## Solving Linear Systems by Elimination Method

Sometimes the Substitution Method is awkward or tedious. Another way to solve systems of equations is to eliminate one variable. This is known as the ELIMINATION METHOD.

1. 2x + 3y = 8 + 5x - 3y = -1 7x = 7 2(1) + 3y = 8 2 + 3y = 8 2 + 3y = 8 2 + 3y = 8 3y = 6 3y = 63y = 3

- Look for OPPOSITE coefficients of either x or y.

  \* you may need to MULTIPLY one or BOTH equations!
  - Add the equations together.
    This should ELIMINATE one variable. If not, check your work
- <u>Solve</u> for the remaining variable.
- Remember that the solution must be a point (X, V)
- Substitute this value into one of the Original equations.
- Solve for the <u>vemaining</u> variable.
- Write your solution as a point.

The point of intersection is: (1,2)

225x + 2y = 6 -3x - 4y = 2 5(2) + 2y = 6 10 + 2y = 6 10 + 2y = 6 -10 2y = 4 y = -2

The point of intersection is (2,-2).

3. (3x + 6y = 12)(4) (4x + 7y = 11)(-3)Heust Common Multiple of 3x + (6(5)) = 12 3x + 30 = 12 -30 - 30 3x = -183x = -6

The point of intersection is: (-6,5)

The solution to a system of equations is the point of intersection of the lines on the graph, which is the only point that satisfies Both