

L2 (1.4) Solving Linear Systems by Substitution

Given $y = 2x + 3$, what does it mean if:

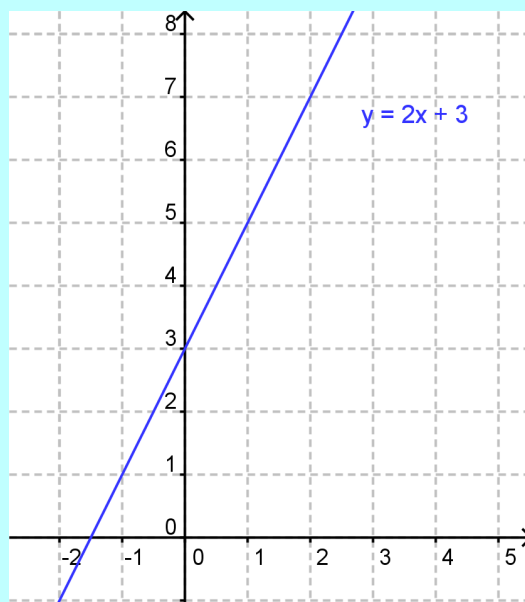
- (a) $x = -1$ (b) $y = 7$ (c) $y = x - 1$

solve graphically

Given $y = 2x + 3$, what does it mean if:

- (a) $x = -1$

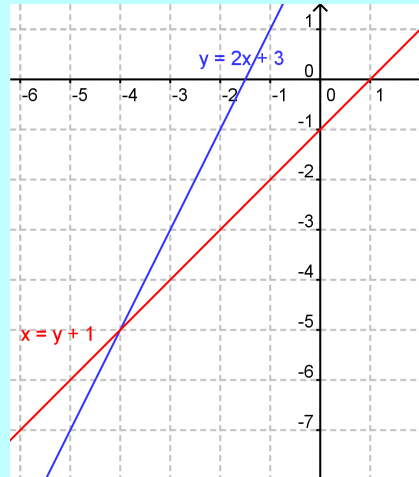
- (b) $y = 7$



solve graphically

Given $y = 2x + 3$, what does it mean if:

(c) $x = y + 1$



solve graphically

Solving Linear Systems by Substitution Feb 10/2016

Graphically, the solution to a system of linear equations is the point(s) where the lines intersect.

Algebraically, we can:

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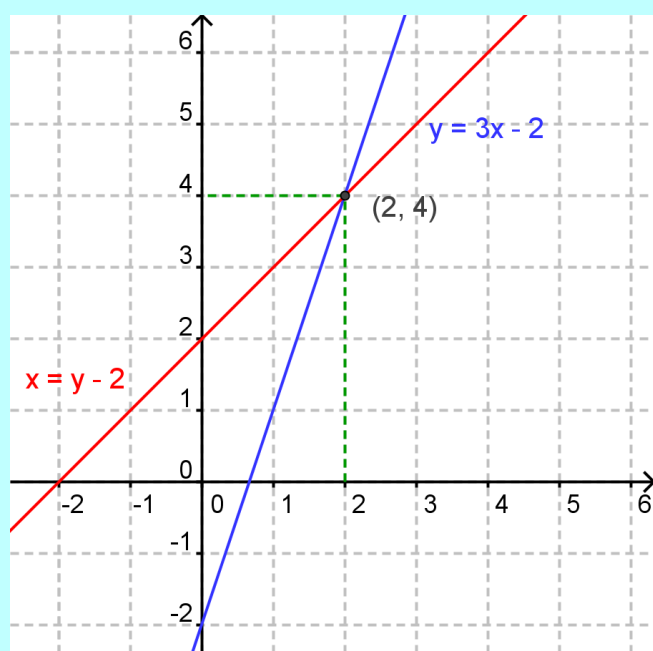
1. isolate one variable in one equation.
2. substitute the isolated variable into the other equation.
3. solve for the single variable.
4. sub the answer from step 3 into the isolated equation from step 1 to find the other variable.

