **PILOT TRAINING** Hai-Ling is training for his pilot’s license. Flight instruction costs $105 per hour, and the simulator costs $45 per hour. The school requires students to spend 4 more hours in airplane training than in the simulator. If Hai-Ling can afford to spend $3870 on training, how many hours can he spend training in an airplane and in a simulator?

33. **SCHOOLS** The graphic shows that student-to-teacher ratios are dropping in both public and private schools. If these rates of change remain constant, predict when the student-to-teacher ratios for private and public schools will be the same.

34. **CHEMISTRY** Cara is preparing an acid solution. She needs 200 milliliters of 48% concentration solution. Cara has 60% and 40% concentration solutions in her lab. How many milliliters of 40% acid solution should be mixed with 60% acid solution to make the required amount of 48% acid solution?
35. **CRITICAL THINKING** Describe the solution set of a system of equations if the coefficient matrix does not have an inverse.

36. **WRITING IN MATH** Answer the question that was posed at the beginning of the lesson.

**How can matrices be used in population ecology?**

Include the following in your answer:

- a system of equations that can be used to find the number of each species the region can support, and
- a solution of the problem using matrices.

37. Solve the system of equations \(6a + 8b = 5\) and \(10a - 12b = 2\).

A \(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\)  B \(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}\)  C \(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}\)  D \(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}\)

38. **SHORT RESPONSE** The Yogurt Shoppe sells cones in three sizes: small $0.89; medium, $1.19; and large, $1.39. One day Scott sold 52 cones. He sold seven more medium cones than small cones. If he sold $58.98 in cones, how many of each size did he sell?

39. Use a graphing calculator to solve each system of equations using inverse matrices.

\[\begin{align*}
2a - b + 4c &= 6 \\
a + 5b - 2c &= -6 \\
3a - 2b + 6c &= 8
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-7)

\[\begin{align*}
3x - 5y + 2z &= 22 \\
x + 3y - z &= -9 \\
4x + 3y + 3z &= 1
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-7)

\[\begin{align*}
2q + r + s &= 2 \\
-q - r + 2s &= 7 \\
-3q + 2r + 3s &= 7
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-7)

40. **INVERSE MATRICES** Use a graphing calculator to solve each system of equations using inverse matrices.

\[\begin{align*}
6x + 7y &= 10 \\
3x - 4y &= 20
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-7)

\[\begin{align*}
6a + 7b &= -10.15 \\
9.2a - 6b &= 69.944
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-7)

\[\begin{align*}
x - \frac{2y}{3} &= 2\frac{1}{3} \\
3x + 4y &= -50
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-7)

41. **ECOLOGY** If you recycle a \(3\frac{1}{2}\)-foot stack of newspapers, one less 20-foot loblolly pine tree will be needed for paper. Use a prediction equation to determine how many feet of loblolly pine trees will not be needed for paper if you recycle a pile of newspapers 20 feet tall. (Lesson 2-5)

42. **Maintain Your Skills** Find the inverse of each matrix, if it exists. (Lesson 4-7)

\[\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}\]  \[\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 5 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}\]  \[\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}\] (Lesson 4-7)

43. Use Cramer’s Rule to solve each system of equations. (Lesson 4-6)

\[\begin{align*}
6x + 7y &= 10 \\
3x - 4y &= 20
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-6)

\[\begin{align*}
6a + 7b &= -10.15 \\
9.2a - 6b &= 69.944
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-6)

\[\begin{align*}
x - \frac{2y}{3} &= 2\frac{1}{3} \\
3x + 4y &= -50
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-6)

44. **Solve each equation. Check your solutions.** (Lesson 1-4)

\[\begin{align*}
|x - 3| &= 7 \\
-4 |d + 2| &= -12 \\
5 |k - 4| &= k + 8
\end{align*}\]

**Lessons in Home Buying, Selling**

It is time to complete your project. Use the information and data you have gathered about home buying and selling to prepare a portfolio or Web page. Be sure to include your tables, graphs, and calculations. You may also wish to include additional data, information, or pictures.

