

Name: Key

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

M8-U5: Notes #4 - Solving by Substitution

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Warm-Up:

Solve this system of equations algebraically.

a. 
$$\begin{cases} y = -2x - 7 \\ y = 2x + 17 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x - 7 = 2x + 17 \\ +2x - 17 \quad +2x \quad -(-7) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-24}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$$

$$\boxed{-6 = x}$$

$$\boxed{P(-6, 5)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -2(-6) - 7 & \checkmark & y = 2(-6) + 17 \\ &= 12 - 7 & & = -12 + 17 \\ y &= 5 & & = 5 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

b. 
$$\begin{cases} x = -4y + 1 \\ x = y - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4y + 1 = y - 4 \\ +4y + 4 \quad +4y + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

$$\boxed{1 = y}$$

$$\boxed{P(-3, 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -4(1) + 1 & \checkmark & x = (1) - 4 \\ &= -4 + 1 & & = -3 \checkmark \\ x &= -3 & & \end{aligned}$$

Substitution Method:

The substitution method is another method for solving systems of equations.

1. 
$$\begin{cases} y = x - 2 \\ 2x + 2y = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$2x + 2(x - 2) = 4$$

$$\boxed{2x + 2x} - 4 = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x - 4 = 4 \\ +4 \quad +4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

$$\boxed{P(2, 0)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (2) - 2 \\ \boxed{y} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \checkmark & 2(2) + 2(0) ? 4 \\ & 4 + 0 ? 4 \\ & 4 = 4 \checkmark \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\boxed{-12y} - 12 + \boxed{5y} = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -7y - 12 = 2 \\ +12 \quad +12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-7y}{-7} = \frac{14}{-7}$$

$$\boxed{y = -2}$$

$$\boxed{P(4, -2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -4(-2) - 4 \\ x &= 8 - 4 \\ \boxed{x} &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \checkmark & 3(4) + 5(-2) ? 2 \\ & 12 - 10 ? 2 \\ & 2 = 2 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Try It!

a.  $\begin{cases} y = -2x - 1 \\ x - 2y = 12 \end{cases}$

$$x(-2)(-2x - 1) = 12$$

$$x + 4x + 2 = 12$$
$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{5x = 10}{\frac{5}{5} \quad \frac{5}{5}}$$
$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

$$\boxed{P(2, -5)}$$

$$y = -2(2) - 1$$
$$= -4 - 1$$

$$\boxed{y = -5}$$

ck

$$(2) - 2(-5) \stackrel{?}{=} 12$$
$$2 + 10 \stackrel{?}{=} 12$$
$$12 = 12 \checkmark$$

b.  $\begin{cases} -3x - 7y = 1 \\ y = -2x + 3 \end{cases}$

$$-3x(-7)(-2x + 3) = 1$$

$$\boxed{-3x + 14x} - 21 = 1$$
$$\begin{array}{r} +21 \quad +21 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{11x = 22}{\frac{11}{11} \quad \frac{11}{11}}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2}$$

$$\boxed{P(2, -1)}$$

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

$$\boxed{y = -1}$$

ck

$$-3(2) - 7(-1) \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$
$$-6 + 7 \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$
$$1 = 1 \checkmark$$

Special Cases

3.  $\begin{cases} y = -3x + 4 \\ 6x + 2y = 7 \end{cases}$

$$6x + 2(-3x + 4) = 7$$

$$\cancel{6x} - \cancel{6x} + 8 = 7$$

$$8 \neq 7$$

No solution

No POI, parallel

4.  $\begin{cases} y = 3x - 6 \\ -3x + y = -6 \end{cases}$

$$\cancel{-3x} + (3x - 6) = -6$$

$$-6 = -6$$

Identity,

Infinite

many solutions.

Same eqn.

Try It!

Solve the following system:

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

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

$$-5 = 7$$

No solution

parallel lines.

Practice: Solve the following systems.

1. 
$$\begin{cases} 3x - y = 30 \\ y = x + 14 \end{cases}$$

$$3x - (-x + 14) = 30$$

$$\boxed{3x + x} - 14 = 30$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x - 14 = 30 \\ +14 \quad +14 \\ \hline 4x = 44 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{44}{4}$$

$$\boxed{x = 11}$$

$$y = -(11) + 14$$

$$\boxed{y = 3}$$

$$\boxed{P(11, 3)}$$

ck

$$\begin{aligned} 3(11) - (3) &? 30 \\ 33 - 3 &? 30 \\ 30 &= 30 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{cases} x = -6y + 15 \\ -x + 4y = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$-(-6y + 15) + 4y = 5$$

$$\boxed{6y} - 15 + 4y = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10y - 15 = 5 \\ +15 \quad +15 \\ \hline 10y = 20 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{10y}{10} = \frac{20}{10}$$

$$\boxed{y = 2}$$

$$x = -6(2) + 15$$

$$= -12 + 15$$

$$\boxed{x = 3}$$

$$\boxed{P(3, 2)}$$

ck

$$\begin{aligned} -(3) + 4(2) &? 5 \\ -3 + 8 &? 5 \\ 5 &= 5 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

3. 
$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 \\ x - 2y = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$x - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}x + 2\right) = -4$$

$$x - x - 4 = -4$$

$$-4 = -4$$

identity; infinitely many solutions.

