

3-7 Solving Systems of Equations using Cramer's Rule

Determinants Every square matrix has a **determinant**. The determinant of a 2×2 matrix is called a **second-order determinant**.

KeyConcept Second-Order Determinant

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

Symbols $\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$

Example $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ -3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 4(6) - (5)(-3) = 39$

Example 1 Second-Order Determinant

Evaluate each determinant.

a. $\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} &= 5(9) - (-4)(8) && \text{Definition of determinant} \\ &= 45 + 32 && \text{Simplify.} \\ &= 77 \end{aligned}$$

b. $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 4 & -11 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 4 & -11 \end{vmatrix} &= 0(-11) - 6(4) && \text{Definition of determinant} \\ &= 0 - 24 && \text{Simplify.} \\ &= -24 \end{aligned}$$

KeyConcept Second-Order Determinant

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

Symbols $\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$

Example $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ -3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 4(6) - (5)(-3) = 39$

$$\begin{aligned} 16x - 10y &= \sim \\ -8x + 5y &= \sim \end{aligned}$$

Example 1 Evaluate each determinant.

1. $\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \text{ } \underline{\text{26}}$

2. $\begin{vmatrix} -6 & -6 \\ 8 & 10 \end{vmatrix} \text{ } \underline{\text{-12}}$

3. $\begin{vmatrix} -4 & 12 \\ 9 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \text{ } \underline{\text{-128}}$

4. $\begin{vmatrix} 16 & -10 \\ -8 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \text{ } \underline{\text{0}} \quad \swarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad (8)(7) - (5)(6) \\ 56 - 30 = 26 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (16)(5) - (-8)(-10) \\ 80 - 80 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|cc} \cancel{4} & \cancel{-8} & \cancel{3} & \cancel{4} & \cancel{-8} \\ -3 & 2 & 6 & \cancel{-3} & \cancel{2} \\ -4 & 5 & 9 & \cancel{-4} & \cancel{5} \end{array} \right|$$

$$4(2)(9) = 72$$

$$-8(6)(-4) = 192$$

$$3(-3)(5) = -45$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 4 & -8 & 3 & \cancel{4} & \cancel{-8} \\ -3 & 2 & 6 & \cancel{-3} & \cancel{2} \\ -4 & 5 & 9 & \cancel{-4} & \cancel{5} \end{array} \right|$$

$$-4(2)(3) = -24$$

$$5(6)(4) = 120$$

$$9(-3)(-8) = 216$$

Step 3 Find the sum of each group.

$$72 + 192 + (-45) = 219$$

$$-24 + 120 + 216 = 312$$

Step 4 Subtract the sum of the second group from the sum of the first group.

$$219 - 312 = -93$$

The value of the determinant is -93 .

Example 2

Evaluate each determinant using diagonals.

$$\textcircled{5} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 & -5 \\ -3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \text{ -19}$$

5

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

Red lines cross out the first two columns. Green lines cross out the second and third columns.

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \times 2 \times 4 &= 24 \\ -2 \times -5 \times -3 &= -30 \\ &= -8 \\ \hline -14 & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times 2 \times -3 &= -12 \\ &= -15 \\ &= 32 \\ \hline 5 & \end{aligned}$$

Example 2

Evaluate each determinant using diagonals.

5.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 & -5 \\ -3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \quad \textcolor{red}{-19}$$

7.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 4 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & -1 \\ 5 & -3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \quad \textcolor{red}{-284}$$

9.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \quad \textcolor{red}{72}$$

11.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -6 & -3 \\ 7 & 9 & -4 \\ -6 & 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \quad \textcolor{red}{182}$$

6.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ -4 & 6 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \quad \textcolor{red}{-80}$$

8.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -5 & -3 & 4 \\ -2 & -4 & -3 \\ 8 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \quad \textcolor{red}{302}$$

10.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ -1 & -8 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \textcolor{red}{139}$$

12.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -5 & -6 & 7 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \\ -3 & 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad \textcolor{red}{562}$$

Examples 1–2 Evaluate each determinant.

$$26. \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 12 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{-102}$$

$$27. \begin{vmatrix} -8 & -9 \\ 11 & 12 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{3}$$

$$28. \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 8 \\ -6 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{83}$$

$$29. \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & -2 \\ -1 & -4 & 6 \\ -6 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{-135}$$

$$30. \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -6 \\ -3 & -4 & -5 \\ -2 & 5 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{124}$$

$$31. \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 8 & 4 \\ 0 & -6 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{-459}$$

$$32. \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 \\ 3 & -6 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{63}$$

$$33. \begin{vmatrix} -8 & -3 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{0}$$

$$34. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 7 \\ -2 & -5 & -8 \\ 4 & 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{-13}$$

$$35. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -8 & -9 \\ 6 & 5 & -6 \\ -2 & -8 & 10 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{728}$$

$$36. \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -5 & -5 \\ -8 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{-120}$$

$$37. \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 1 & -2 \\ 10 & 12 & 9 \\ -6 & 0 & 13 \end{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{-952}$$

KeyConcept Cramer's Rule

Let C be the coefficient matrix of the system $ax + by = m$ \rightarrow $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ f & g \end{bmatrix}$.
 $fx + gy = n$

The solution of this system is $x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} m & b \\ n & g \end{vmatrix}}{|C|}$ and $y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & m \\ f & n \end{vmatrix}}{|C|}$, if $|C| \neq 0$.

