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Matrices

$$x = A, y = B, z = C$$

let x, y and z be the cost/kg of Pakistani, Egyptian and American cotton respectively

According to the condition

$$\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{2}{4}y + \frac{1}{4}z = 40 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad \text{sum of ratio} = 4$$

$$\frac{2}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}y + \frac{1}{4}z = 50 \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{4}x + \frac{2}{4}z = 60 \longrightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

multiplying '4' on b.s of equations $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}$ & $\textcircled{3}$; we get

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow x + 2y + z = 160$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 2x + y + z = 200$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Rightarrow 2x + 0y + z = 120$$

Now, we arrange the eq in matrix form

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

$$\therefore A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}, B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 160 \\ 200 \\ 120 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 X = B_1$$

Now,

Using Cramer's Rule

$$A_1 x = \begin{bmatrix} 160 & 2 & 1 \\ 200 & 1 & 1 \\ 120 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{We replace} \\ B_1 \text{ in } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ column} \\ \text{of } A_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A_1 x| &= 160 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 200 & 1 \\ 120 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 200 & 1 \\ 120 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 160(1-0) - 2(200-120) + 1(0-120) \\ &= 160 - 2(80) - 120 = 160 - 160 - 120 \\ |A_1 x| &= -120 \end{aligned}$$

Now,

$$x = \frac{|A_1 x|}{|A_1|} \rightarrow (4)$$

Now finding $|A_1|$

$$\begin{aligned} |A_1| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1(1-0) - 2(2-1) + 1(0-1) \\ &= 1 - 2 - 1 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

Now

$$(4) \Rightarrow x = \frac{|A_1 x|}{|A_1|} = \frac{-120}{-2} = 60$$

$$x = A = 60$$

also,

$$y = \frac{|A_1 y|}{|A_1|} \rightarrow (5)$$

$$A_1 y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 160 & 1 \\ 2 & 200 & 1 \\ 1 & 120 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{replace } B_1 \text{ in} \\ 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ col. of } A_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A_1 y| &= 1(200-120) - 160(2-1) + 1(240-200) \\ &= 80 - 160 + 40 \end{aligned}$$

$$|A_1 y| = -40$$

$$(5) \Rightarrow y = \frac{|A_{1y}|}{|A_1|} = \frac{-40}{-2} = 20$$

$$y = B = 20$$

$$\text{again } z = \frac{|A_{1z}|}{|A_1|} \rightarrow (6)$$

$$A_{1z} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 160 \\ 2 & 1 & 200 \\ 1 & 0 & 120 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A_{1z}| &= 1(120 \cdot 0) - 2(240 - 200) + 160(0 - 1) \\ &= 120 - 80 - 160 \\ &= -120 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \Rightarrow z = \frac{|A_{1z}|}{|A_1|} = \frac{-120}{-2} = 60$$

$$z = C = 60$$

Hence

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

or

$$(A, B, C) = (60, 20, 60)$$

which implies that

Pakistani blend cost/kg of cotton = 60

Egyptian " " " " = 20

American " " " " = 60