

# LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS ALGEBRAICALLY

BY THE END OF THE LESSON YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:

- ~ SOLVE SYSTEMS OF INEQUALITIES USING THE SUBSTITUTION METHOD
- ~ SOLVE SYSTEMS OF INEQUALITIES USING THE ELIMINATION METHOD

## LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

Sometimes for systems of equations it may be easier to solve using algebraic methods rather than graphing.

~ALGEBRAIC METHODS~

TO SOLVE SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY, THERE ARE TWO METHODS, THE SUBSTITUTION METHOD & THE ELIMINATION METHOD.

LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

## SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS BY SUBSTITUTION

<b>Step 1:</b>	Solve one of the equations for one variable. Solve for $y$ in this example.	System: $-x + y = 1$ $3x + 2y = -3$ Step 1: $y = x + 1$ (first equation)
<b>Step 2:</b>	SUBSTITUTE the expression found in Step 1 into the <b>OTHER</b> (second) equation.	Step 2: $3x + 2(x + 1) = -3$
<b>Step 3:</b>	Solve the linear equation in one variable found in Step 2.	Step 3: $3x + 2x + 2 = -3$ $5x + 2 = -3$ $5x = -5$ $x = -1$
<b>Step 4:</b>	Substitute the value of the variable into the expression found in Step 1 to find the value of the other variable.	Step 4: $y = (-1) + 1$ (Step 1) $y = 0$
<b>Step 5:</b>	Write answer in <u>point form!!!</u> Check your answer.	Step 5: $(-1, 0)$ Check: (You plug -1 in for $x$ and 0 in for $y$ ... make sure the equations are EQUAL!)

LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

## SOLVING BY SUBSTITUTION

EXAMPLE:

SOLVE THE SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS BY USING SUBSTITUTION

$$\begin{array}{r} 2X + Y = 4 \\ 3X + 2Y = 1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 2x + y = 4 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline y = -2x + 4 \end{array}$$

$$3x + 2(-2x + 4) = 1$$

$$3x - 4x + 8 = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x + 8 = 1 \\ -8 \quad -8 \\ \hline -x = -7 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-x}{-1} = \frac{-7}{-1} \rightarrow x = 7$$

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

$$y = -14 + 4$$

$$y = -10$$

$$(7, -10)$$

LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

## SOLVING BY SUBSTITUTION

EXAMPLE:

SOLVE THE SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS BY USING SUBSTITUTION

$$X - 9 = 3Y \rightarrow X = \underbrace{3y + 9}$$

$$X + 2Y = 1$$

$$3y + 9 + 2y = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5y + 9 = 1 \\ 9 \quad -9 \end{array}$$

$$\hline \begin{array}{r} 5y = -8 \\ 5 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

$$y = -\frac{8}{5}$$

$$X = 3\left(-\frac{8}{5}\right) + 9$$

$$X = \frac{-24}{5} + \frac{9 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 5}$$

$$X = \frac{-24}{5} + \frac{45}{5}$$

$$X = \frac{21}{5}$$

$$\left(\frac{21}{5}, -\frac{8}{5}\right)$$

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## SOLVING BY SUBSTITUTION

EXAMPLE:

SOLVE THE SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS BY USING SUBSTITUTION

$$X + 3Y = 8 \rightarrow X = -3y + 8$$

$$\frac{1}{3}X + Y = 9$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(-3y + 8) + y = 9$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot -3y + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 8 + y = 9$$

$$-y + \frac{8}{3} + y = 9$$

$$\frac{8}{3} \neq 9 \quad \times \times$$

No solution

## LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

### SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS BY ELIMINATION

To use the elimination method effectively, first compare the coefficients of the variables. The elimination method is most effective when the coefficients for one variable are the same, or when they have opposite signs. This will allow you to easily eliminate one variable to solve for the other one.

