
3 × 3 SYSTEMS OF LINEAR EQUATIONS AND MORE PARABOLAS

There are many problems in math, science, and business that require more than two variables, for example, trying to find the path of a missile. To solve this problem, we will solve a system of *three equations with three variables*.



[Note that a solution of such a system will consist of a set of three numbers that will satisfy all three of the equations.]

□ EXAMPLE

Solve the system: $4x - 2y + 3z = -14$ [Equ 1]

$$6x + y - z = 13 \quad \text{[Equ 2]}$$

$$-x + 3y - 4z = 24 \quad \text{[Equ 3]}$$

Start with Equ 1 and Equ 2 to eliminate the x :

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} 4x - 2y + 3z = -14 & (\text{times } 3) & \Rightarrow & 12x - 6y + 9z = -42 \\ 6x + y - z = 13 & (\text{times } -2) & \Rightarrow & -12x - 2y + 2z = -26 \\ \hline & \text{Add:} & & -8y + 11z = -68 \quad \text{[Equ 4]} \end{array}$$

Now use Equ 1 and Equ 3 to eliminate the x :

$$4x - 2y + 3z = -14 \quad (\text{leave it}) \Rightarrow 4x - 2y + 3z = -14$$

$$-x + 3y - 4z = 24 \quad (\text{times } 4) \Rightarrow -4x + 12y - 16z = 96$$

$$\text{Add:} \quad \begin{array}{r} -4x + 12y - 16z = 96 \\ 10y - 13z = 82 \quad [\text{Equ } 5] \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Solve the 2×2 system consisting of Equ 4 and Equ 5:

$$[\text{Equ } 4] \quad -8y + 11z = -68 \quad (\text{times } 5) \Rightarrow -40y + 55z = -340$$

$$[\text{Equ } 5] \quad 10y - 13z = 82 \quad (\text{times } 4) \Rightarrow 40y - 52z = 328$$

$$\text{Add:} \quad \begin{array}{r} -40y + 55z = -340 \\ 40y - 52z = 328 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 3z = -12$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad z = -4$$

We now calculate y using Equ 4 and our newly found value of z :

$$-8y + 11z = -68$$

$$\Rightarrow -8y + 11(\underline{-4}) = -68$$

$$\Rightarrow -8y - 44 = -68$$

$$\Rightarrow -8y = -24$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3$$

And lastly, we solve for x using Equ 1 and our values of y and z :

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

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 2(\underline{3}) + 3(\underline{-4}) = -14$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 6 - 12 = -14$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 18 = -14$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

We conclude that the solution of the system of 3 equations in 3 variables is

$$x = 1, y = 3, z = -4$$

We could CHECK our solution by plugging the values of x , y , and z into ALL THREE of the *original* equations.

Homework

Solve each system of equations:

1.
$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y + 3z &= 9 \\ x + 4y - z &= 6 \\ -3x + 2y + 2z &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

2.
$$\begin{aligned} 3a - 4b + c &= 9 \\ -2a - 4b + 3c &= 19 \\ 5a + 3b - c &= -8 \end{aligned}$$

3.
$$\begin{aligned} 2p + 3q - r &= 2 \\ -p - 3r + 2r &= 5 \\ 7p - 4p - 3r &= 23 \end{aligned}$$

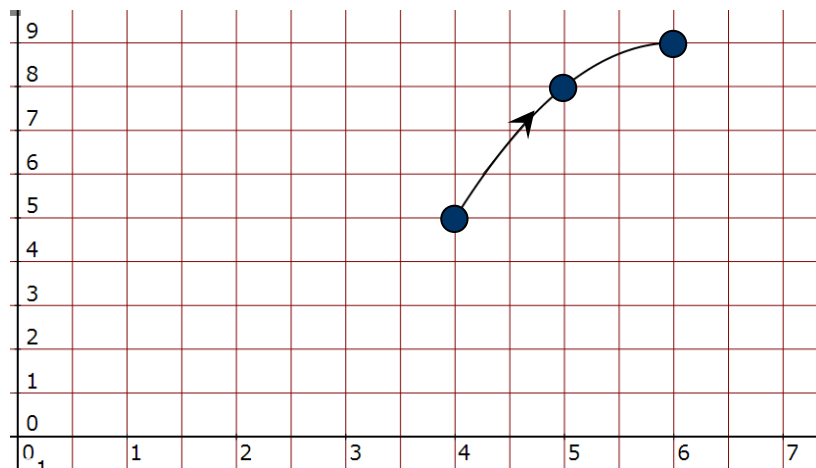
4.
$$\begin{aligned} 7x - 2y + 3z &= -12 \\ -5x + 7y - 4z &= 3 \\ 6x + 3y - 2z &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

□ APPLICATION

A missile is fired from an unknown location on the x -axis of the radar grid. Its first three positions are reported as $(4, 5)$, $(5, 8)$, and $(6, 9)$, at which time the radar jams. Assume that the missile follows a parabolic trajectory (path) traveling east. Calculate both the x -value (on the x -axis) from where the missile was fired and the x -value (on the x -axis) where the missile will hit the ground.



