

## 1.8 Systems of linear equations and polynomial equations


### 1.8.1 Solve a linear system

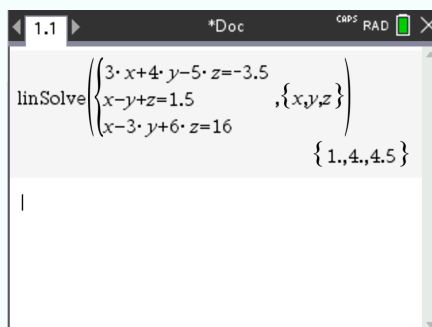
Suppose you have the following system to solve:

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 4y - 5z = -3.5 \\ x - y + z = 1.5 \\ x - 3y + 6z = 16 \end{cases}$$



All the equations must be in the form  $a \cdot x + b \cdot y + c \cdot z = d$

- ① Press , select Algebra > Solve System of Equations > Solve System of Linear Equation.  
Enter 3 as the number of equations and fill it as follows:
- ② Fill the equations as follows:



We have 3 equations and 3 unknowns ( $x, y$  and  $z$ )


Press . The results should be  $x = 1, y = 4$  and  $z = 4.5$ .

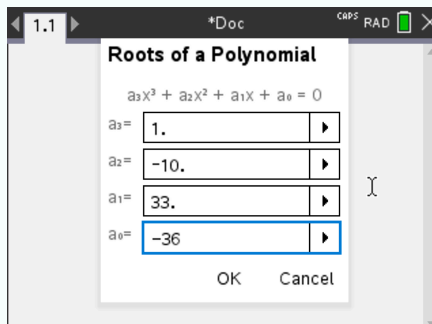
### 1.8.2 Solve a polynomial equation

Suppose you have to solve the equation  $x^3 - 10x^2 + 33x - 36 = 0$ .




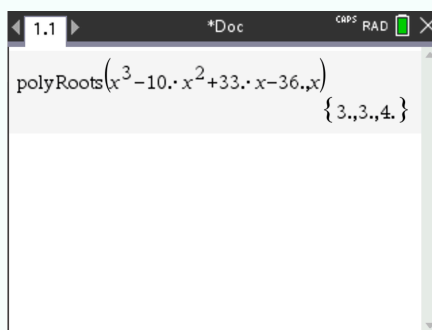
The right hand side must be 0

- ① Press , select Algebra > Polynomial Tools > Find Roots of Polynomial. Set 3 as the order of the equation. Fill the equation as follows:



The order is the biggest power of  $x$  in the equation

Press . The results should be 3 and 4:



3 appears twice because  $x^3 - 10x^2 + 33x - 36 = (x - 3) \cdot (x - 3) \cdot (x - 4)$ .