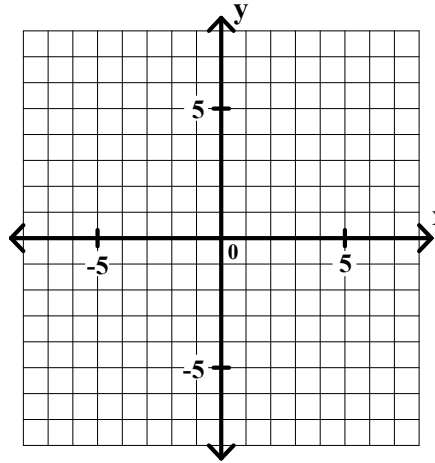


1. Use the graphing method to solve the system below. Show your work.

$$x - 2y = 10$$

$$3x + 2y = 6$$



2. Solve the following system of equations using the substitution method. Show your work neatly organized.

$$2x - 3y = 12$$

$$y = 2x - 5$$

3. Solve the following system of equations using the multiplication-addition method. Show your work neatly organized.

$$3x - 4y = 1$$

$$2x - 5y = 2$$

## Precalculus Review Chapter 9 page 2

Use Gauss-Jordan elimination to solve each of the following systems of equations. Show your work neatly organized.

3.  $3x + 4y - 2z = 3$   
 $2x + 3y + z = 8$   
 $4x - 2y + 3z = -14$

5.  $2a - b - c + 2d = -2$   
 $a + 2b + c + d = 1$   
 $3a + 5b + c + 2d = 0$   
 $-2a + b + 2c - d = 3$

## Precalculus Review Chapter 9 page 3

Use Cramer's rule to solve each of the following systems of equations. Show your work neatly organized.

6.  $3x + 2y = 7$   
 $5x - 3y = -2$

7.  $x + 3z = -3$   
 $3x - y = 2$   
 $x + y + z = 8$

## Precalculus Review Chapter 9 page 4

Given matrices A, B, C, and D below, perform the indicated operations.

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

8.  $2\mathbf{A} + 3\mathbf{B} =$

9.  $\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{B} =$

10.  $5\mathbf{A} =$

11.  $-2\mathbf{D} =$

12.  $\mathbf{AB} =$

13.  $\mathbf{BA} =$

14.  $\mathbf{CD} =$

15.  $\mathbf{DC} =$

## Precalculus Review Chapter 9 page 5

Given matrix  $A$ , find  $A^{-1}$ . Show your work neatly organized.

16.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

17.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

## Precalculus Review Chapter 9 page 6

Evaluate each of the following determinants. Show your work neatly organized.

$$18. \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$19. \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$20. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

## Precalculus Review Chapter 9 page 7

Use a determinant to find the area of the triangle with the given vertices. Show your work neatly organized.

21.  $(3, -2)$   $(0, 1)$   $(5, 9)$

22.  $(-1, -8)$   $(-4, 6)$   $(5, 0)$

23. For this problem, you have to decode a message. You are given matrix A that was used to encode the matrix. You are also given matrix C, which represents the encoded message. Show your work neatly organized.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 48 & 73 & 5 \\ 81 & 95 & 20 \\ 18 & 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hint: Let matrix M represent the message matrix. I found matrix C by multiplying A times M. In other words,  $C = (A)(M)$ . You, therefore, will find M by determining the inverse of A and multiplying it by C. In other words,  $M = (A^{-1})(C)$