

SISTEMAS DE ECUACIONES LINEALES CON SOLUCIÓN

a) $\begin{cases} x+y=3 \\ 4x-y=7 \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=2, y=1$)

b) $\begin{cases} 2x-3y=12 \\ 3x+y=7 \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=3, y=-2$)

c) $\begin{cases} 3x-2y=9 \\ 2x+5y=-13 \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=1, y=-3$)

d) $\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}+2y=10 \\ x-3y=6 \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=12, y=2$)

e) $\begin{cases} \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{3y}{2} = 1 \\ x+y=4 \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=42/13, y=10/13$)

f) $\begin{cases} \frac{2(x-4)}{3} + 4y=2 \\ \frac{3(y-1)}{2} + 3x=6 \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=23/11, y=9/11$)

g) $\begin{cases} 2x+3y=5 \\ -4x-6y=-6 \end{cases}$ (Sol: $\nexists$ soluc ; incompatible)

n) $\begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{2} - \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ (Sol: $x=-15/13, y=10/13$)

o) $\begin{cases} \frac{3(x-1)}{2} + \frac{2(y-2)}{3} = \frac{13}{6} \\ \frac{3(x+1)}{2} - \frac{2(y+2)}{5} = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=2, y=3$)

p) $\begin{cases} x-y+z=6 \\ 2x+y-3z=-9 \\ -x+2y+z=-2 \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=1, y=-2, z=3$)

h) $\begin{cases} 2x+3y=5 \\ 6x+9y=15 \end{cases}$ (Sol: ∞ soluc.; comp .indtdo.)

i) $\begin{cases} \frac{3(x-2)}{4} + \frac{2(y-3)}{5} = \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2(y-4)}{3} + \frac{3(x-1)}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=2, y=4$)

j) $\begin{cases} 3x-2y=9 \\ -6x+4y=-18 \end{cases}$ (Sol: ∞ soluc.; comp. indtdo.)

k) $\begin{cases} 3x-2y=9 \\ 6x-4y=4 \end{cases}$ (Sol: $\nexists$ soluc ; incompatible)

l) $\begin{cases} \frac{2(x-3)}{5} + \frac{y}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3(y-2)}{5} + \frac{x}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=3, y=2$)

m) $\begin{cases} \frac{2(x-5)}{7} + \frac{y-3}{2} = -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3(y-1)}{5} - \frac{x-3}{3} = -1 \end{cases}$ (Sol: $x=474/71, y=293/213$)

q) $\begin{cases} 2x+y-z=0 \\ x-2y+3z=13 \\ -x+y+4z=9 \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=2, y=-1, z=3$)

r) $\begin{cases} -2x+y+z=6 \\ 3x-z=-7 \\ x-5y+2z=7 \end{cases}$ (Soluc: $x=-1, y=0, z=4$)