

121 ONLINE BRIDGE-TO-FINAL

Stuff that's covered between the last test and the Final, itself. See PDF of questions.

①  $x = -1, y = 3?$

$$4(-1) + 3 = -4 + 3 = -1 \checkmark$$

$$3(-1) + 4(3) = -3 + 12 = 9 \checkmark$$

Yes

③  $x + y = -9$

$$x - y = 12$$

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$$2x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5 = x$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2} + y = -9\right)(2)$$

$$3 + 2y = -18$$

$$2y = -21$$

$$y = -\frac{21}{2} = -10.5 = y$$

Check:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{21}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} - \frac{21}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} + \frac{21}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{18}{2} \\ \frac{24}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

②  $x + 6y = 6 \Rightarrow x = 6 - 6y$   
 $7x - 8y = -8$

$$7(6 - 6y) - 8y = -8$$

$$42 - 42y - 8y = -8$$

$$-50y + 42 = -8$$

$$-50y = -50$$

$$y = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = 6 - 6(1) = 0 = x$$

Check:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 7 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

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(4) Let  $x$  = the # of adults who paid the Center  
 $y$  = " " " seniors " " " "

$$x + y = 495 \quad \text{Total Attendance}$$

$$21x + 11y = 6805 \quad \text{Total Income}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 495 \\ 21 & 11 & 6805 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-21R_1 + R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 495 \\ 0 & -10 & -3590 \end{array} \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{10}R_2 \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 495 \\ 0 & 1 & 359 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 359}$$

On tests, I usually just ask for the setups (Circled) in red

(5) Let  $x$  = Amt of \$ invested in CDs  
 $y$  = " " " " " AA Bonds

$$x + y = 150,000 \quad \text{TOTAL INVESTED}$$

$$.07x + .12y = 15,500 \quad \text{TOTAL RETURN}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 150000 \\ .07 & .12 & 15500 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{100R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 150000 \\ 7 & 12 & 1550000 \end{array} \right]$$

$$-7R_1 + R_2 \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 150000 \\ 0 & 5 & 500000 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{5}R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 150000 \\ 0 & 1 & 100000 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\boxed{y = \$100,000 \Rightarrow x = \$50,000}$$

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$$\textcircled{6} \quad \begin{array}{l} 4x - 2y = 7 \\ 4x - 2y = 9 \end{array} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 4 & -2 & 7 \\ 4 & -2 & 9 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-R_1+R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 4 & -2 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

Bottom row says  $0 = 2!?$  No Solution

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \begin{array}{l} x + y + z = -4 \\ x - y + 2z = -9 \\ 4x + y + z = -19 \end{array}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -9 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & -19 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} -R_1+R_2 \\ -4R_1+R_3 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{3}R_3 \\ R_2 \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} -R_2+R_1 \\ 2R_2+R_3 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_3 \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-R_3+R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = -5 \\ y = 2 \\ z = -1 \end{array}$$

Check?

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -9 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & -19 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \left[ \begin{array}{c} -5 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \\ = \left[ \begin{array}{c} -5+2-1 \\ -5-2-2 \\ -20+2-1 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} -4 \\ -9 \\ -19 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$\textcircled{8} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 & -2 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 7 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{-R_1+R_2 \\ -4R_1+R_3}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right]$$

Bottom row says  $0=3$  !  $\Rightarrow$  No Solution

$$\textcircled{9} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 & 5 \\ 3 & 12 & -3 & 9 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{-R_1+R_2 \\ -3R_1+R_3}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$-4R_2+R_1 \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} x+3z=-5 \rightarrow \\ y-z=2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = -3z - 5 \\ y = z + 2 \\ z = \text{Any real } \# \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 8 & 3 & 35 \\ 6 & 9 & 8 & 73 \\ 4 & 7 & -2 & 13 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\textcircled{11} \begin{array}{l} x = 5 \\ y = 7 \\ z = 5 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \begin{array}{l} 7x + 9y + 7z = -2 \\ 9x \quad \quad + 9z = 4 \\ 3x + 4y \quad \quad = 2 \end{array}$$

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(13)  $2x + 3y = 0$   $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & | & 4 \end{bmatrix} R1 \leftrightarrow R2$

$4x + 8y = 4$

$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & | & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4}R2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} -2R1+R2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & | & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$2R2+R1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x = -3 \\ y = 2 \end{array}$

Check:

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6+6 \\ -12+16 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$  ✓

(14)  $3x - y + 9z = 36$   
 $-8x + 6z = -44$   
 $2y + z = 8$

Because the #'s turn ugly, I'm just going to eliminate to triangular form & then back-substitute.

