

# Solving Systems of Linear Equations

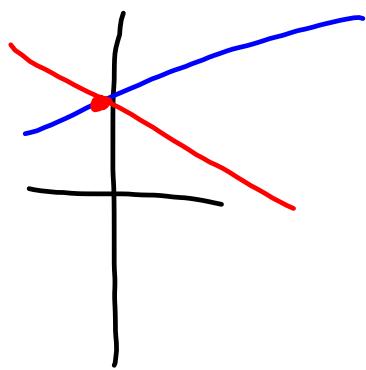


## Three Different Types of Solutions

an ordered pair that satisfies both equations

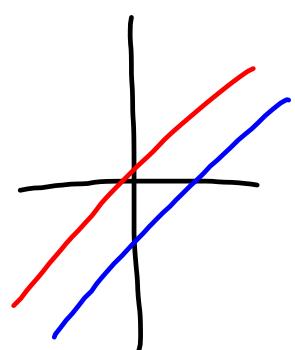
One Solution

$$(x, y)$$



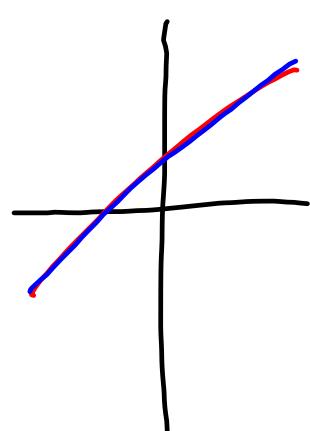
No Solutions

$$0 \neq -3$$



Many Solutions

$$0 = 0$$



**Substitution Method**

1.)  $-3x + 2y = -3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - y = 3 \\ \quad +y \quad +y \end{array}$$

$$2x = 3 + y$$

$$2x - 3 = y$$

① Get one variable  
in one equation alone

② Substitute in to  
the other equation

$$\begin{aligned} -3x + 2( ) &= -3 & \text{③ Plug in to any} \\ -3x + 2(2x - 3) &= -3 & \text{original equation} \\ -3x + 4x - 6 &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$x - 6 = -3$$

$$x = 3$$

$$(3, 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(3) - y &= 3 \\ 6 - y &= 3 \\ -y &= -3 \\ y &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

**Elimination Method**

2.)

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

$$\begin{array}{r} -11y = 0 \\ \hline -11 \end{array}$$

$$2x + 4(0) = -1$$

$$2x = -1$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

① Pick one variable  
and get the same  
# but opposite  
signs

② Add

$$y = 0$$

③ Plug it in

$$(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$$

## **Classwork**

pg. 525: 3-9 odd, 19-25 odd, 60, 61, 64, 68