

7.2: Solving Systems by Substitution (cont'd)

Note Title

5/3/2016

Example: Solve the system by substitution.

$$\begin{cases} -4x + 3y = 19 \\ -6x - 5y = 0 \end{cases}$$

Step 1: Solve one eqn (your choice) for one variable (your choice).
Here, solve $-6x - 5y = 0$ for y :

$$-5y = 6x$$

$$\frac{-5y}{-5} = \frac{6x}{-5}$$

$$y = -\frac{6}{5}x$$

Step 2: Substitute this expression into the other eqn.

$$-4x + 3y = 19$$

$$-4x + 3\left(-\frac{6}{5}x\right) = 19$$

Step 3: Solve for the remaining variable.

$$-4x + \underline{3}\left(-\frac{6}{5}x\right) = 19$$

$$-4x - \frac{18}{5}x = 19$$

$$-\frac{4x}{1} \left(\frac{5}{5}\right) - \frac{18}{5}x = 19$$

$$-\frac{20}{5}x - \frac{18}{5}x = 19$$

see next
page

Previous example cont'd:

$$-\frac{38}{5}x = 19$$

$$\left(-\frac{5}{38}\right)\left(-\frac{38}{5}x\right) = \frac{19}{1}\left(-\frac{5}{38}\right)$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{2}$$

Step 4: Put this value into either equation & solve.

$$-6x - 5y = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{6}{1}\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) - 5y = 0$$

$$+ \frac{30}{2} - 5y = 0$$

$$15 - 5y = 0$$

$$-5y = -15$$

$$\frac{-5y}{-5} = \frac{-15}{-5}$$

Solution: $\boxed{\left(-\frac{5}{2}, 3\right)}$

$$y = 3$$

Step 5: Check your answer (by substituting into both of the original eqns)

$$-6x - 5y = 0$$

$$-\frac{6}{1}\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) - 5(3) = 0$$

$$\frac{30}{2} - 15 = 0$$

$$15 - 15 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$-4x + 3y = 19$$

$$-\frac{4}{1}\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) + 3(3) = 19$$

$$+ \frac{20}{2} + 9 = 19$$

$$10 + 9 = 19$$

$$19 = 19 \checkmark$$

Ex: Try on your own. Solve by substitution.

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 2y = 2 \\ x - 3y = -7 \end{cases}$$

Solve $2x - 2y = 2$ for x

$$2x = 2 + 2y$$

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

$$x = 1 + y$$

Put $x = 1 + y$ into $x - 3y = -7$.

$$1 + y - 3y = -7$$

$$1 - 2y = -7$$

$$-2y = -8$$

$$y = \frac{-8}{-2} = 4$$

Put $y = 4$ into $x = 1 + y$ (or into either of my original eqns)

$$x = 1 + y$$

$$y = 4 \Rightarrow x = 1 + 4$$

$$x = 5$$

Sol'n:

$$(5, 4)$$

Check !!

Ex: $\begin{cases} 5x - 8y = 7 \\ y = 2x - 5 \end{cases}$

Solve $y = 2x - 5$ for y : (already done!)

Substitute $y = 2x - 5$ into $5x - 8y = 7$:

$$5x - 8(2x - 5) = 7$$

$$5x - 16x + 40 = 7$$

$$-11x = -33$$

$$\frac{-11x}{-11} = \frac{-33}{-11}$$

$$x = 3$$

Put $x = 3$ into $y = 2x - 5$:

$$y = 2(3) - 5$$

$$y = 6 - 5 = 1$$

Sol'n:

$$(3, 1)$$

x & y z labels
ask you to
write
 $x = 3, y = 1$

Check it: $5x - 8y = 7$
 $5(3) - 8(1) = 7$
 $15 - 8 = 7$
 $7 = 7 \checkmark$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 2x - 5 \\ 1 &= 2(3) - 5 \\ 1 &= 6 - 5 \\ 1 &= 1 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

7.3: Solving Systems of Eqs using the Elimination method

Step-by-Step Process

Step 1: Choose a variable to eliminate. Multiply one or both eqns by a strategic number, so that the variable will disappear when we add the eqns.

Step 2: Add the equations

Step 3: Solve for the remaining variable.

Step 4: Either

(a) Plug your value into either eqn & solve.
or (b) Do elimination again to find the other variable

Step 5: Check your solution.

Example: Solve the system by elimination.

$$\begin{cases} 11x - 5y = 2 \\ 3x - y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 11x - 5y = 2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 11x - 5y = 2 \\ 3x - y = 1 & \xrightarrow{(-5)} & -15x + 5y = -5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{Add: } -4x + 0 = -3$$

$$-4x = -3$$

$$\frac{-4x}{-4} = \frac{-3}{-4}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}$$

You could put $x = \frac{3}{4}$ into either eqn (same as in substitution method). Or, do elimination again, this time getting rid of x :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 11x - 5y = 2 & \xrightarrow{(3)} & 33x - 15y = 6 \\ 3x - y = 1 & \xrightarrow{(-11)} & -33x + 11y = -11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{Add: } 0 - 4y = -5$$

$$-4y = -5$$

$$\frac{-4y}{-4} = \frac{-5}{-4}$$

$$y = \frac{5}{4}$$

Solution: $\boxed{\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}\right)}$

(Independent system)
(one solution)

Check it! See next page

Check:

$$11x - 5y = 2$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}, y = \frac{5}{4} \quad \left| \quad 11\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - 5\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) = 2 \right.$$

$$\frac{33}{4} - \frac{25}{4} = 2$$

$$\frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$3x - y = 1$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4}, y = \frac{5}{4} \quad \left| \quad 3\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - \frac{5}{4} = 1 \right.$$

$$\frac{9}{4} - \frac{5}{4} = 1$$

$$\frac{4}{4} = 1$$

$$1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Try on your own: Solve by elimination.

