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Section:- A

Subject:- Differential Equation

Question solved by
2 Methods

Method # 01

Given data

(1)

→ Pakistani, Egyptian & American cotton Ratio ⇒

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{array}$$

A, B & C cost ⇒ 40, 50 & 60 Rs. Respective

We write the given data in ~~the~~ a ~~linear~~ system of linear Equation.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 2y + z = 40 \\ 2x + y + z = 50 \\ 2x + z = 60 \end{array} \right.$$

Now we use

Gauss-Jordan-Elimination method to find the values of x, y & z

where x, y & z are the cost of a $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kilogram}}$ of each country.



$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y + z &= 40 & (2) \\ 2x + y + z &= 50 \\ 2x + 2z &= 60 \end{aligned}$$

Augmented Matrix of the given system.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 40 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 50 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 60 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 40 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -30 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & -20 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_2 - 2R_1 \\ R_3 - 2R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 40 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 10 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & -20 \end{array} \right] \sim \frac{1}{3} R_2$$

$$0 + 0 \quad -4 + 4 \quad 0 + \frac{4}{3} \quad \frac{-20}{3} + 40 \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 40 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/3 & 20 \end{array} \right] \sim R_3 + 4R_2$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 40 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 15 \end{array} \right] \sim \frac{3}{4} R_3$$

Here we find out $x=15$
the values of $y=5$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 15 \\ y &= 5 \\ z &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 15 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} R_1 - R_3 \\ R_2 - 1/3 R_3 \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 15 \end{array} \right] \sim R_1 - 2R_2$$

Method # 02

Solution:- 1:2:1 , 2:1:1 , 2:0:2

40

50

P	E
A	E

P	P
A	E

P	P
A	A

Let x, y and z be the cost/kg
 Pak, Egyptian, American cotton respectively
 then according to the given conditions:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{2}{4}y + \frac{1}{4}z &= 40 \\ \frac{2}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}y + \frac{1}{4}z &= 50 \\ \frac{2}{4}x + \frac{2}{4}z &= 60 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \text{(A)}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1x + 2y + 1z &= 160 \\ 2x + 1y + 1z &= 200 \\ 1x + 1z &= 120 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \text{(B)}$$

In matrix form, we can write as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 160 \\ 200 \\ 120 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 160 \\ 200 \\ 120 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pg#04

$$AX = B$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 160 & 2 & 1 \\ 200 & 1 & 1 \\ 120 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 160 & 1 \\ 2 & 200 & 1 \\ 1 & 120 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 160 \\ 2 & 1 & 200 \\ 1 & 0 & 120 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{First } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \text{ Expand by } R_1$$

$$= 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1(1 \times 1 - 1 \times 0) - 2(2 \times 1 - 1 \times 1) + 1(2 \times 0 - 1 \times 1)$$

$$= -2$$

Now

$$|A_1| = \begin{vmatrix} 160 & 2 & 1 \\ 200 & 1 & 1 \\ 120 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \text{ Expand by } R_1$$

$$= 160 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 200 & 1 \\ 120 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 200 & 1 \\ 120 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \text{~~160~~ } - 120$$

Similarly

$$|A_2| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 160 & 1 \\ 2 & 200 & 1 \\ 1 & 120 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \text{ Expand by } R_1$$

$$= 1 \begin{vmatrix} 200 & 1 \\ 120 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 160 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 200 \\ 1 & 120 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A_2| = -40$$

$$|A_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 160 \\ 2 & 1 & 200 \\ 1 & 0 & 120 \end{vmatrix} \text{ Expand by } R_1$$

$$= 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 200 \\ 0 & 120 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 200 \\ 1 & 120 \end{vmatrix} + 160 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1(120-0) - 2(240-200) + 160(0-1)$$

$$|A_3| = -120$$

Now according to Cramer's Rule

$$x = \frac{|A_1|}{|A|} = \frac{-120}{-2} = 60$$

$$y = \frac{|A_2|}{|A|} = \frac{-40}{-2} = 20$$

$$z = \frac{|A_3|}{|A|} = \frac{-120}{-2} = 60$$

$$(x, y, z) = (60, 20, 60)$$

Pakistani = 60

Egyptian = 20

American = 60