[www.algebra2.com/webquest](http://www.algebra2.com/webquest)

**WebQuest Internet Project**

**Mixed Review** Find the inverse of each matrix, if it exists. (Lesson 4-7)

\[\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}\]  \[\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 5 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}\]  \[\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -6 \\ 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}\] (Lesson 4-7)

45. Use Cramer’s Rule to solve each system of equations. (Lesson 4-6)

\[\begin{align*}
6x + 7y &= 10 \\
3x - 4y &= 20
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-6)

\[\begin{align*}
6a + 7b &= -10.15 \\
9.2a - 6b &= 69.944
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-6)

\[\begin{align*}
x - \frac{2y}{3} &= 2\frac{1}{3} \\
3x + 4y &= -50
\end{align*}\] (Lesson 4-6)

46. **ECOLOGY** If you recycle a \(3\frac{1}{2}\)-foot stack of newspapers, one less 20-foot loblolly pine tree will be needed for paper. Use a prediction equation to determine how many feet of loblolly pine trees will not be needed for paper if you recycle a pile of newspapers 20 feet tall. (Lesson 2-5)

47. **Solve each equation. Check your solutions.** (Lesson 1-4)

\[\begin{align*}
|x - 3| &= 7 \\
-4 |d + 2| &= -12 \\
5 |k - 4| &= k + 8
\end{align*}\]
Augmented Matrices

Using a TI-83 Plus, you can solve a system of linear equations using the MATRX function. An augmented matrix contains the coefficient matrix with an extra column containing the constant terms.

The reduced row echelon function of a graphing calculator reduces the augmented matrix so that the solution of the system of equations can be easily determined.

Write an augmented matrix for the following system of equations. Then solve the system by using the reduced row echelon form on the graphing calculator.
\[\begin{align*}
3x + y + 3z &= 2 \\
2x + y + 2z &= 1 \\
4x + 2y + 5z &= 5
\end{align*}\]

**Step 1**
Write the augmented matrix and enter it into a calculator.

The augmented matrix \(B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\).

Begin by entering the matrix.

**KEYSTROKES:** Review matrices on page 163.

**Step 2**
Find the reduced row echelon form (rref) using the graphing calculator.

**KEYSTROKES:**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{rref}(B) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Study the reduced echelon matrix. The first three columns are the same as a \(3 \times 3\) identity matrix. The first row represents \(x = -2\), the second row represents \(y = -1\), and the third row represents \(z = 3\). The solution is \((-2, -1, 3)\).

**Exercises**
Write an augmented matrix for each system of equations. Then solve with a graphing calculator.

1. \[\begin{align*}
x - 3y &= 5 \\
2x + y &= 1
\end{align*}\]

2. \[\begin{align*}
15x + 11y &= 36 \\
4x - 3y &= -26
\end{align*}\]

3. \[\begin{align*}
2x + y &= 5 \\
2x - 3y &= 1
\end{align*}\]

4. \[\begin{align*}
3x - y &= 0 \\
2x - 3y &= 1
\end{align*}\]

5. \[\begin{align*}
3x - 2y + z &= -2 \\
x - y + 3z &= 5 \\
-x + y + z &= -1
\end{align*}\]

6. \[\begin{align*}
x - y + z &= 2 \\
x - z &= 1 \\
y + 2z &= 0
\end{align*}\]
Choose the correct term to complete each sentence.

1. The matrix \[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\] is a(n) \( \underline{\text{column matrix}} \) for multiplication.

2. When an image and a preimage are congruent, then the transformation is called a(n) \( \underline{\text{isometry}} \).

3. \( \underline{\text{Scalar multiplication}} \) is the process of multiplying a matrix by a constant.

4. A(n) \( \underline{\text{rotation}} \) is when a figure is moved around a center point.

5. The \( \underline{\text{determinant}} \) of \[
\begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 4 \\
2 & -3 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\] is \(-5\).

6. A(n) \( \underline{\text{matrix equation}} \) is the product of the coefficient matrix and the variable matrix equal to the constant matrix.

