

Exercise 4.5**Question 1:**

Examine the consistency of the system of equations.

$$x + 2y = 2$$

$$2x + 3y = 3$$

Answer

The given system of equations is:

$$x + 2y = 2$$

$$2x + 3y = 3$$

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 1(3) - 2(2) = 3 - 4 = -1 \neq 0$$

$\therefore A$ is non-singular.

Therefore, A^{-1} exists.

Hence, the given system of equations is consistent.

Question 2:

Examine the consistency of the system of equations.

$$2x - y = 5$$

$$x + y = 4$$

Answer

The given system of equations is:

$$2x - y = 5$$

$$x + y = 4$$

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 2(1) - (-1)(1) = 2 + 1 = 3 \neq 0$$

$\therefore A$ is non-singular.

Therefore, A^{-1} exists.

Hence, the given system of equations is consistent.

Question 3:

Examine the consistency of the system of equations.

$$x + 3y = 5$$

$$2x + 6y = 8$$

Answer

The given system of equations is:

$$x + 3y = 5$$

$$2x + 6y = 8$$

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 1(6) - 3(2) = 6 - 6 = 0$$

$\therefore A$ is a singular matrix.

Now,

$$(\text{adj}A) = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\text{adj}A)B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 30-24 \\ -10+8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \neq O$$

Thus, the solution of the given system of equations does not exist. Hence, the system of equations is inconsistent.

Question 4:

Examine the consistency of the system of equations.

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$2x + 3y + 2z = 2$$

$$ax + ay + 2az = 4$$

Answer

The given system of equations is:

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$2x + 3y + 2z = 2$$

$$ax + ay + 2az = 4$$

This system of equations can be written in the form $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ a & a & 2a \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 1(6a - 2a) - 1(4a - 2a) + 1(2a - 3a) \\ &= 4a - 2a - a = 4a - 3a = a \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore A$ is non-singular.

Therefore, A^{-1} exists.

Hence, the given system of equations is consistent.

Question 5:

Examine the consistency of the system of equations.

$$3x - y - 2z = 2$$

$$2y - z = -1$$

$$3x - 5y = 3$$

Answer

The given system of equations is:

$$3x - y - 2z = 2$$

$$2y - z = -1$$

$$3x - 5y = 3$$

This system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 3(0 - 5) - 0 + 3(1 + 4) = -15 + 15 = 0$$

$\therefore A$ is a singular matrix.

Now,

$$(adj A) = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 10 & 5 \\ -3 & 6 & 3 \\ -6 & 12 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (adj A)B = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 10 & 5 \\ -3 & 6 & 3 \\ -6 & 12 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 - 10 + 15 \\ -6 - 6 + 9 \\ -12 - 12 + 18 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} \neq O$$

Thus, the solution of the given system of equations does not exist. Hence, the system of equations is inconsistent.

Question 6:

Examine the consistency of the system of equations.

$$5x - y + 4z = 5$$

$$2x + 3y + 5z = 2$$

$$5x - 2y + 6z = -1$$

Answer

The given system of equations is:

$$5x - y + 4z = 5$$

$$2x + 3y + 5z = 2$$

$$5x - 2y + 6z = -1$$

This system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 5 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 5(18+10)+1(12-25)+4(-4-15) \\ &= 5(28)+1(-13)+4(-19) \\ &= 140-13-76 \\ &= 51 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore A$ is non-singular.

Therefore, A^{-1} exists.

Hence, the given system of equations is consistent.

Question 7:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$5x + 2y = 4$$

$$7x + 3y = 5$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Now, } |A| = 15 - 14 = 1 \neq 0.$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

Now,

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj} A)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 - 10 \\ -28 + 25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = 2$ and $y = -3$.

Question 8:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$2x - y = -2$$

$$3x + 4y = 3$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 8 + 3 = 11 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

Now,

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}A = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -8+3 \\ 6+6 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{11} \\ \frac{12}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = -\frac{5}{11} \text{ and } y = \frac{12}{11}.$$

Question 9:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$4x - 3y = 3$$

$$3x - 5y = 7$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = -20 + 9 = -11 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

Now,

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}(\text{adj}A) = -\frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 15-21 \\ 9-28 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -19 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{6}{11} \\ -\frac{19}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = -\frac{6}{11} \text{ and } y = -\frac{19}{11}.$$

Question 10:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$5x + 2y = 3$$

$$3x + 2y = 5$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 10 - 6 = 4 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

Question 11:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$2x + y + z = 1$$

$$x - 2y - z = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$3y - 5z = 9$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 2(10+3) - 1(-5-3) + 0 = 2(13) - 1(-8) = 26 + 8 = 34 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

$$\text{Now, } A_{11} = 13, A_{12} = 5, A_{13} = 3$$

$$A_{21} = 8, A_{22} = -10, A_{23} = -6$$

$$A_{31} = 1, A_{32} = 3, A_{33} = -5$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj}A) = \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 8 & 1 \\ 5 & -10 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 8 & 1 \\ 5 & -10 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 13+12+9 \\ 5-15+27 \\ 3-9-45 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{34} \begin{bmatrix} 34 \\ 17 \\ -51 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence, } x = 1, y = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ and } z = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

Question 12:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$x - y + z = 4$$

$$2x + y - 3z = 0$$

$$x + y + z = 2$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 1(1+3) + 1(2+3) + 1(2-1) = 4 + 5 + 1 = 10 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

$$\text{Now, } A_{11} = 4, A_{12} = -5, A_{13} = 1$$

$$A_{21} = 2, A_{22} = 0, A_{23} = -2$$

$$A_{31} = 2, A_{32} = 5, A_{33} = 3$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj} A) = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 16+0+4 \\ -20+0+10 \\ 4+0+6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ -10 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = 2, y = -1$, and $z = 1$.