Ex 1)

$$\begin{cases} -5x + 2y = -6 \\ 10x + 7y = 34 \end{cases}$$

Ex 2)

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 4y = 7 \\ 3y + x = 1 \end{cases}$$

Ex 1:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -5x + 2y = -6 & \xrightarrow{(2)} & -10x + 4y = -12 \\ 10x + 7y = 34 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 10x + 7y = 34 \end{array}$$

Add

$$11y = 22$$

$$\frac{11y}{11} = \frac{22}{11}$$

$$y = 2$$

Put $y = 2$ into $-5x + 2y = -6$

$$-5x + 2(2) = -6$$

$$-5x + 4 = -6$$

$$-5x = -10$$

$$\frac{-5x}{-5} = \frac{-10}{-5}$$

$$x = 2$$

Solution:

$$\boxed{(2, 2)}$$

check it!

Ex 2) $3x - 4y = 7$

$3y + x = 1$

↖ Rewrite so the
x comes 1st!

$3x - 4y = 7 \longrightarrow 3x - 4y = 7$

$x + 3y = 1 \xrightarrow{(-3)} -3x - 9y = -3$

Add: $-13y = 4$

$\frac{-13y}{-13} = \frac{4}{-13}$

$y = -\frac{4}{13}$

$3x - 4y = 7 \xrightarrow{(3)} 9x - 12y = 21$

$x + 3y = 1 \xrightarrow{(4)} 4x + 12y = 4$

Add: $13x = 25$

$\frac{13x}{13} = \frac{25}{13}$

$x = \frac{25}{13}$

Solution:
 $\left(\frac{25}{13}, -\frac{4}{13}\right)$

Check it:

$3x - 4y = 7$

$3\left(\frac{25}{13}\right) - 4\left(-\frac{4}{13}\right) = 7$

$\frac{75}{13} + \frac{16}{13} = 7$

$\frac{91}{13} = 7$

$7 = 7 \checkmark$

$x + 3y = 1$

$\frac{25}{13} + 3\left(-\frac{4}{13}\right) = 1$

$\frac{25}{13} - \frac{12}{13} = 1$

$\frac{13}{13} = 1$

$1 = 1 \checkmark$

$\frac{231}{91}$

Ex: Solve

$$\begin{cases} -x + 6y = 2 \\ 3x - 18y = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} -x + 6y = 2 & \xrightarrow{(3)} & -3x + 18y = 6 \\ 3x - 18y = 5 & \longrightarrow & \underline{3x - 18y = 5} \end{array}$$

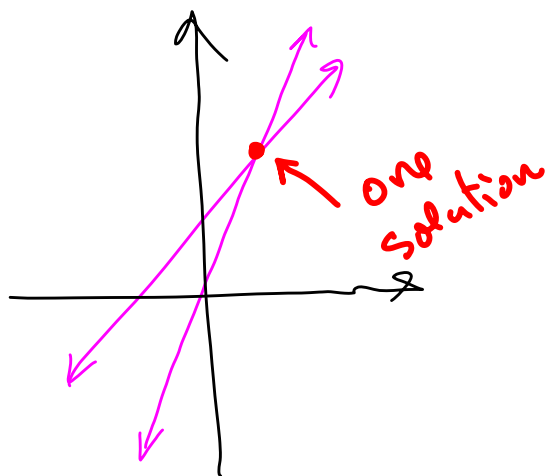
$$\text{Add: } 0 + 0 = 11$$

$$0 = 11 \quad \text{False!}$$

No Solution

inconsistent system
lines are parallel

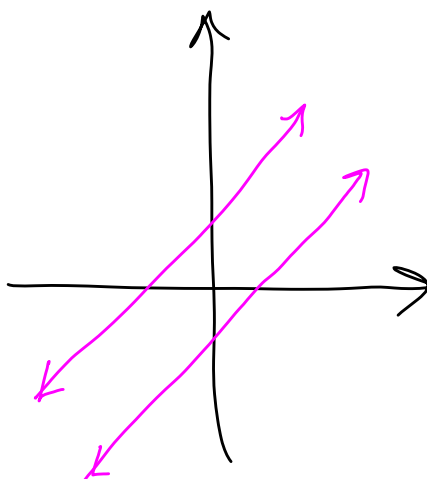
Recall:



Independent System

One solution

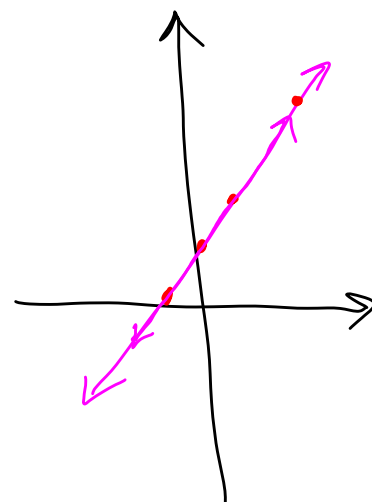
Lines intersect at
a single point



Inconsistent System

No solution

lines are
parallel



Dependent System

Infinitely many
solutions

Both equations
represent the
same line

Ex:

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 10y = 6 \\ -5x + 25y = -15 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2x - 10y = 6 & \xrightarrow{(5)} & 10x - 50y = 30 \\ -5x + 25y = -15 & \xrightarrow{(2)} & -10x + 50y = -30 \\ \hline & & 0 + 0 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$0 = 0 \text{ True!}$$

correct
final answer

Dependent system

(infinitely many solutions;

Both eqns represent the same line.)

↑
this is
not the
answer