7. The \( \underline{\text{dimensions}} \) of a matrix tell how many rows and columns are in the matrix.

8. A(n) \( \underline{\text{translation}} \) occurs when a figure is moved from one location to another on the coordinate plane.

9. The matrices \[
\begin{bmatrix}
3x \\
x + 2y \\
\end{bmatrix}
\text{ and } \begin{bmatrix}
y \\
7 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\] are \( \underline{\text{equal matrices}} \) if \( x = 1 \) and \( y = 3 \).

10. A(n) \( \underline{\text{dilation}} \) is when a geometric figure is enlarged or reduced.
Solve the system of equations.

\[ 2x = 32 + 6y \quad \text{First equation} \]

\[ 2x = 32 + 6(7 - x) \quad \text{Substitute } 7 - x \text{ for } y. \]

\[ 2x = 32 + 42 - 6x \quad \text{Distributive Property} \]

\[ 8x = 74 \quad \text{Add } 6x \text{ to each side.} \]

\[ x = 9.25 \quad \text{Divide each side by } 8. \]

The solution is \((9.25, -2.25)\).

### Exercises

Solve each equation. See Example 3 on pages 155 and 156.

11. \[ \frac{2y - x}{x} = \frac{3}{4y - 1} \]

12. \[ \frac{7x}{x + y} = \frac{5 + 2y}{11} \]

13. \[ \frac{3x + y}{x - 3y} = \frac{-3}{-1} \]

14. \[ \frac{2x - y}{6x - y} = \frac{2}{22} \]

### Operations with Matrices

#### Concept Summary

- Matrices can be added or subtracted if they have the same dimensions. Add or subtract corresponding elements.
- To multiply a matrix by a scalar \(k\), multiply each element in the matrix by \(k\).

#### Examples

1. Find \(A - B\) if \(A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\) and \(B = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix}\).

\[
A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Definition of matrix subtraction}
\]

\[
= \begin{bmatrix} 3 - (-4) & 8 - 6 \\ -5 - 1 & 2 - 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Subtract corresponding elements.}
\]

\[
= \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ -6 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Simplify.}
\]

2. If \(X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\) find \(4X\).

\[
4X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times 4 = \begin{bmatrix} 4(3) & 4(2) & 4(-1) \\ 4(4) & 4(-6) & 4(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 8 & -4 \\ 16 & -24 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Multiply each element by } 4.
\]

#### Exercises

Perform the indicated matrix operations. If the matrix does not exist, write \(\text{impossible}\). See Examples 1, 2, and 4 on pages 160–162.

15. \[ \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \]

16. \[ \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 1.3 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1.7 & 2.6 \end{bmatrix} \]

17. \[ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 16 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \]

18. \[ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 4 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \]
**Multiplying Matrices**

**Concept Summary**
- Two matrices can be multiplied if and only if the number of columns in the first matrix is equal to the number of rows in the second matrix.

**Example**

Find \( XY \) if \( X = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \) and \( Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \).

\[
XY = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}
\]

Write an equation.

\[
= [6(2) + 4(-3) + 1(-1) \\ 6(5) + 4(0) + 1(3)]
\]

Multiply columns by rows.

\[
= [-1 & 33]
\]

Simplify.

**Exercises**

Find each product, if possible. See Example 2 on page 168.

19. \( [2 & 7] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \)

20. \( \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \)

21. \( \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \)

22. \( \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)

---

**Transformations with Matrices**

**Concept Summary**
- Use matrix addition and a translation matrix to find the coordinates of a translated figure.
- Use scalar multiplication to perform dilations.
- To reflect a figure, multiply the vertex matrix on the left by a reflection matrix.
- To rotate a figure counterclockwise about the origin, multiply the vertex matrix on the left by a rotation matrix.

**Example**

Find the coordinates of the vertices of the image of \( \triangle PQR \) with \( P(4, 2) \), \( Q(6, 5) \), and \( R(0, 5) \) after it is rotated 90° counterclockwise about the origin.

Write the ordered pairs in a vertex matrix. Then multiply the vertex matrix by the rotation matrix.

