

Solving Systems of Equation Using Elimination

SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS:

- So far, we have solved systems using graphing and substitution. We will now solve systems algebraically using elimination with addition and subtraction/
- The equations in the system must be in standard form in order to use elimination
- Standard Form: ~~$Ax + By = C$~~

EXAMPLE 1:

$$Ax + By = C$$

Solve the system using elimination:

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 5 \\ 3x - y &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

Step 1: Put the equations in Standard Form

They already are

Step 2: Determine which variable to eliminate

The y have the same coefficient.

Step 3: Add or subtract the equations

Add to eliminate y
(different signs)

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 5 \\ + 3x - y &= 7 \\ \hline 4x &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

Step 4: Plug back in to find the other variable

$$\begin{aligned} 4x &= 12 & x + y &= 5 \\ x &= 3 & 3 + y &= 5 \\ & & y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

(3, 2)

EXAMPLE 2:

Solve the system using elimination:

$$\begin{aligned} 4x + y &= 7 \\ 4x - 2y &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Step 1: Put the equations in Standard Form

They already are

Step 2: Determine which variable to eliminate

The x have the same coefficient.

Step 3: Add or subtract the equations

Subtract to eliminate x
(same sign)

$$\begin{aligned} 4x + y &= 7 \\ - (4x - 2y) &= -2 \\ \hline & & 3y &= 9 \\ & & y &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Step 4: Plug back in to find the other variable

*change all the signs for 2nd equation, then Add.

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

$(\underline{1}, \underline{3})$

$x \quad y$

SOLVING A SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS BY ELIMINATION USING MULTIPLICATION

EXAMPLE 3:

Solve the system using elimination: $2x + 2y = 6$
 $3x - y = 5$

Step 1: Put the equations in Standard Form

Step 2: Determine which variable to eliminate

Step 3: Multiply the equations and then add

Step 4: Plug back in to find the other variable

They already are.

None of the coefficients are the same
Find the least common multiple

$$\text{LCM} = \frac{6x}{x} \quad \text{LCM} = \frac{2y}{y}$$

Which is easier to obtain? 2y

bc one equation has 2y

Multiply the 2nd equation by 2

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

$$x = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 2y = 6 \\ 2(2) + 2y = 6 \\ 4 + 2y = 6 \\ 2y = 2 \\ y = 1 \\ \hline (\underline{2}, \underline{1}) \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE 4:

Solve the system using elimination: $x = -4y + 7$
 $4x - 3y = 9$

Step 1: Put the equations in Standard Form

Step 2: Determine which variable to eliminate

Step 3: Multiply the equations and then add

Step 4: Plug back in to find the other variable

$$\begin{array}{r} x = -4y + 7 \\ +4y \quad +4y \\ \hline x + 4y = 7 \end{array}$$

Find the LCM
LCM = $\frac{4x}{x}$ LCM = $\frac{12y}{y}$
Which is easier to obtain? 8 $\frac{4x}{x}$

Multiply the 1st equation by -4

$$\begin{array}{r} -4(x + 4y = 7) \\ -4x - 16y = -28 \\ + \quad 4x - 3y = 9 \\ \hline -19y = -19 \end{array}$$

$y = 1$

$$\begin{array}{l} x + 4y = 7 \\ x + 4(1) = 7 \\ x + 4 = 7 \\ x = 3 \end{array}$$

(3, 1)