## Verifying a Solution for a Linear System

## Recall:

The <u>solution</u> to an equation is the value which makes the equation true.

A linear system is two or more linear relations. The solution to a linear system is the point (x,y) that satisfies all linear relations. Graphically, this is the point where the straight lines intersect, or cross each other.

To verify a solution, we check our work in another way to show that the point (x,y) satisfies all of the linear relations in the linear system.

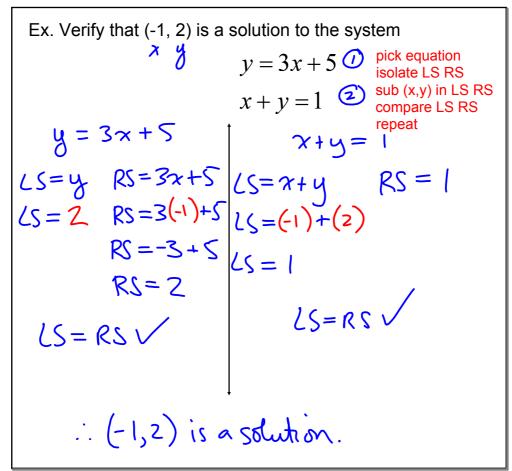
solve graphically

## Verifying a Solution for a Linear System Feb 9 2016

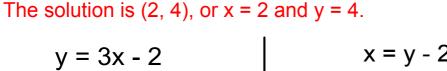
To verify or check a solution (x,y):

- (1) Pick an equation to verify.
- (2) Isolate the left side (LS) and right side (RS) of the equation.
- (3) Substitute the x- and y-values from the solution into the left side.
- (4) Substitute into the right side.
- (5) Compare the LS and RS.
- (6) Repeat for every equation in the linear system.

If the LS = RS for every equation, the solution is valid.



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Ex.1. Solve y = 3x - 2 and x = y - 2.

$$y = 3x - 2$$

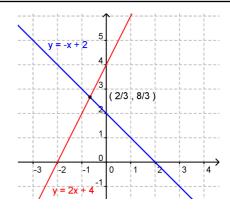
$$x = y - 2$$

pick equation isolate LS RS sub (x,y) in LS RS compare LS RS repeat

$$y = 2x + 4$$
$$y = 2 - x$$

$$y=2-x$$

solution:  $\left(\frac{-2}{3}, \frac{8}{3}\right)$ 



pick equation isolate LS RS sub (x,y) in LS RS compare LS RS repeat

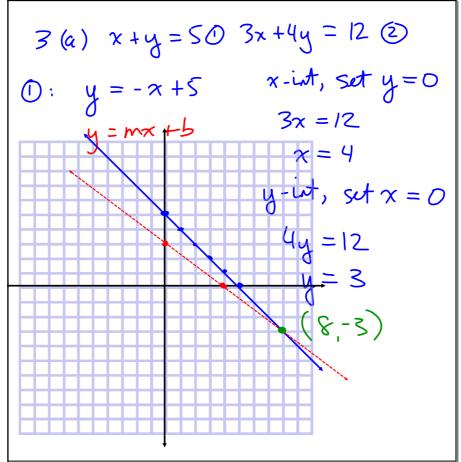
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## Assigned Work:

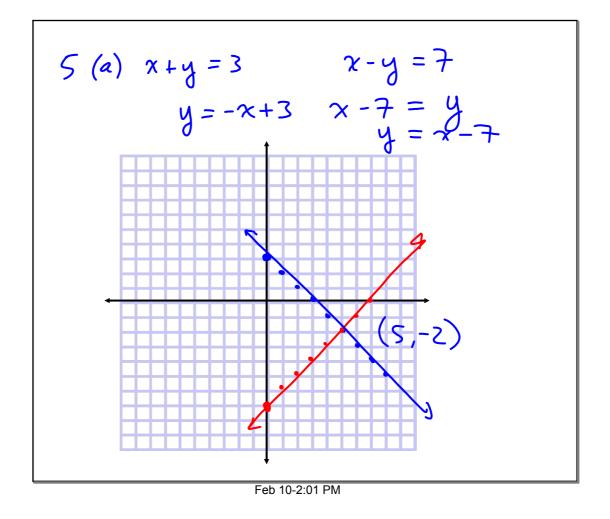
p. 26 # 1ab, 2, 3ab (5ab), 10 18\*

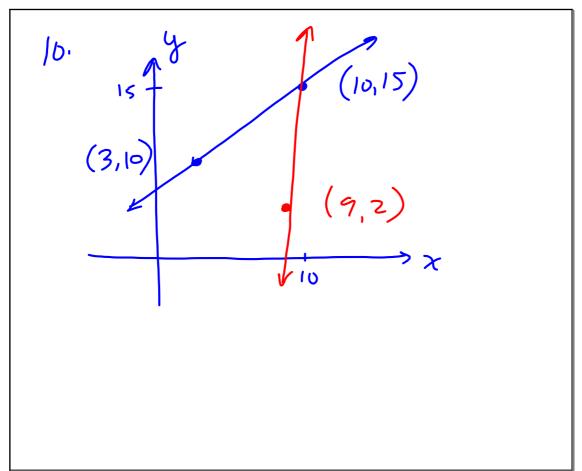
then

Watch Tomorrow's Lesson (Solving by Substitution)

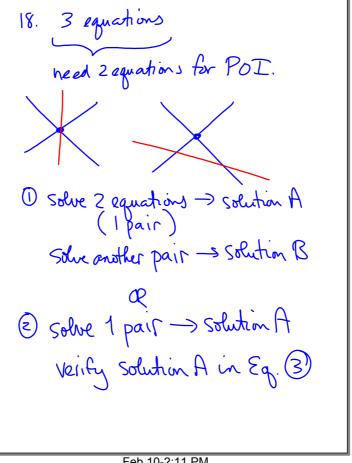


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Basic 2D Grid.agg