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -5 & -5 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
\]

The coordinates of the vertices of \( \triangle P'Q'R' \) are \( P'(-2, 4) \), \( Q'(-5, 6) \), and \( R'(-5, 0) \).
**Determinants**

**Concept Summary**
- Determinant of a 2 × 2 matrix: \( \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc \)
- Determinant of a 3 × 3 matrix: \( \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ h & i \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} d & f \\ g & i \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} d & e \\ g & h \end{vmatrix} \)
- Area of a triangle with vertices at \((a, b), (c, d),\) and \((e, f)\): \( A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 1 \\ c & d & 1 \\ e & f & 1 \end{vmatrix} \)

**Examples**

1. Find the value of \( \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \).
   \[
   \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3(2) - (-4)(6) = 6 - (-24) = 30
   \]
   Definition of determinant

2. Evaluate \( \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \) using expansion by minors.
   \[
   \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}
   = 3(-4 - (-1)) - 1(2 - 0) + 5(-1 - 0)
   = -9 - 2 - 5 or -16
   \]
   Expansion by minors

**Exercises**

Find the value of each determinant. See Examples 1–3 on pages 182–184.

27. \( \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 11 \\ -7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \)
28. \( \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -7 \\ 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \)
29. \( \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 8 \\ 9 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \)
30. \( \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \)
31. \( \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & -6 \\ 5 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \)
32. \( \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 3 & -2 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \\ -3 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \)
4-6

Cramer’s Rule

Concept Summary

- Cramer’s Rule for two variables:
  The solution of the system of equations $ax + by = e$ and $cx + dy = f$

$$\begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ a & c \end{vmatrix}, y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e & b \\ a & c \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

- Cramer’s Rule for three variables:
  The solution of the system whose equations are $ax + by + cz = j$, $dx + ey + fz = k$, $gx + hy + iz = \ell$ is $(x, y, z)$, where

$$\begin{vmatrix} j & b & c \\ k & e & f \\ \ell & h & i \end{vmatrix}, x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & j & c \\ d & k & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

Example

Use Cramer’s Rule to solve each system of equations $5a - 3b = 7$ and $3a + 9b = -3$.

$$a = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ -3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{Cramer’s Rule} \quad b = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{63 - 9}{45 + 9} \quad \text{Evaluate each determinant.} \quad = \frac{-15 - 21}{45 + 9}$$

$$= \frac{54}{54} \quad \text{or} \quad 1 \quad \text{Simplify.} \quad = \frac{-36}{54} \quad \text{or} \quad -\frac{2}{3}$$

The solution is $(1, -\frac{2}{3})$.

Exercises

Use Cramer’s Rule to solve each system of equations.

See Examples 1 and 3 on pages 190 and 191.

33. $9a - b = 1$ \quad 34. $x + 5y = 14$ \quad 35. $3x + 4y = -15$

$3a + 2b = 12$ \quad $-2x + 6y = 4$ \quad $2x - 7y = 19$

36. $8a + 5b = 2$ \quad 37. $6x - 7z = 13$ \quad 38. $2a - b - 3c = -20$

$-6a - 4b = -1$ \quad $8y + 2z = 14$ \quad $4a + 2b + c = 6$

$7x + z = 6$ \quad $2a + b - c = -6$

4-7

Identity and Inverse Matrices

Concept Summary

- An identity matrix is a square matrix with ones on the diagonal and zeros in the other positions.

- Two matrices are inverses of each other if their product is the identity matrix.

- The inverse of matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ is $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$, where $ad - bc \neq 0$. 

See pages 195–201.
**Example**

Find the inverse of \( S = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \).

Find the value of the determinant.

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 3 - (-8) \text{ or } 11
\]

Use the formula for the inverse matrix.

\[
S^{-1} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}
\]

**Exercises**

Find the inverse of each matrix, if it exists.  
See Example 2 on page 197.