Solution: Here's a graphic of the missile's trajectory, as determined by the three reported positions:



Where was it launched, and where will it land?

Our goal is to “extrapolate” (extend) this curve to a full parabola formula, so we can deduce where the missile came from (pretty important) and where it’s going to land (REALLY important).

Beginning with $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, we get the following three equations, obtained by plugging each of the points on the parabola into the generic parabola equation:

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$(4, 5): \quad 5 = a(4^2) + b(4) + c \Rightarrow 16a + 4b + c = 5$$

$$(5, 8): \quad 8 = a(5^2) + b(5) + c \Rightarrow 25a + 5b + c = 8$$

$$(6, 9): \quad 9 = a(6^2) + b(6) + c \Rightarrow 36a + 6b + c = 9$$

We now have a system of three equations in three unknowns, which can be solved using the techniques of this chapter. When you (yes, you!) solve the system you will determine that $a = -1$, $b = 12$, and $c = -27$, from which we deduce that the parabola which describes the trajectory is

$$y = -x^2 + 12x - 27$$

But we’re still not done. (By the way, we will not be blown to bits by the missile while we wade through all these calculations. A computer can solve the problem in a billionth of a second — but remember: someone has to program the computer.) To find the firing point and the landing point on the x -axis, we now calculate the two x -intercepts of the parabola, which we do by setting y to 0:

$$0 = -x^2 + 12x - 27$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 27 = 0$$

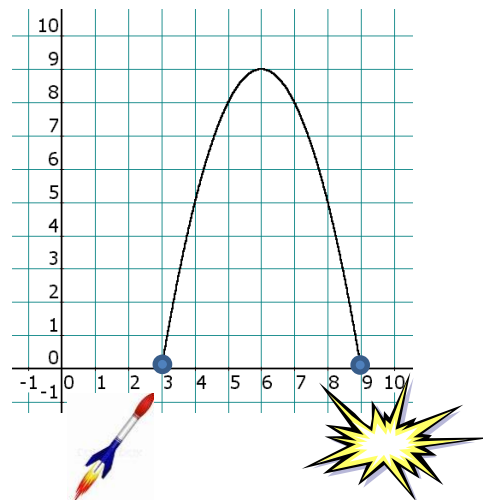
$$\Rightarrow (x - 3)(x - 9) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 3 = 0 \text{ or } x - 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ or } x = 9 \Rightarrow \text{The } x\text{-intercepts are } \mathbf{(3, 0)} \text{ and } \mathbf{(9, 0)}.$$

We're now ready to answer the question at hand:

The missile was fired from $x = 3$, and will land at $x = 9$.



Homework

5. Solve the missile trajectory problem if the missile was spotted at the points $(4, 14)$, $(5, 18)$, $(7, 20)$ before the radar failed.
6. Solve the missile trajectory problem if the missile was spotted at the points $(7, 10)$, $(8, 12)$ and $(9, 12)$.
7. Solve the missile trajectory problem if the missile was spotted at the points $(1, 0)$, $(3, 8)$ and $(5, 8)$.
8. Solve the missile trajectory problem if the missile was spotted at the points $(3, 3)$, $(4, 4)$ and $(5, 3)$.

Solutions

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. $x = 1, y = 2, z = 3$ | 2. $a = 0, b = -1, c = 5$ |
| 3. $p = 4, q = -1, r = 3$ | 4. $x = 1/3, y = -10/3, z = -7$ |

6

- 5. Fired from $x = 2$; will land at $x = 11$
- 6. Fired from $x = 5$; will land at $x = 12$
- 7. Fired from $x = 1$; will land at $x = 7$
- 8. Fired from $x = 2$; will land at $x = 6$

"An education isn't how much
you have committed to memory,
or even how much you know.
It's being able to differentiate
between what you know and
what you don't."

Anatole France