Example 4 Solve a System of Two Equations

Solve the system by using Cramer's Rule.

$$5x - 6y = 15$$

$$3x + 4y = -29$$

Example 4

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

13. $4x - 5y = 39$ **(6, -3)**
 $3x + 8y = -6$

14. $5x + 6y = 20$ **(-2, 5)**
 $-3x - 7y = -29$

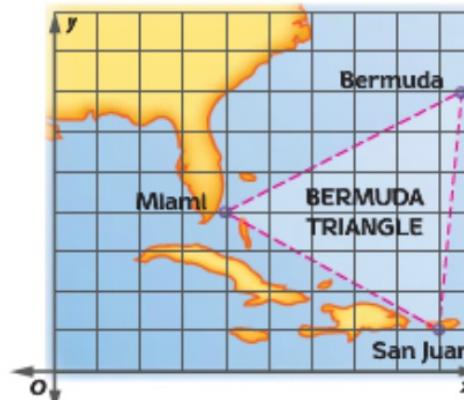
15. $-8a - 5b = -27$ **(4, -1)**
 $7a + 6b = 22$

16. $10c - 7d = -59$ **(-8, -3)**
 $6c + 5d = -63$

Examples 3–5

17.  **PERSEVERANCE** The “Bermuda Triangle” is an area located off the southeastern Atlantic coast of the United States, and is noted for reports of unexplained losses of ships, small boats, and aircraft.

- Find the area of the triangle on the map. **15.75 units²**
- Suppose each grid represents 175 miles. What is the area of the Bermuda Triangle? **482,343.75 mi²**



KeyConcept Cramer's Rule for a System of Three Equations

Let C be the coefficient matrix of the system

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by + cz &= m \\ fx + gy + hz &= n \\ jx + ky + \ell z &= p \end{aligned} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ f & g & h \\ j & k & \ell \end{array} \right].$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} m & b & c \\ n & g & h \\ p & k & \ell \end{vmatrix}}{|C|}, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & m & c \\ f & n & h \\ j & p & \ell \end{vmatrix}}{|C|}, \quad z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & b & m \\ f & g & n \\ j & k & p \end{vmatrix}}{|C|},$$

The solution of this system is $x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} m & b & c \\ n & g & h \\ p & k & \ell \end{vmatrix}}{|C|}$, $y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & m & c \\ f & n & h \\ j & p & \ell \end{vmatrix}}{|C|}$, and $z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & b & m \\ f & g & n \\ j & k & p \end{vmatrix}}{|C|}$,

Example 5 Solve a System of Three Equations



Solve the system by using Cramer's Rule.

$$4x + 5y - 6z = -14$$

$$3x - 2y + 7z = 47$$

$$7x - 6y - 8z = 15$$



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

18. $4x - 2y + 7z = 26$ **($-3, -5, 4$)**

$$5x + 3y - 5z = -50$$

$$-7x - 8y - 3z = 49$$

20. $6x - 5y + 2z = -49$ **($-3, 7, 2$)**

$$-5x - 3y - 8z = -22$$

$$-3x + 8y - 5z = 55$$

22. $x + 2y = 12$ **($6, 3, -4$)**

$$3y - 4z = 25$$

$$x + 6y + z = 20$$

24. $2n + 3p - 4w = 20$ **($5, 2, -1$)**

$$4n - p + 5w = 13$$

$$3n + 2p + 4w = 15$$

19. $-3x - 5y + 10z = -4$ **$\left(\frac{66}{7}, -\frac{116}{7}, -\frac{41}{7}\right)$**

$$-8x + 2y - 3z = -91$$

$$6x + 8y - 7z = -35$$

21. $-9x + 5y + 3z = 50$ **($-4, -2, 8$)**

$$7x + 8y - 2z = -60$$

$$-5x + 7y + 5z = 46$$

23. $9a + 7b = -30$ **($-1, -3, 7$)**

$$8b + 5c = 11$$

$$-3a + 10c = 73$$

25. $x + y + z = 12$ **($4, 0, 8$)**

$$6x - 2y - z = 16$$

$$3x + 4y + 2z = 28$$

Examples 4–5 Use Cramer's Rule to solve each system of equations.

39. $6x - 5y = 73$ **(8, -5)**

$$-7x + 3y = -71$$

41. $-4c - 5d = -39$ **(6, 3)**

$$5c + 8d = 54$$

43. $9r + 4s = -55$ **(-3, -7)**

$$-5r - 3s = 36$$

45. $5x - 4y + 6z = 58$ **(4, -2, 5)**

$$-4x + 6y + 3z = -13$$

$$6x + 3y + 7z = 53$$

40. $10a - 3b = -34$ **(-4, -2)**

$$3a + 8b = -28$$

42. $-6f - 8g = -22$ **(5, -1)**

$$-11f + 5g = -60$$

44. $-11u - 7v = 4$ **(-8, 12)**

$$9u + 4v = -24$$

46. $8x - 4y + 7z = 34$ **(-3, -4, 6)**

$$5x + 6y + 3z = -21$$

$$3x + 7y - 8z = -85$$

47. **DOUGHNUTS** Mi-Ling is ordering doughnuts for a class party. The box contains 2 dozen doughnuts, some of which are plain and some of which are jelly-filled. The plain doughnuts each cost \$0.50, and the jelly-filled cost \$0.60. If the total cost is \$12.60, use Cramer's Rule to find how many jelly-filled doughnuts Mi-Ling ordered. **6**