39. \( \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \)  
40. \( \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 9 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \)  
41. \( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \)

42. \( \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \)  
43. \( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \)  
44. \( \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \)

---

**Using Matrices to Solve Systems of Equations**

**Concept Summary**

- A system of equations can be written as a matrix equation in the form \( AX = B \).

\[
\begin{align*}
2x + 3y &= 12 \\
x - 4y &= 6
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}
\]

- To solve a matrix equation, find the inverse of the coefficient matrix. Then multiply each side by the inverse matrix, so \( X = A^{-1}B \).

**Example**

Solve \( \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \).

**Step 1**  
Find the inverse of the coefficient matrix.

\[
A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-12 - 16} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -8 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } -\frac{1}{28} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -8 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}
\]

**Step 2**  
Multiply each side by the inverse matrix.

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{-12 - 16} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -8 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{28} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -8 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} \\
\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{28} \begin{bmatrix} -140 \\ -140 \end{bmatrix} \\
\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}
\end{align*}
\]

The solution is \((5, -1)\).

**Exercises**

Solve each matrix equation or system of equations.  
See Example 3 on page 204.

45. \( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \)  
46. \( \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \)

47. \( 3x + 8 = -y \)  
\( 4x - 2y = -14 \)  
48. \( 3x - 5y = -13 \)  
\( 4x + 3y = 2 \)  

---

Extra Practice, see pages 834–836.  
Mixed Problem Solving, see page 865.
Vocabulary and Concepts

Choose the letter that best matches each description.

1. \[ \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc \]  
   a. inverse of \( \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \)

2. \( \begin{bmatrix} a & b' \\ c & d' \end{bmatrix} \) \( \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e \\ f \end{bmatrix} \)  
   b. determinant of \( \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \)

3. \( \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} \)  
   c. matrix equation for \( ax + by = e \) and \( cx + dy = f \)

Skills and Applications

Solve each equation.

4. \( \frac{3x + 1}{2y} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 4 + y \end{bmatrix} \)

5. \( \begin{vmatrix} 2x & y + 1 \\ 13 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -16 & 8 \\ 13 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \)

Perform the indicated matrix operations. If the matrix does not exist, write impossible.

6. \( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \)  
   a. \( \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \)

7. \( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \) \( \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \)

Find the value of each determinant.

8. \( \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \)

9. \( \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -3 & 2 \\ -6 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \)

Find the inverse of each matrix, if it exists.

10. \( \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \)

11. \( \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -3 \\ 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \)

12. \( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \)

Solve each matrix equation or system of equations by using inverses.

13. \( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \) \( \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -17 \end{bmatrix} \)

14. \( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ -9 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \) \( \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 41 \\ -105 \end{bmatrix} \)

15. \( 5a + 2b = -49 \)  
   a. \( 2a + 9b = 5 \)

For Exercises 16–18, use \( \triangle ABC \) whose vertices have coordinates \( A(6, 3) \), \( B(1, 5) \), and \( C(-1, 4) \).

16. Use the determinant to find the area of \( \triangle ABC \).

17. Translate \( \triangle ABC \) so that the coordinates of \( B' \) are \( (3, 1) \). What are the coordinates of \( A' \) and \( C' \)?

18. Find the coordinates of the vertices of a similar triangle whose perimeter is five times that of \( \triangle ABC \).

19. RETAIL SALES  Brittany is preparing boxes of assorted chocolates. Chocolate-covered peanuts cost $7 per pound. Chocolate-covered caramels cost $6.50 per pound. The boxes of assorted candies contain five more pounds of peanut candies than caramel candies. If the total amount sold was $575, how many pounds of each candy were needed to make the boxes?

20. STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE  If \( \begin{bmatrix} 7x - 2 \\ 2x + 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z + 3 \\ y \end{bmatrix} \) \( \begin{bmatrix} 2m + 5 \\ 37 \end{bmatrix} \), then \( y = \)

  -editor: A  120. \( \quad \) B  117. \( \quad \) C  22. \( \quad \) D  not enough information
Part 1 Multiple Choice

Record your answers on the answer sheet provided by your teacher or on a sheet of paper.

