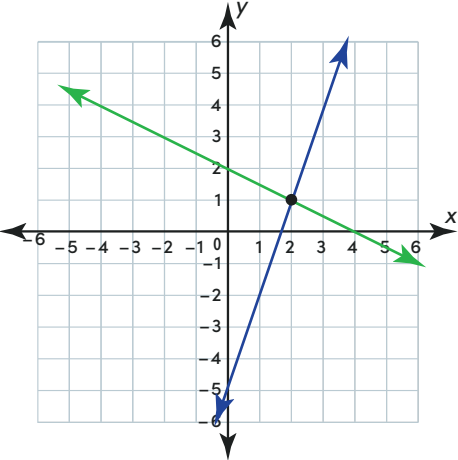


# •• SOLVING SYSTEMS OF LINEAR EQUATIONS BY •• Graphing, Substitution, and Elimination

There are different ways to solve a system of linear equations, including graphing, substitution, and elimination. Let's review each method to solve the system of equations to the right.

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 4 \\ 3x = 5 + y \end{cases}$$

•• GRAPHING ••	•• SUBSTITUTION ••	•• ELIMINATION ••
<p>Graph each line and find where the lines intersect.</p> <p>First, write each equation in slope-intercept form.</p>	<p>Solve either equation for one of the variables.</p> <p>Solve the first equation for <math>x</math>.</p>	<p>Set up your equations so you can add or subtract them to eliminate a variable term.</p> <p>Start by moving the <math>y</math> term in the second equation to the other side of the equal sign.</p>
$\begin{aligned} x + 2y &= 4 \\ 2y &= -x + 4 \\ y &= -\frac{1}{2}x + 2 \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} 3x &= 5 + y \\ y &= 3x - 5 \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} x + 2y &= 4 \\ x + 2y - 2y &= 4 - 2y \\ x &= 4 - 2y \end{aligned}$ <p>Since <math>x = 4 - 2y</math>, substitute <math>4 - 2y</math> for <math>x</math> in the second equation. Then, solve for <math>y</math>.</p>	$\begin{aligned} 3x - y &= 5 + y - y \\ 3x - y &= 5 \end{aligned}$ <p>To get opposite coefficients for <math>y</math>, multiply each side of the second equation by 2.</p>
<p>Then, graph both equations on the same coordinate plane and find the point where the lines intersect.</p>	$\begin{aligned} 3x &= 5 + y \\ 3(4 - 2y) &= 5 + y \\ 12 - 6y &= 5 + y \\ 12 - 6y + 6y &= 5 + y + 6y \\ 12 &= 5 + 7y \\ 12 - 5 &= 5 + 7y - 5 \\ 7 &= 7y \\ 1 &= y \end{aligned}$	$\begin{array}{r} x + 2y = 4 \\ 2(3x - y = 5) \\ \hline x + 2y = 4 \\ 6x - 2y = 10 \end{array}$
	<p>Substitute <math>y = 1</math> into either equation and solve for <math>x</math>.</p> $\begin{aligned} x + 2y &= 4 \\ x + 2(1) &= 4 \\ x + 2 &= 4 \\ x + 2 - 2 &= 4 - 2 \\ x &= 2 \end{aligned}$	<p>Add the equations together to eliminate the <math>y</math> term. Then solve for <math>x</math>.</p> $\begin{array}{r} x + 2y = 4 \\ + 6x - 2y = 10 \\ \hline 7x + 0y = 14 \\ 7x = 14 \\ x = 2 \end{array}$ <p>Plug <math>x = 2</math> back into either equation and solve for <math>y</math>.</p> $\begin{aligned} x + 2y &= 4 \\ 2 + 2y &= 4 \\ 2 + 2y - 2 &= 4 - 2 \\ 2y &= 2 \\ y &= 1 \end{aligned}$
<p>The solution is the point of intersection: <math>(2, 1)</math></p>	<p>Since <math>x = 2</math> and <math>y = 1</math>, the solution is <math>(2, 1)</math>.</p>	<p>Since <math>x = 2</math> and <math>y = 1</math>, the solution is <math>(2, 1)</math>.</p>