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 9 & | & 36 \\ -8 & 0 & 6 & | & -44 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 8 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}R1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 3 & | & 12 \\ -8 & 0 & 6 & | & -44 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

$8R1+R2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 3 & | & 12 \\ 0 & -\frac{8}{3} & 30 & | & 52 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 8 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}R2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 3 & | & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & | & 4 \\ 0 & -8 & 90 & | & 156 \end{bmatrix}$

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$$8R2+R3 \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 3 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 94 & 188 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{94}R3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 3 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\boxed{z=2} \Rightarrow$$

$$y + \frac{1}{2}(2) = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y + 1 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y=3}$$

$$x - \frac{1}{3}(3) + 3(2) = 12$$

$$x - 1 + 6 = 12$$

$$x + 5 = 12$$

$$\boxed{x=7}$$

Sirk

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x=7 \\ y=3 \\ z=2 \end{array}}$$

Check:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 9 \\ -8 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 21 - 3 + 18 \\ -56 + 12 \\ 6 + 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ -44 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -4 & 8 \\ -6 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -6 & -1 \\ -7 & -4 & 3 \\ -3 & -9 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

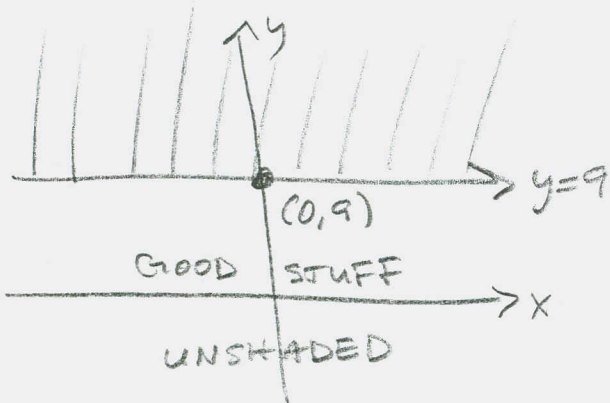
$$= \boxed{\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 2 & 9 \\ 1 & 9 & -4 \\ 3 & 15 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}$$

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$$\textcircled{16} AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0+0+1 & 0-3-1 \\ 5+0+0 & 10-1+0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

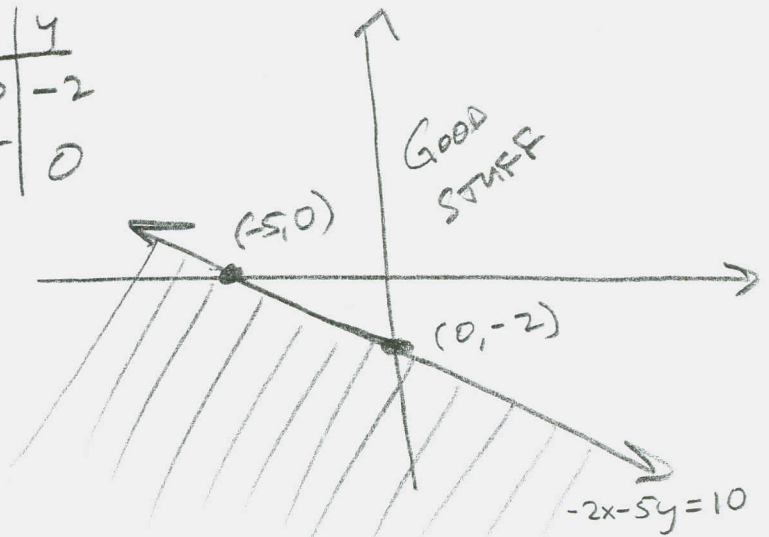
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\textcircled{17} y \leq -9$



