Show that the following system of equations has infinite solutions and find the general solution of this system

$$x + 3y - 2z = 7 \quad 0$$

$$2x - 2y + z = 3 \quad 2$$

$$3x + y - z = 10 \quad 3$$

$$2x \circ 2y + z = 3 \quad 2$$

$$5x - y = 13$$

$$2x \circ 2$$

$$4x - 4y + 2z = 6 \quad 3$$

$$x + 3y - 2z = 7 \quad 6$$

$$5x - y = 13$$



Infinite solutions

Finding the Equation of the Line Method

- 1. Eliminate z, write y in terms of x
- 2. Eliminate y, write z in terms of x
- 3. Write equation of line in parametric form
 - 1. Eliminate z, write y in terms of x

...we have already done this

y = 5x - 13

2. Eliminate y, write z in terms of x () $\times 2$ 2x + 6y - 4z = 14() $\times 3$ 6x - 6y + 3z = 9() $\times 3$ 8x - z = 238x - 23 = z

3. Write equation of line in parametric form

$$x = x$$

$$y = 5x - 13$$

$$z = 8x - 23$$

$$x = \lambda$$

$$y = 5\lambda - 13$$

$$z = 8\lambda - 23$$

Parametric form

Convert into other forms if necessary:

Vector form $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -13 \\ -23 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$

Cartesian form

$$x = \lambda$$

$$\frac{y+13}{5} = \lambda$$

$$\frac{z+23}{8} = \lambda$$

$$x = \frac{y+13}{5} = \frac{z+23}{8}$$