

5.3 NOTES - Solving Systems of Two Linear Equations by Elimination

LESSON 5.3 **LEARNING GOALS:**

Solving Systems of Equations by Elimination

1) Solve a system of two linear equations by elimination.

Common Core State Standards
HSA-CED.A.3, HSA-REI.C.5, HSA-REI.C.6

LESSON 5.3 - Solving Systems of Two Linear Equations by Elimination

- **GRAPHING** a system of linear equations allows us to **ESTIMATE** the solution of the system.
- Solving a system of linear equations by the **SUBSTITUTION** method allows us to find an **EXACT** solution, but it is only efficient if there is a "bare" variable.
- The **ELIMINATION** method allows us to find an **EXACT** solution of a system of linear equations no matter what the equations look like.

SOLVING BY ELIMINATION

STEP 1: Multiply one or both of the equations by a constant to obtain coefficients that are the opposite of each other.

STEP 2: Add the revised equations from STEP 1. Combining like terms will *eliminate* one of the variables. Solve for that variable.

STEP 3: Substitute the value you found in STEP 2 into either of the original equations to solve for the remaining variable.

Solve this system of equations.

$$\begin{array}{r} -5x + 7y = 11 \\ 5x - 3y = -19 \\ \hline 4y = -8 \\ \frac{4y}{4} = \frac{-8}{4} \\ y = -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -5x + 7(-2) = 11 \\ -5x - 14 = 11 \\ +14 \quad +14 \\ \hline -5x = 25 \\ \frac{-5x}{-5} = \frac{25}{-5} \\ x = -5 \end{array}$$

(-5, -2)

Solve this system of equations.

$$\begin{array}{r} -1(6x + 5y) = (9)(-1) \\ 6x - 2y = 30 \\ \hline -6x - 5y = -9 \\ 6x - 2y = 30 \\ \hline -7y = 21 \\ \frac{-7y}{-7} = \frac{21}{-7} \\ y = -3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x + 5(-3) = 9 \\ 6x - 15 = 9 \\ +15 \quad +15 \\ \hline 6x = 24 \\ \frac{6x}{6} = \frac{24}{6} \\ x = 4 \end{array}$$

(4, -3)

Solve this system of equations.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2(5x + 3y) = (11)(2) \\ -2x - 6y = 10 \\ \hline 10x + 6y = 22 \\ -2x - 6y = 10 \\ \hline 8x = 32 \\ \frac{8x}{8} = \frac{32}{8} \\ x = 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5(4) + 3y = 11 \\ 20 + 3y = 11 \\ -20 \quad -20 \\ \hline 3y = -9 \\ \frac{3y}{3} = \frac{-9}{3} \\ y = -3 \end{array}$$

(4, -3)

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Solve this system of equations.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -3(2x - 7y) = (-10)(-3) \\
 2(3x + 2y) = (10)2 \\
 \hline
 -6x + 21y = 30 \\
 6x + 4y = 20 \\
 \hline
 25y = 50 \\
 \frac{25y}{25} = \frac{50}{25} \\
 y = 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2x - 7(2) = -10 \\
 2x - 14 = -10 \\
 \quad +14 \quad +14 \\
 \hline
 2x = 4 \\
 \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{4}{2} \\
 x = 2
 \end{array}$$

$(2, 2)$

Solve this system of equations.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5(5x - 2y) = (-15)5 \\
 2(7x + 5y) = (18)2 \\
 \hline
 25x - 10y = -75 \\
 14x + 10y = 36 \\
 \hline
 39x = -39 \\
 \frac{39x}{39} = \frac{-39}{39} \\
 x = -1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5(-1) - 2y = -15 \\
 -5 - 2y = -15 \\
 \quad +5 \quad \quad +5 \\
 \hline
 -2y = -10 \\
 \frac{-2y}{-2} = \frac{-10}{-2} \\
 y = 5
 \end{array}$$

$(-1, -5)$

Solve this system of equations.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -2(3x + 8y) = (-15)(-2) \\
 3(2x - 7y) = (-10)3 \\
 \hline
 -6x - 16y = 30 \\
 6x - 21y = -30 \\
 \hline
 -37y = 0 \\
 \frac{-37y}{-37} = \frac{0}{-37} \\
 y = 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x + 8(0) = -15 \\
 3x = -15 \\
 \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{-15}{3} \\
 x = -5
 \end{array}$$

$(-5, 0)$

Solve this system of equations.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3(5x + 6y) = (12)3 \\
 2(7x - 9y) = (11)2 \\
 \hline
 15x + 18y = 36 \\
 14x - 18y = 22 \\
 \hline
 29x = 58 \\
 \frac{29x}{29} = \frac{58}{29} \\
 x = 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5(2) + 6y = 12 \\
 10 + 6y = 12 \\
 \quad -10 \quad -10 \\
 \hline
 6y = 2 \\
 \frac{6y}{6} = \frac{2}{6} \\
 y = \frac{1}{3}
 \end{array}$$

$(\frac{1}{3}, 2)$

HOMEWORK:

5.3 Worksheet - Solving Systems of Two Linear Equations by Elimination