$\textcircled{18} -2x - 5y \leq 10$

x	y
0	-2
-5	0

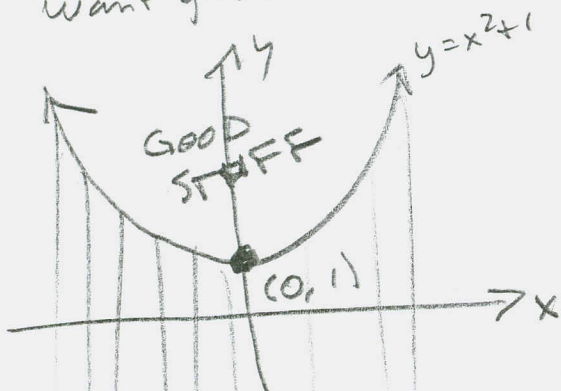


Test (0,0):

$$-2(0) - 5(0) \leq 10?$$

$0 \leq 10?$  Yes. (0,0) GOOD

$\textcircled{19} y > x^2 + 1$   
want y-values above  $x^2 + 1$

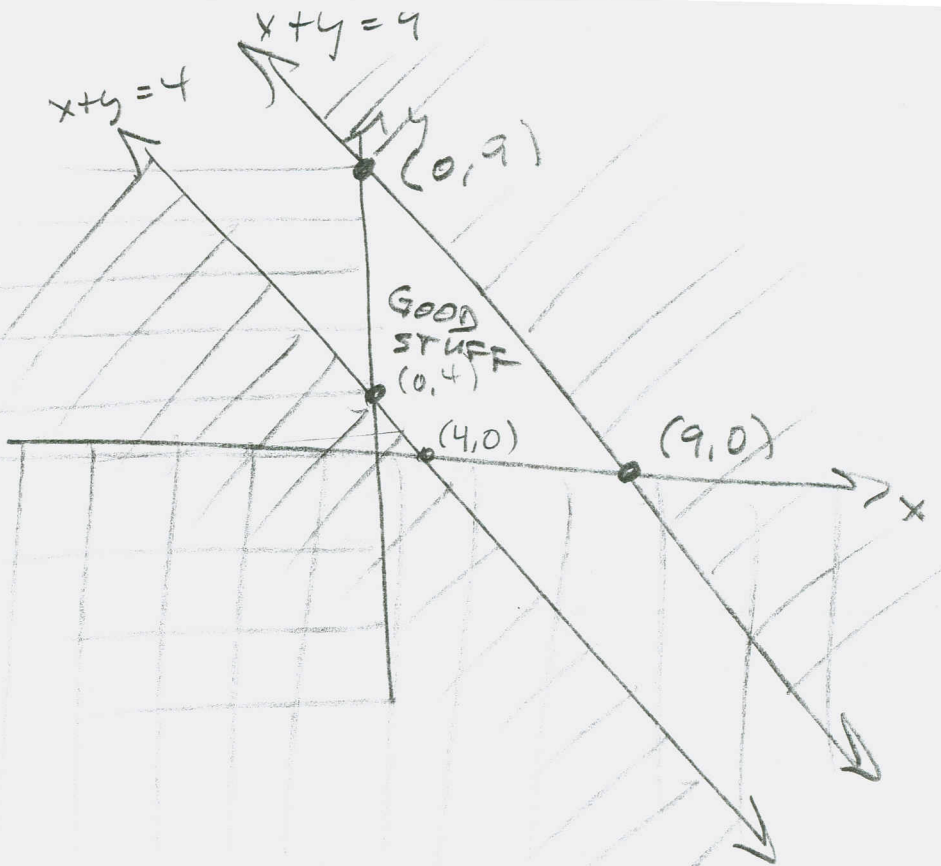


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$$\begin{aligned} x &\geq 0 \\ y &\geq 0 \\ x+y &\leq 9 \\ x+y &\geq 4 \end{aligned}$$

Good Stuff  
is unshaded  
trapezoid in  
the middle.  
It's bounded.



