

## §4.1 Solving Systems of Linear Equations in two variables

Solution

Consistent

Inconsistent

Independent

Dependent

A solution is an ordered pair  $(x, y)$  that satisfies both equations.

Is  $(3, 5)$  a solution of

$$2x - 3y = -9$$

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

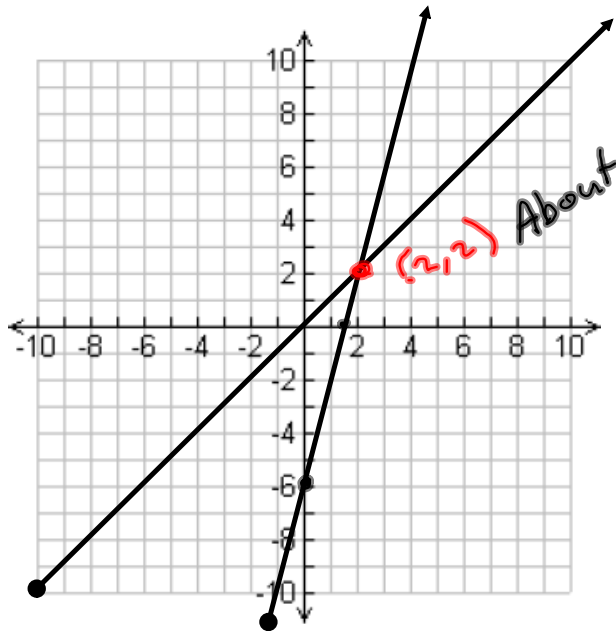
$$2(3) - 3(5) = -9? \text{ Yes}$$

$$6 - 15 = -9 \checkmark$$

$$4(3) + 2(5) = -2?$$

$$12 + 10 = -2 \text{ No}$$

No



$4x - y = 6$   
 $x - y = 0$   
 Recipe for solving  
 systems by substitution.  
 Pg 208

$$\begin{aligned}
 &4x - y = 6 \\
 &x - y = 0 \\
 &\rightarrow x = y \\
 &4x - y = 6 \\
 &4y - y = 6 \\
 &3y = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &y = \frac{6}{3} = 2 = y \\
 &\rightarrow x - y = 0 \\
 &x - 2 = 0 \\
 &\boxed{x = 2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Check  
 $4x - y = 6$   
 $4(2) - 2 = 6 ?$   
 $8 - 2 = 6 \checkmark$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(x, y) = (2, 2) \\
 &\text{Solution Set} \\
 &(x, y) \in \{(2, 2)\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{3} + y = \frac{4}{3} \\ -x + 2y = 11 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + 3y = 4 \\ -x + 2y = 11 \end{cases}$$

Scratch

$$3 \cdot \frac{x}{3} + 3y = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\cancel{3} \cdot \frac{x}{\cancel{3}} + 3y = \cancel{3} \cdot \frac{4}{\cancel{3}}$$

$$x + 3y = 4$$

Check:  $(x, y) = (-5, 3)$

$$-x + 2y = 11$$

$$-(-5) + 2(3) = 11 ?$$

$$5 + 6 = 11 \checkmark$$

$$(x, y) = (-5, 3)$$

Better Style:

$$(x, y) \in \{(-5, 3)\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 3y = 4 \\ -x + 2y = 11 \end{cases}$$

Isolate  $x$  in one equation. Send it to the other.

$$x = -3y + 4$$

$$-x + 2y = 11$$

$$-(-3y + 4) + 2y = 11$$

$$3y - 4 + 2y = 11$$

$$5y - 4 = 11$$

$$5y = 15$$

$$y = 3$$

$$x = -3y + 4$$

$$x = -3(3) + 4$$

$$x = -9 + 4$$

$$x = -5$$

$$\frac{1}{3}x = \frac{x}{3}$$

$\frac{1}{3x}$  WRONGG H

$$\frac{1}{3}x = \frac{1}{3}x \text{ OR } \frac{1}{3x} ? \text{ I don't know.}$$

$$(1/3)x$$

## Elimination Method.

Pg 209

$$A = B$$

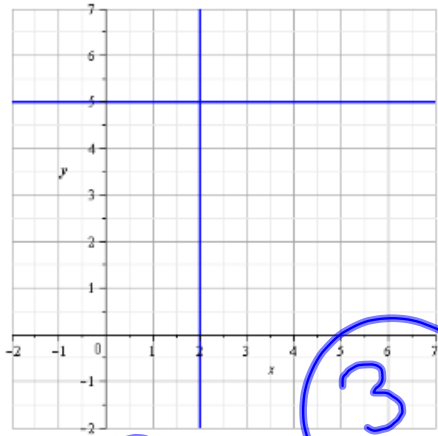
$$C = D$$

---

$$A + C = B + D$$

If you replace an equation  
by the sum of two equations,  
the new system is equivalent.  
to the 1<sup>st</sup>

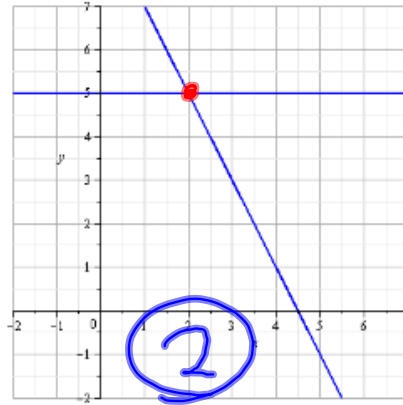
↓  
Same Solution



$x = 2$   
 $y = 5$

$2x = 4$   
 $y = 5$

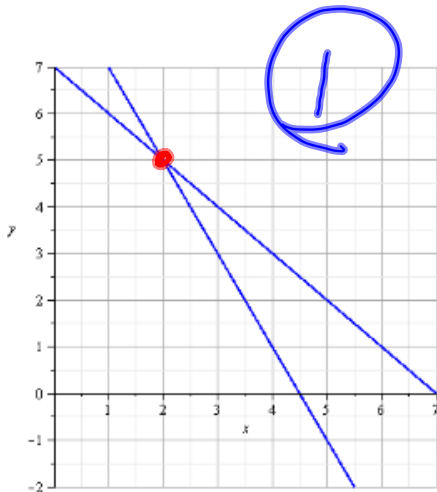
3



$2x + y = 9$   
 $y = 5$

2

Subtract 1<sup>st</sup> from  
2<sup>nd</sup>. Replace  
2<sup>nd</sup> equation  
with the result.



$2x + y = 9$   
 $2x + 2y = 14$

1

Solve by elimination

$$\begin{aligned} -x + 2y &= 0 \\ x + 2y &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$4y = 5$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -x + 2y &= 0 \\ -x + 2\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$-x + \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

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

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

$$(x, y) \in \left\{ \left( \frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{4} \right) \right\}$$

ONE SOLUTION

Unique Solution

Independent System

## Dependent Systems

Consistent

$$\begin{array}{r} -3(3x+2y=7) \\ 9x+6y=21 \end{array}$$


---

$$\begin{array}{r} -9x-6y=-21 \\ 9x+6y=21 \end{array}$$


---


$$0=0$$

Inconsistent

$$\begin{array}{r} -3(3x+2y=7) \\ 9x+6y=4170 \end{array}$$


---

$$\begin{array}{r} -9x-6y=-21 \\ 9x+6y=4170 \end{array}$$


---

$$0=4149$$

FALSE

Parallel Lines

§ 4.1 I #s 2, 5, 16, 20, 24, 28\*, 35 tomorrow

§ 4.1 II #s 32, 34, 47, 48 ~~re~~ Wednesday.