

Algebra 1 - Unit 7

Solving Linear Systems by Elimination (Day 1) - NOTES

You will learn how to solve by elimination in two different situations:

1. One variable has opposite coefficients.
2. One variable has coefficients that are the same.

When one variable has opposite coefficients:

- Put the equations in standard form ($Ax + By = C$)
- Add the like terms between the two equations
- One variable will cancel out
- Solve for the remaining variable - substitute this answer into either original equation to find the value of the other variable.
- Write the solution for each variable as an ordered pair. Check the solution in both equations.

2
+3
5

Example 1:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 3y = 16 \\ + \quad 2x - 3y = 8 \\ \hline 6x = 24 \\ \frac{6x}{6} = \frac{24}{6} \\ \boxed{x = 4} \end{array}$$

Solution: $(4, 0)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4(4) + 3y = 16 \\ 16 + 3y = 16 \\ -16 \quad -16 \\ \hline 3y = 0 \\ \frac{3y}{3} = \frac{0}{3} \\ \boxed{y = 0} \end{array}$$

Example 2:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 3y = 11 \\ + \quad -2x + 5y = 13 \\ \hline 8y = 24 \\ \frac{8y}{8} = \frac{24}{8} \\ \boxed{y = 3} \end{array}$$

Solution: $(1, 3)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 3(3) = 11 \\ 2x + 9 = 11 \\ -9 \quad -9 \\ \hline 2x = 2 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \\ \boxed{x = 1} \end{array}$$

Example 3:

$$\begin{array}{r} -3x - 5y = -7 \\ + \quad -4x + 5y = 14 \\ \hline -7x = 7 \\ \frac{-7x}{-7} = \frac{7}{-7} \\ \boxed{x = -1} \end{array}$$

Solution: $(-1, 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3(-1) - 5y = -7 \\ 3 - 5y = -7 \\ \frac{3 - 5y}{-3} = \frac{-7}{-3} \\ \hline -5y = -10 \\ \frac{-5y}{-5} = \frac{-10}{-5} \\ \boxed{y = 2} \end{array}$$

Example 4:

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x - 4y = 14 \\ + \quad -6x + 8y = 2 \\ \hline 4y = 16 \\ \frac{4y}{4} = \frac{16}{4} \\ \boxed{y = 4} \end{array}$$

Solution: $(5, 4)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x - 4(4) = 14 \\ 6x - 16 = 14 \\ \frac{6x - 16}{+16} = \frac{14}{+16} \\ \hline 6x = 30 \\ \frac{6x}{6} = \frac{30}{6} \\ \boxed{x = 5} \end{array}$$

When one variable has **the same coefficients**:

- Put the equations in standard form ($Ax + By = C$)
- multiply one equation by -1 (change all of the signs in one of the equations)
 - o **this will make the one of the variables have opposite coefficients**
- Add the like terms between the two equations
- One variable will cancel out
- Solve for the remaining variable - substitute this answer into either original equation to find the value of the other variable.
- Write the solution for each variable as an ordered pair. Check the solution in both equations.

Example 1:

$$\begin{array}{l} -1(3y + 2x = 6) \\ -5y + 2x = -10 \end{array}$$

Solution: $(0, 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3y - 2x = -6 \\ + \quad -5y + 2x = -10 \\ \hline -8y = -16 \\ \frac{-8y}{-8} = \frac{-16}{-8} \\ \boxed{y = 2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3(2) + 2x = 6 \\ 6 + 2x = 6 \\ -6 \quad \quad -6 \\ \hline 2x = 0 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{0}{2} \\ \boxed{x = 0} \end{array}$$

Example 2:

$$\begin{array}{l} -1(4x + 3y = 2) \\ 5x + 3y = 2 \end{array}$$

Solution: $(0, \frac{2}{3})$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4x - 3y = -2 \\ + \quad 5x + 3y = 2 \\ \hline \boxed{x = 0} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4(0) + 3y = 2 \\ 0 + 3y = 2 \\ \frac{3y}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \\ \boxed{y = \frac{2}{3}} \end{array}$$

Example 3:

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

Solution: (3, -2)

$$\begin{array}{r} -x+y=-1 \\ + 2x+y=4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x=3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3+y=1 \\ -3 \quad -3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{y=-2}$$

Example 4:

$$\begin{array}{l} -1(4x+3y=2) \\ 5x+3y=-2 \end{array}$$

Solution: (-4, 6)

$$\begin{array}{r} -4x-3y=-2 \\ + 5x+3y=-2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 4(-4)+3y=2 \\ -16+3y=2 \\ +16 \quad +16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3y}{3} = \frac{18}{3}$$

$$\boxed{y=6}$$