Test  $(0,0)$ :

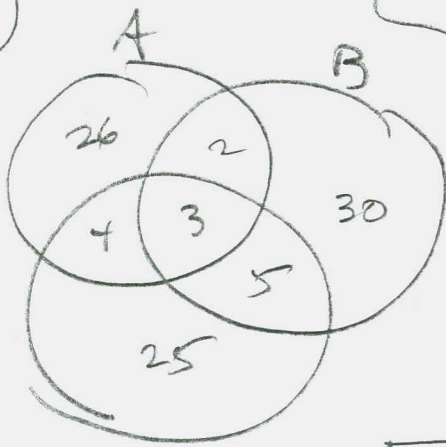
$$x+y \leq 9$$

$0 \leq 9$ ? Yes  $(0,0)$  good

$$x+y \geq 4$$

$0 \geq 4$ ? No  $(0,0)$  Bad

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$$n(A) = 26 + 4 + 3 + 2 = \boxed{35}$$

23 Sorry out of order!

$$n(A) = 25, n(B) = 18,$$

$$n(A \cup B) = 35 \rightarrow$$

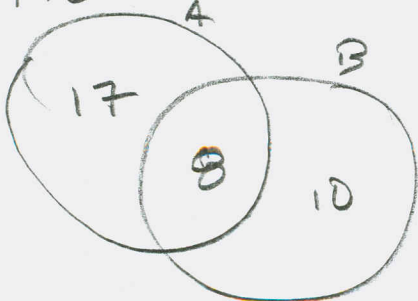
$$n(A \cap B) = ?$$

$$n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) = n(A \cup B)$$

$$\rightarrow n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cup B) = n(A \cap B)$$

$$25 + 18 - 35 = \boxed{8 = n(A \cap B)}$$

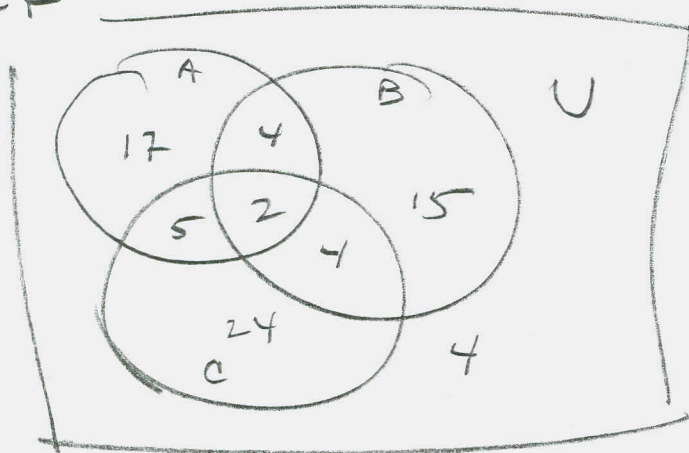
Picture for #23:





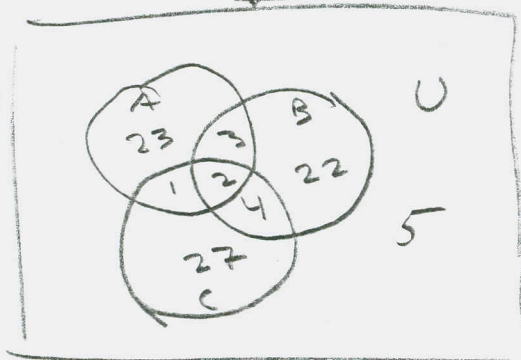
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$$n(B \text{ or } C) = n(B \cup C) = 4 + 2 + 4 + 15 + 5 + 24 = 54$$

24



$$n(\text{not } C) = 23 + 3 + 22 + 5 = 53$$

25) N = those surveyed who were happy with Nursing  
 M = " " " " " " Medical

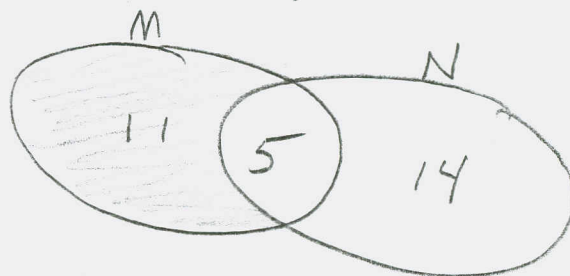
$$n(U) = 50$$

$$n(N) = 19$$

$$n(M) = 16$$

$$n(N \cap M) = 5$$

$$\text{Find } n(M \text{ and not } N) = n(M \cap N') = 11$$



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(26)  $S$  = students who speak Spanish  
 $F$  = " " " French

