

Lesson Five – Solve Systems with Elimination

Steps

1. Arrange the equations with like terms in columns.
2. Make the coefficients of x or y the same by multiplying each term of one or both equations by an appropriate number.
3. Add or subtract the equations and solve for the remaining variable.
4. Substitute the value obtained in Step 3 into either of the original equations and solve for the other variable.
5. Check the solution in each of the original equations.

Example: Solve using Elimination

$$\begin{aligned} (x + 2y) &= (10) \quad \times 2 \\ -2x + 3y &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

Step 1: Multiply the first equation by 2.

$$2x + 4y = 20$$

Step 2: Add the two equations

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 4y = 20 \\ + \quad -2x + 3y = 15 \\ \hline 7y = 35 \\ y = 5 \end{array}$$

to get $0x$ or 0
and eliminate x
(signs are opposite
 $2x, -2x$)

Step 3: Substitute $y = 5$ into one of the two equations and solve for x .

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y &= 10 \\ x + 2(5) &= 10 \\ x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

original
 \therefore sol'n $(0, 5)$

check:

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2y &= 10 \\ 0 + 2(5) &= 10 \\ 10 &= 10 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2x + 3y &= 15 \\ -2(0) + 3(5) &= 15 \\ 15 &= 15 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Solving Systems Using Elimination.notebook

MAAPC20S

Systems of Linear Relations

Lesson 5

Example 2: Solve using Elimination

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (2y + 4x) = 1 \quad \times 3 \\
 (3y + 3x) = 3 \quad \times (-2) \\
 \hline
 6y + 12x = 3 \\
 -6y - 6x = -6 \\
 \hline
 6x = -3 \\
 x = -\frac{1}{2}
 \end{array}$$

← make the coefficients opposite signs so you can add to eliminate y (otherwise, subtract)

sub $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ into

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2y + 4x = 1 \\
 2y + 4(-\frac{1}{2}) = 1 \\
 2y - 2 = 1 \\
 2y = 3 \\
 y = \frac{3}{2}
 \end{array}$$

sol'n $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$ independent system

Example 3: Parallel Lines

$$\begin{array}{r}
 y = 2.5x - 3 \quad (-2) \\
 2y = 5x + 4 \\
 \hline
 -2y = -5x + 6 \\
 2y = 5x + 4 \\
 \hline
 0 \neq 10
 \end{array}$$

No sol'n
inconsistent system

Example 4

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2y = 6x + 4 \quad \div 2 \\
 y = 3x + 2 \\
 \hline
 y = 3x + 2 \\
 - (y = 3x + 2) \\
 \hline
 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark
 \end{array}$$

divide by 2
 $y = 3x + 2$
same line

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{OR} \\
 2y = 6x + 4 \\
 -2y = -6x - 4 \\
 \hline
 0 = 0 \quad \checkmark
 \end{array}$$

∴ same line
infinite # of sol'n
along the line
 $y = 3x + 2$
dependent system

Assignment: Pg. 437; 3, 7, 10, 20

3 methods

- Lesson 2 Graphing
- Lesson 4 Substitution
- Lesson 5 Elimination

- Lesson Notes {
- 3 Types of Systems
 - Independent → sol'n is 1 point
 - Dependent → exact same line
 - Inconsistent → No sol'n
parallel lines