

**GUIDED PRACTICE** for Example 3

Use a graphing calculator to find the inverse of the matrix  $A$ . Check the result by showing that  $AA^{-1} = I$  and  $A^{-1}A = I$ .

$$5. A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 12 & -4 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6. A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7. A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

**KEY CONCEPT***For Your Notebook***Using an Inverse Matrix to Solve a Linear System**

**STEP 1** Write the system as a matrix equation  $AX = B$ . The matrix  $A$  is the coefficient matrix,  $X$  is the **matrix of variables**, and  $B$  is the **matrix of constants**.

**STEP 2** Find the inverse of matrix  $A$ .

**STEP 3** Multiply each side of  $AX = B$  by  $A^{-1}$  on the left to find the solution  $X = A^{-1}B$ .

**EXAMPLE 4** Solve a linear system

Use an inverse matrix to solve the linear system.

$$2x - 3y = 19 \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

$$x + 4y = -7 \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

**Solution**

**STEP 1** Write the linear system as a matrix equation  $AX = B$ .

coefficient matrix ( $A$ )	matrix of variables ( $X$ )	matrix of constants ( $B$ )
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$	$= \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$

**STEP 2** Find the inverse of matrix  $A$ .

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{8 - (-3)} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{11} & \frac{3}{11} \\ -\frac{1}{11} & \frac{2}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

**STEP 3** Multiply the matrix of constants by  $A^{-1}$  on the left.

$$X = A^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{11} & \frac{3}{11} \\ -\frac{1}{11} & \frac{2}{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

► The solution of the system is  $(5, -3)$ .

**CHECK**  $2(5) - 3(-3) = 10 + 9 = 19$  ✓  $5 + 4(-3) = 5 - 12 = -7$  ✓

at classzone.com

**SOLVE SYSTEMS**

You can use the method shown in Example 4 if  $A$  has an inverse. If  $A$  does not have an inverse, then the system has either no solution or infinitely many solutions.