

Solving Linear Systems by Elimination

Feb 16/2010

Ex.1. Solve

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 17x + 23y & = & 35 \quad \textcircled{1} \\ 26x - 23y & = & -121 \quad \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \quad \begin{array}{r} 43x \quad = -86 \\ \hline 43 \quad \quad 43 \end{array}$$

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

sub $x = -2$ into $\textcircled{1}$ (but $\textcircled{2}$ will also work!)

$$17(-2) + 23y = 35$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -34 + 23y = 35 \\ +34 \quad +34 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23y = 69 \\ \hline 23 \quad 23 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{y = 3}$$

\therefore solution is $(-2, 3)$

Feb 13-7:50 PM

Steps:

1. Write equations in the form $ax + by = c$.
2. Look for the coefficients of one of the variables to be the same (sign does not matter).
3. If necessary, multiply one or both equations by a whole number to achieve step 2.
4. a) Same coefficient, same sign: **subtract**
b) Same coefficient, opposite sign: **add**.
5. Solve the resulting equation.
6. Substitute to find the value of the other variable.

Feb 15 - 3:47 PM

Solve:

$$1. \begin{array}{l} x + y = 60 \quad (1) \\ x - y = 8 \quad (2) \end{array}$$

 $y \rightarrow +1 \text{ and } -1$ $x \rightarrow +1 \text{ and } +1$ eliminate y (both can be eliminated)

$$\begin{array}{r} x + y = 60 \quad (1) \\ x - y = 8 \quad (2) \\ \hline 2x = 68 \\ \boxed{x = 34} \end{array}$$

 \therefore solution is $(34, 26)$ Sub $x = 34$ into (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} (34) + y = 60 \\ -34 \quad -34 \\ \hline y = 26 \end{array}$$

Feb 15 - 3:53 PM

$$2. \begin{array}{l} 5x + 2y = 5 \quad (1) \\ 3x - 4y = -23 \quad (2) \end{array}$$

Since coefficients do not match, multiply one (or both) equations by a whole number.

 \rightarrow could match x or y , but y seems easier.

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \times 2: 10x + 4y = 10 \quad (3) \\ (2): 3x - 4y = -23 \\ \hline \text{add } 13x = -13 \\ \boxed{x = -1} \end{array}$$

Sub $x = -1$ into (1)

$$\begin{array}{r} 5(-1) + 2y = 5 \\ -5 + 2y = 5 \\ 2y = 10 \\ \boxed{y = 5} \end{array}$$

 \therefore solution is $(-1, 5)$

Feb 15 - 3:53 PM

3. $3(x+2) - (y+1) = 7$ $4x + 3(y-2) = 0$

$$3x + 6 - y - 1 = 7 \quad 4x + 3y - 6 = 0$$

$$3x - y + 5 = 7 \quad 4x + 3y = 6 \quad (2)$$

$$3x - y = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \times 3: 9x - 3y = 6 \quad (3)$$

$$(2): 4x + 3y = 6$$

$$\text{add} \quad \begin{array}{r} 9x - 3y = 6 \\ 4x + 3y = 6 \\ \hline 13x = 12 \\ x = \frac{12}{13} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Sub } x = \frac{12}{13} \text{ into } (1)$$

$$3\left(\frac{12}{13}\right) - y = 2$$

$$\frac{36}{13} - y = \frac{26}{13}$$

$$-y = -\frac{10}{13}$$

$$y = \frac{10}{13}$$

$$\therefore \text{solution is } \left(\frac{12}{13}, \frac{10}{13}\right)$$

Feb 15 - 3:57 PM

4. $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{8} = 4 \quad (1)$ $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{2} = -2 \quad (2)$

$$\text{LCD} = 8 \quad \text{LCD} = 6$$

$$(1) \times 8: 8\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 8\left(\frac{y}{8}\right) = 8(4)$$

$$4x + y = 32 \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \times 6: 6\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - 6\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) = 6(-2)$$

$$2x - 3y = -12 \quad (4)$$

$$(4) \times 2: 4x - 6y = -24 \quad (5)$$

$$(3): 4x + y = 32$$

$$\text{subtract} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4x - 6y = -24 \\ 4x + y = 32 \\ \hline -7y = -56 \\ -7 \quad -7 \\ \hline y = 8 \end{array}$$

$$\text{sub } y = 8 \text{ into } (3)$$

$$4x + (8) = 32$$

$$4x = 24$$

$$x = 6$$

Feb 15 - 3:57 PM

Assigned Work:

p.101 #(2, 3, 6)(odd), 10adf, 22*

Feb 15 - 4:04 PM