

Linear Systems: Solving by Elimination Continued....

Date Notes

Sometimes, you must first multiply one **OR** both of the equations by a constant (a number) to get the same co-efficient on the x- or the y- terms. From there you can ADD or SUBTRACT the equations to eliminate the x's or y's.

Eliminate y's

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 7y = 15 \quad (1) \times 2 \Rightarrow 6x + 14y = 30 \\ 5x + 2y = -4 \quad (2) \times 7 \Rightarrow 35x + 14y = -28 \\ \hline -29x + 0 = 58 \end{array}$$

no more y's

← SUBTRACT!

Eliminate x's

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 7y = 15 \quad (1) \times 5 \Rightarrow 15x + 35y = 75 \\ 5x + 2y = -4 \quad (2) \times 3 \Rightarrow 15x + 6y = -12 \\ \hline 0 + 29y = 87 \end{array}$$

no more x's.

← SUBTRACT

YOUR TURN!

Eliminate the x's

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad 2x + y = 5 \quad (1) \times 2 \Rightarrow 4x + 2y = 10 \\ 4x + 3y = 8 \quad (2) \quad - \quad 4x + 3y = 8 \\ \hline 0 - 3y = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} b) \quad 3x + 2y = 7 \quad (1) \times 2 \Rightarrow 6x + 4y = 14 \\ 6x + y = -3 \quad (2) \quad - \quad 6x + y = -3 \\ \hline 0 + 3y = 17 \end{array}$$

Eliminate the y's

$$\begin{array}{r} c) \quad 2x + y = 5 \quad (1) \times 3 \Rightarrow 6x + 3y = 15 \\ 4x + 3y = 8 \quad (2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad -4x + 3y = 8 \\ \hline 2x + 0 = 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} d) \quad 3x + 2y = 7 \quad (1) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3x + 2y = 7 \\ 6x + y = -3 \quad (2) \times 2 \Rightarrow 12x + 2y = -6 \\ \hline -9x + 0 = 13 \end{array}$$

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EXAMPLE 1 ~ Use ELIMINATION to solve this system.

	$\begin{aligned} -4x + 9y &= 9 & (1) \\ x - 3y &= -6 & (2) \end{aligned}$		
<p>STEP 1: Multiply the equation by the required constant so that X or Y have the same coefficient.</p>	$\begin{aligned} -4x + 9y &= 9 \\ x - 3y &= -6 \Rightarrow \times 4 + \underline{4x - 12y = -24} \end{aligned}$		
<p>STEP 2: Add or subtract the like-terms (be careful with the signs)</p>	$0 - 3y = -15$		
<p>STEP 3: Solve the resulting equation.</p>	$\begin{aligned} -3y &= -15 \\ \underline{-3} & \quad \underline{-3} \\ \boxed{y} &= \boxed{5} \end{aligned}$		
<p>STEP 4: Substitute the value found for one variable into either equation to solve for the other variable.</p>	$\begin{aligned} \text{sub. } y=5 \text{ into } (2) \\ x - 3(5) &= -6 \\ x - 15 &= -6 \\ x &= -6 + 15 \\ \boxed{x} &= \boxed{9} \end{aligned}$		
<p>STEP 5: State the point of intersection.</p>	<p>P.O.I is (9,5)</p>		
Check your solution in both original equations			
Check in (1)		Check in (2)	
<p>LS $\begin{aligned} &= -4x + 9y \\ &= -4(9) + 9(5) \\ &= -36 + 45 \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$ </p>	<p>RS $= 9 \quad \checkmark$ </p>	<p>LS $\begin{aligned} &= x - 3y \\ &= 9 - 3(5) \\ &= 9 - 15 \\ &= -6 \end{aligned}$ </p>	<p>RS $= -6 \quad \checkmark$ </p>

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AMPLE 2 - Use elimination to solve this system.

$$\begin{array}{l} 7x + 2y = -1 \quad (1) \\ 3x - 4y = 19 \quad (2) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \times 2 \Rightarrow \\ + \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 14x + 4y = -2 \\ 3x - 4y = 19 \end{array}$$

$$\hline 17x + 0 = 17$$

$$\frac{17x = 17}{17 \quad 17}$$

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

Sub. $x=1$ into (1).

$$7(1) + 2y = -1$$

$$7 + 2y = -1$$

$$2y = -1 - 7$$

$$\frac{2y = -8}{2 \quad 2}$$

$$\boxed{y = -4}$$

POI is $(1, -4)$.

Check (1)

LS.

$$7x + 2y$$

$$= 7(1) + 2(-4)$$

$$= 7 - 8$$

$$= -1 \checkmark$$

RS

$$= -1 \checkmark$$

Check (2)

LS

$$3x - 4y$$

$$= 3(1) - 4(-4)$$

$$= 3 + 16$$

$$= 19 \checkmark$$

RS

$$= 19 \checkmark$$