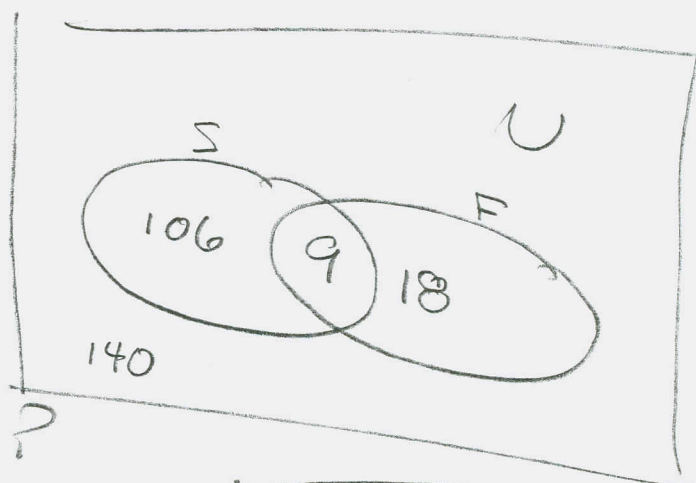
$S'$  means "Not  $S$ ",  $F'$  means "Not  $F$ "

$$n(S) = 115$$

$$n(F) = 27$$

$$n(S \cap F) = 9$$

$$n(S' \cap F') = 140$$



How many in survey?

$$n(U) = 106 + 9 + 18 + 140 = 273$$

$$(27) P(9, 4) = \frac{9!}{(9-4)!} = \frac{9!}{5!} = \frac{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{1} = 3024$$

$$(28) P(4, 3) \text{ on } \{1, 2, 3, 4\} :$$

$$4 \times 3 = 24$$

123, 132, 124, 142, 134, 143

213, 231, 214, 241, 234, 243

312, 321, 314, 341, 324, 342

412, 421, 413, 431, 423, 432

$$P(4, 3) = \frac{4!}{(4-3)!} = \frac{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{1!} = 24$$

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(29) How many ways can 4 people have different birth months?

$$P(12, 4) = \frac{12!}{8!} = 12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9 = \boxed{11,880}$$

$$(30) C(13, 8) = \binom{13}{8} = \frac{13!}{5!8!} = \frac{13 \cdot 12 \cdot 11 \cdot 10 \cdot 9^3}{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}$$

$$= 13 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 3 = \boxed{1287}$$

(31) All combos on  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  taken 3 @ a time.

123, 124, 134, 234

$$\binom{4}{3} = \frac{4!}{1!3!} = \boxed{4}$$

(32) 9 multiple-choice  
6 essay.

Answer 7 multiple choice  
4 essay

$$\binom{9}{7} \binom{6}{4} = \frac{9!}{7!2!} \cdot \frac{6!}{4!2!} = \frac{9 \cdot 8}{2} \cdot \frac{6 \cdot 5}{2}$$

$$= (9 \cdot 4)(15) = \boxed{540 \text{ ways}}$$

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(33)  $\left[ 0.2, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, 1 \right]$  are legit probabilities

(34) 2 6-sided dice.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$									
"	12, 21									

$P(\text{rolling a '3'})$  is  $\frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{18}$

(35)  $\binom{4}{2} = C(4, 2) = \frac{4!}{2!2!} = \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2!} = \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2} = \boxed{6}$

(36)  $(x+1)^6 =$

$x^6 + 6x^5 + 15x^4 + 20x^3 + 15x^2 + 6x + 1$

						1
					1	1
				1	2	1
		1	3	3	1	
	1	4	6	4	1	
1	5	10	10	5	1	
1	6	15	20	15	6	1

(37)  $(5x+2)^3$

$= 1(5x)^3(2)^0 + 3(5x)^2(2)^1 + 3(5x)^1(2)^2 + 1(5x)^0(2)^3$

$= 125x^3 + 150x^2 + 60x + 8$