Question 13:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$2x + 3y + 3z = 5$$

$$x - 2y + z = -4$$

$$3x - y - 2z = 3$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 2(4+1) - 3(-2-3) + 3(-1+6) = 2(5) - 3(-5) + 3(5) = 10 + 15 + 15 = 40 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

$$\text{Now, } A_{11} = 5, A_{12} = 5, A_{13} = 5$$

$$A_{21} = 3, A_{22} = -13, A_{23} = 11$$

$$A_{31} = 9, A_{32} = 1, A_{33} = -7$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj} A) = \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 25 - 12 + 27 \\ 25 + 52 + 3 \\ 25 - 44 - 21 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{40} \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ 80 \\ -40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = 1$, $y = 2$, and $z = -1$.

Question 14:

Solve system of linear equations, using matrix method.

$$x - y + 2z = 7$$

$$3x + 4y - 5z = -5$$

$$2x - y + 3z = 12$$

Answer

The given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$|A| = 1(12 - 5) + 1(9 + 10) + 2(-3 - 8) = 7 + 19 - 22 = 4 \neq 0$$

Thus, A is non-singular. Therefore, its inverse exists.

$$\text{Now, } A_{11} = 7, A_{12} = -19, A_{13} = -11$$

$$A_{21} = 1, A_{22} = -1, A_{23} = -1$$

$$A_{31} = -3, A_{32} = 11, A_{33} = 7$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj}A) = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & -3 \\ -19 & -1 & 11 \\ -11 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & -3 \\ -19 & -1 & 11 \\ -11 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 49 - 5 - 36 \\ -133 + 5 + 132 \\ -77 + 5 + 84 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = 2, y = 1$, and $z = 3$.

Question 15:

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, find A^{-1} . Using A^{-1} solve the system of equations

$$2x - 3y + 5z = 11$$

$$3x + 2y - 4z = -5$$

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

Answer

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore |A| = 2(-4+4) + 3(-6+4) + 5(3-2) = 0 - 6 + 5 = -1 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Now, } A_{11} = 0, A_{12} = 2, A_{13} = 1$$

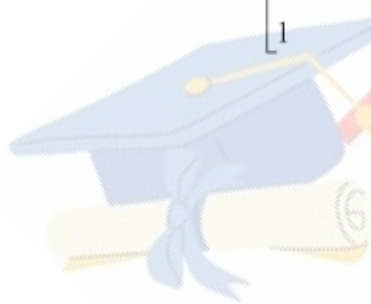
$$A_{21} = -1, A_{22} = -9, A_{23} = -5$$

$$A_{31} = 2, A_{32} = 23, A_{33} = 13$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{adj} A) = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -9 & 23 \\ 1 & -5 & 13 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 9 & -23 \\ -1 & 5 & -13 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(1)$$

Now, the given system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$



The solution of the system of equations is given by $X = A^{-1}B$.

$$X = A^{-1}B$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 9 & -23 \\ -1 & 5 & -13 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ -5 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad [\text{Using (1)}]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 - 5 + 6 \\ -22 - 45 + 69 \\ -11 - 25 + 39 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, $x = 1$, $y = 2$, and $z = 3$.

Question 16:

The cost of 4 kg onion, 3 kg wheat and 2 kg rice is Rs 60. The cost of 2 kg onion, 4 kg wheat and 6 kg rice is Rs 90. The cost of 6 kg onion 2 kg wheat and 3 kg rice is Rs 70. Find cost of each item per kg by matrix method.

Answer

Let the cost of onions, wheat, and rice per kg be Rs x , Rs y , and Rs z respectively.

Then, the given situation can be represented by a system of equations as:

$$4x + 3y + 2z = 60$$

$$2x + 4y + 6z = 90$$

$$6x + 2y + 3z = 70$$

This system of equations can be written in the form of $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 60 \\ 90 \\ 70 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$|A| = 4(12 - 12) - 3(6 - 36) + 2(4 - 24) = 0 + 90 - 40 = 50 \neq 0$$

$$\text{Now, } A_{11} = 0, A_{12} = 30, A_{13} = -20$$

$$A_{21} = -5, A_{22} = 0, A_{23} = 10$$

$$A_{31} = 10, A_{32} = -20, A_{33} = 10$$

$$\therefore \text{adj}A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 & 10 \\ 30 & 0 & -20 \\ -20 & 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}A = \frac{1}{50} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 & 10 \\ 30 & 0 & -20 \\ -20 & 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now,

$$X = A^{-1} B$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{50} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 & 10 \\ 30 & 0 & -20 \\ -20 & 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 60 \\ 90 \\ 70 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{50} \begin{bmatrix} 0 - 450 + 700 \\ 1800 + 0 - 1400 \\ -1200 + 900 + 700 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{50} \begin{bmatrix} 250 \\ 400 \\ 400 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x = 5, y = 8, \text{ and } z = 8.$$

Hence, the cost of onions is Rs 5 per kg, the cost of wheat is Rs 8 per kg, and the cost of rice is Rs 8 per kg.