

S 15.9

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 2y &= 12 \\ 5x + y &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 2y &= 4 \\ 5x + y &= v \\ y &= v - 5x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 2(v - 5x) &= 4 \\ 3x - 2v + 10x &= 4 \\ 13x &= 4 + 2v \\ x &= \frac{4 + 2v}{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r} &= \frac{1}{13} \langle u + 2v, -5u + 3v \rangle \\ \vec{r}_u &= \frac{1}{13} \langle 1, -5 \rangle \\ \vec{r}_v &= \frac{1}{13} \langle 2, 3 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= v - 5x \\ &= v - 5\left(\frac{u + 2v}{13}\right) \\ &= v - \frac{5}{13}(u + 2v) \\ &= v - \frac{5}{13}u - \frac{10}{13}v \\ y &= -\frac{5}{13}u + \frac{3}{13}v \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{13} & -\frac{5}{13} \\ \frac{2}{13} & \frac{3}{13} \end{vmatrix} &= \frac{1}{13} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{169} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{169} (3 + 10) = \frac{1}{169} (13) = \frac{1}{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - 2y &= 12 \\ 5x + y &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} &= 3 + 10 = 13, \text{ so} \\ \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| &= \frac{1}{13} ! \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2y+2z = 3u \\ 2x-y+7z = 4v \\ -x+3y-5z = w \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{This matrix is not invertible, Mills.} \\ \text{with (Linear Algebra) :}$$

$$A = \langle \langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle \mid \langle 2, -1, 7 \rangle \mid \langle -1, 3, -5 \rangle \mid \langle 3u, 4v, w \rangle \rangle$$

Reduced Row Echelon Form (A)

$$\begin{aligned} x+2y+2z &= 7 \\ -2x+y+4z &= 0 \\ 2y+3z &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & u \\ -2 & 1 & 4 & v \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & w \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -6w+2v+5u \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 8w-3v-6u \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5w+2v+4u \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & u \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & v \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & w \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R1 \\ 2R1+R2 \\ R3}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & u \\ 0 & 5 & 8 & 2u+v \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & w \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R1 \\ R2 \\ -2R2+5R3 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & u \\ 0 & 5 & 8 & 2u+v \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4u-2v+5w \end{array} \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} x+2y+2z=4 \\ 5y+8z=2u+v \\ \boxed{z=4u+2v-5w} \end{array}$$

SCRATCH:

$$\begin{array}{r} -2R2 \\ 5R3 \\ \hline -2R2+5R3 \end{array} \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -10 & -16 & -4u-2v \\ 0 & 10 & 15 & 5w \\ \hline 0 & 0 & -1 & -4u-2v+5w \end{array}$$

→ $5y+8z = 5y+8(4u+2v-5w) = 2u+v$ Solve for y :

$$5y + 32u + 16v - 40w = 2u + v$$

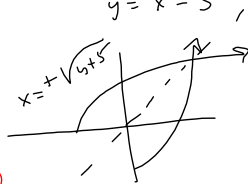
$$5y = -30u - 15v + 40w$$

$$\boxed{y = -6u - 3v + 8w}$$

$$\boxed{5u + 2v - 6w = x}$$

$$\vec{r} = \langle 5u + 2v - 6w, \dots \rangle$$

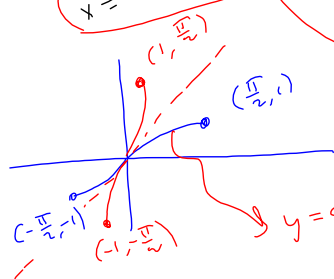
$$y = x^2 - 5 \Rightarrow x^2 = y + 5$$



→ $x = \pm\sqrt{y+5}$
Right half of x^2 ?
+ $\sqrt{\quad}$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = \arcsin(y)}$$



So, $y = \sin(x)$!

$$y = \sin(x) \text{ IS } x = \arcsin(y)$$