1. If the average (arithmetic mean) of ten numbers is 18 and the average of six of these numbers is 12, what is the average of the other four numbers?

   A 15  B 18  C 27  D 28

2. A car travels 65 miles per hour for 2 hours. A truck travels 60 miles per hour for 1.5 hours. What is the difference between the number of miles traveled by the car and the number of miles traveled by the truck?

   A 31.25  B 40  C 70  D 220

3. In the figure, \( a = \)

   A 1  B 2  C 3  D 4

4. If the circumference of a circle is \( \frac{4\pi}{3} \), then what is half of its area?

   A \( \frac{2\pi}{9} \)  B \( \frac{4\pi}{9} \)  C \( \frac{8\pi}{9} \)  D \( \frac{2\pi^2}{9} \)

5. A line is represented by the equation \( x = 6 \). What is the slope of the line?

   A 0  B \( \frac{5}{6} \)  C 6  D undefined

6. In the figure, \( ABCD \) is a square inscribed in the circle centered at \( O \). If \( OB \) is 10 units long, how many units long is minor arc \( BC \)?

   A \( \frac{5\pi}{2} \) units  B \( 5\pi \) units  C 10\( \pi \) units  D 20\( \pi \) units

7. If \( 3 < x < 5 < y < 10 \), then which of the following best defines \( \frac{x}{y} \)?

   A \( \frac{3}{10} < \frac{x}{y} < 1 \)  B \( \frac{3}{10} < \frac{x}{y} < \frac{1}{2} \)  C \( \frac{3}{5} < \frac{x}{y} < \frac{1}{2} \)  D \( \frac{3}{5} < \frac{x}{y} < 1 \)

8. If \( x + 3y = 12 \) and \( \frac{2}{3}x - y = 5 \), then \( x = \)

   A 1  B 8  C 9  D 13.5

9. At what point do the two lines with the equations \( 7x - 3y = 13 \) and \( y = 2x - 3 \) intersect?

   A \((-4, -11)\)  B \((4, 11)\)  C \((4, 5)\)  D \((5, 4)\)

10. If \( N = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \) and \( M = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \), find \( N - M \).

    A \[ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \]  B \[ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \]  C \[ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \]  D \[ \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \]
Part 2  Short Response/Grid In

Record your answers on the answer sheet provided by your teacher or on a sheet of paper.

11. A computer manufacturer reduced the price of its Model X computer by 3%. If the new price of the Model X computer is $2489, then how much did the computer cost, in dollars, before its price was reduced? (Round to the nearest dollar.)

12. In square $PQRS$, $PQ = 4$, $PU = UQ$, and $PT = TS$. What is the area of the shaded region?

13. Write an equation of a line that passes through the origin and is parallel to the line with equation $3x - y = 5$.

14. A rectangular solid has two faces the same size and shape as Figure 1 and four faces the same size and shape as Figure 2. What is the volume of the solid in cubic units?

15. If the average (arithmetic mean) of three different positive integers is 60, what is the greatest possible value of one of the integers?

16. The perimeter of a triangle is 15. The lengths of the sides are integers. If the length of one side is 6, what is the shortest possible length of another side of the triangle?

17. In this sequence below, each term after the first term is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the term preceding it. What is the sixth term of this sequence? $320, 80, 20, \ldots$

18. If the sum of two numbers is 5 and their difference is 2, what is their product?

19. What positive value of $k$ would make the lines below parallel in the coordinate plane?

\[9x + ky = 16\]

\[kx + 4y = 11\]

Part 3  Extended Response

Record your answers on a sheet of paper. Show your work.

For Exercises 20–22, use the information below.
The Colonial High School Yearbook Staff is selling yearbooks and chrome picture frames engraved with the year. The number of yearbooks and frames sold to members of each grade is shown in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Yearbooks</th>
<th>Frames</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Find the difference in the sales of yearbooks and frames made to the 10th and 11th grade classes.

21. Find the total numbers of yearbooks and frames sold.

22. A yearbook costs $48, and a frame costs $18. Find the total sales of books and frames sold to each class.