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

Sub the x-value from the second equation into the first equation

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The solution is $(2, 4)$, or $x = 2$ and $y = 4$.

To perform a formal check of the solution, sub these values into each equation and compare sides.

$$y = 3x - 2$$

$$x = y - 2$$

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Ex. 1. Solve $2y = x + 5$ and $x - 4y = 0$.

How do we decide which variable to isolate first?

①: ~~$2y = x + 5$~~
 ~~$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$ ③~~

$x = \underline{\quad}$
 $y = \underline{\quad}$

②: $x - 4y = 0$
 $x = 4y$ ④

sub ④ into ①

①: $2y = x + 5$
 $2y = (4y) + 5$
 $-4y \quad -4y$
 $-2y = 5$
 $y = -\frac{5}{2}$

sub $y = -\frac{5}{2}$ into ④

④: $x = 4y$
 $x = 4\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$
 $x = -10$

\therefore solution is $\left(-10, -\frac{5}{2}\right)$

$\frac{2}{4} \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) = -\frac{20}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$

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Assigned Work:

p. 39-40 # 3, 4^a, 5^b, 9^b cef

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3 ab.

$$(a) \quad 1x + 3y = 5 \quad ① \quad 2x - 3y = -17 \quad ②$$

$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$①: x = -3y + 5 \quad ③$$

sub ③ into ②

$$②: 2(-3y + 5) - 3y = -17$$

$$-6y + 10 - 3y = -17$$

$$-9y + 10 = -17$$

$$-9y = -27$$

$$y = 3$$

sub $y = 3$ into ③

$$③: x = -3(3) + 5$$

$$x = -9 + 5$$

$$x = -4$$

 $\therefore (-4, 3)$ is a solution.

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3(b) $2x + y = 4$ ① $3x - 16y = 6$ ②

① for x

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-y}{2} + \frac{4}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-y}{2} + 2$$

① for y

$$y = -2x + 4$$

Use this!

② for x

$$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{16y}{3} + \frac{6}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{16}{3}y + 2$$

② for y

$$\frac{-16y}{-16} = \frac{-3x}{-16} + \frac{6}{-16}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{16}x - \frac{3}{8}$$

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4(b) $6r + 3s = 9$, r

$$\frac{6r}{6} = \frac{-3s}{6} + \frac{9}{6}$$

$$r = -\frac{1}{2}s + \frac{3}{2}$$

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5(e) $2x + y = 5$ ① $x - 3y = 13$ ②

①: $y = -2x + 5$ ③

sub ③ into ②

$$x - 3(-2x + 5) = 13$$

$$x + 6x - 15 = 13$$

$$7x - 15 = 13$$

$$7x = 28$$

$$\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{28}{7}$$

$$x = 4$$

sub $x = 4$ into ③

$$y = -2(4) + 5$$

$$y = -8 + 5$$

$$y = -3$$

\therefore solution is $(4, -3)$

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9 c f

(c) $7m + 2n = 21$ ① $\frac{10m + 4n = -10}{2} = \frac{-10}{2}$ ②

$$5m + 2n = -5$$

$$\frac{2n}{2} = \frac{-5m - 5}{2}$$

$$n = -\frac{5}{2}m - \frac{5}{2}$$
 ③

sub ③ into ①

$$7m + 2\left(-\frac{5}{2}m - \frac{5}{2}\right) = 21$$

$$7m - 5m - 5 = 21$$

$$\frac{2m}{2} = \frac{26}{2}$$

$$m = 13$$

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$$9(f) \quad \frac{1}{4}x - 3y = \frac{1}{2} \quad (1) \quad \frac{1}{3}x - 9y = 5 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \times 4: x - 12y = 2 \quad (3)$$

$$(2) \times 3: x - 27y = 15 \quad (4)$$

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Attachments

Basic 2D Grid.agg