#### SOME EXAMPLES WHEN THE ELIMINATION METHOD IS MOST EFFECTIVE:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1. \quad 3a - 2b = -3 \\ \quad \quad 3a + b = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2. \quad M + N = 6 \\ \quad \quad M - N = 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3. \quad X - 2Y = 1 \\ + \quad 3X + 2Y = 19 \\ \hline \quad 4X \quad = 20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4. \quad 4P + 5Q = 7 \\ \quad \quad 3P - 2Q = 34 \end{array}$$

LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

## SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS BY ELIMINATION

<b>Step 0:</b>	Align the equations with like terms in columns (if necessary).	<b>System:</b> $-3x + y = 1$ $2x + 2y = 10$
<b>Step 1:</b>	Multiply both sides of one or both equations by a number so that there are opposite coefficients for one of the variables. (Ex.: $3x$ and $-3x$ have opposite coefficients- they equal zero when added.)	<b>Step 1:</b> $-3x + y = 1$ (Mult. by $-2$ ) $2x + 2y = 10$  $6x - 2y = -2$ ← $+ \underline{2x + 2y = 10}$
<b>Step 2:</b>	Add equations together (like terms) to eliminate the variable.	<b>Step 2:</b> $6x - 2y = -2$ $+ \underline{2x + 2y = 10}$ $8x = 8$
<b>Step 3:</b>	Solve the resulting equation for the variable that is left.	<b>Step 3:</b> $8x = 8$ $x = 1$
<b>Step 4:</b>	Substitute the value of the variable found in Step 3 into one of the <u>ORIGINAL</u> equations to find the value of the remaining variable.	<b>Step 4:</b> $-3(1) + y = 1$ $-3 + y = 1$ $y = 4$
<b>Step 5:</b>	Write answer in <u>point form!!!</u> Check your answer.	<b>Step 5:</b> $(1,4)$ <b>Check:</b> (You plug 1 in for x and 4 in for y... make sure the equations are EQUAL!)



LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

## SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS BY ELIMINATION

**EXAMPLE:** SOLVE BY USING THE ELIMINATION METHOD

$$\begin{array}{r} (3a - 2b = -3) \cdot -1 \rightarrow -3a + 2b = 3 \\ 3a + b = 3 \\ \hline 3b = 6 \\ \frac{3b}{3} = \frac{6}{3} \end{array}$$

$$b = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3a + 2 = 3 \\ -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline 3a = 1 \\ \frac{3a}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \\ a = \frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

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

\* do alphabetical order for point.

LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

## SOLVING BY ELIMINATION

**EXAMPLE:**

SOLVE THE SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS BY USING ELIMINATION

$$M + N = 6$$

$$M - N = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2m = 11 \\ \hline \frac{2m}{2} = \frac{11}{2} \end{array}$$

$$m = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{11}{2} + n = 6 \\ -\frac{11}{2} \quad -\frac{11}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$n = \frac{6 \cdot 2}{2} - \frac{11}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{12}{2} - \frac{11}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left( \frac{11}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

## SOLVING BY ELIMINATION

$$\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{1} = 12$$

EXAMPLE:

SOLVE THE SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS BY USING ELIMINATION

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}X + \frac{1}{3}Y = 1\right) 12 \rightarrow 3X + 4Y = 12$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}X - \frac{4}{9}Y = \frac{4}{3}\right) 9 \rightarrow 3X - 4Y = 12$$

$$\frac{6X}{6} = \frac{24}{6}$$

$$X = 4$$

\*plug in to  
original

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{4}{1}\right) + \frac{1}{3}Y = 1 \\ 1 + \frac{1}{3}Y = 1 \\ \frac{1}{3}Y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$Y = 0$$

$$(4, 0)$$

LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 170 \end{array}$$

## SOLVING BY ELIMINATION

EXAMPLE:

SOLVE THE SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS BY USING ELIMINATION

$$\begin{array}{r} (4P + 5Q = 7) \times 2 \rightarrow 8P + 10Q = 14 \\ (3P - 2Q = 34) \times 5 \rightarrow 15P - 10Q = 170 \\ \hline 23P = 184 \\ \hline 23 \quad \quad = \quad \frac{184}{23} \end{array}$$

$$(8, -5)$$

$$P = 8$$

\* plug into  
original  
eq.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4(8) + 5Q = 7 \\ 32 + 5Q = 7 \\ -32 \quad \quad -32 \\ \hline 5Q = -25 \\ \hline 5 \quad \quad 5 \end{array}$$

$$Q = -5$$

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BY THE END OF THE LESSON YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:

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- ~ SOLVE SYSTEMS OF INEQUALITIES USING THE ELIMINATION METHOD

Can you?

\*Print Lesson 11 notes\*

LESSON 10 (SECT. 3-2): SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS ALGEBRAICALLY

# ~assignment #10~

DUE AT THE BEGINNING OF CLASS

Remember: the "New" part is NO  
CALCULATOR.

Read instructions to know when you can  
use a calculator.