

## 11.10: Solving Linear Equations Using Mathcad

**Numeric Methods:** A system of equations is solved numerically using a Given/Find solve block. Mathcad requires seed values for each of the variables in the numeric method.

Seed values:  $x := 1$   $y := 1$   $z := 1$

$$\text{Given: } 5 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y + z = 36 \quad x + 7 \cdot y + 3 \cdot z = 63 \quad 2 \cdot x + 3 \cdot y + 8 \cdot z = 81$$

$$\text{Find } (x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 3.6 \\ 5.4 \\ 7.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Other Given/Find solve blocks can be used.

$$\text{Given } \begin{pmatrix} 5 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y + z = 36 \\ x + 7 \cdot y + 3 \cdot z = 63 \\ 2 \cdot x + 3 \cdot y + 8 \cdot z = 81 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 36 \\ 63 \\ 81 \end{pmatrix} \text{Find}(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 3.6 \\ 5.4 \\ 7.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Given } \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 36 \\ 63 \\ 81 \end{pmatrix} \text{Find}(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 3.6 \\ 5.4 \\ 7.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Matrix methods:** The equations can also be solved using matrix algebra as shown below. In matrix form, the equations are written as  $MX = C$ . The solution vector is found by matrix multiplication of by the inverse of  $M$ .

$$M := \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad C := \begin{pmatrix} 36 \\ 63 \\ 81 \end{pmatrix} \quad X := M^{-1} \cdot C \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 3.6 \\ 5.4 \\ 7.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Confirm that a solution has been found:

$$M \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 36 \\ 63 \\ 81 \end{pmatrix}$$

Alternative matrix solution using the Isolve command.

$$X := \text{Isolve}(M, C) \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 3.6 \\ 5.4 \\ 7.2 \end{pmatrix} \quad M \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 36 \\ 63 \\ 81 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Live symbolic method:** To use the live symbolic method within this Mathcad document recursive definitions are required clear previous values of  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$ . This would not be necessary if  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  had not been previous defined.

$x := x$   $y := y$   $z := z$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y + z = 36 \\ x + 7 \cdot y + 3 \cdot z = 63 \\ 2 \cdot x + 3 \cdot y + 8 \cdot z = 81 \end{pmatrix} \text{solve, } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \left( \frac{18}{5} \quad \frac{27}{5} \quad \frac{36}{5} \right) = (3.6 \quad 5.4 \quad 7.2)$$

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