

6-3 Notes: Solving Systems of Equations by Elimination

Lesson Objective: To solve systems of equations using a *second* algebraic method.

Example: Two groups of students order both burritos and tacos at a local restaurant. One order of 3 burritos and 4 tacos cost \$11.33. The other order of 9 burritos and 5 tacos costs \$23.56. How much does 1 taco and 1 burrito cost?

Define your variables:

$$x = \text{cost of 1 burrito}$$

$$y = \text{cost of 1 taco}$$

Write a system of equations:

1st order $\rightarrow 3x + 4y = 11.33$

2nd order $\rightarrow 9x + 5y = 23.56$

Why is the substitution method difficult here?

There is no "easy" variable to solve for. None of the variables have a coefficient of 1.

This Concept:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 + 7 = 10 \\
 + \quad 2 + 6 = 8 \\
 \hline
 5 + 13 = 18 \quad \checkmark
 \end{array}$$

Use this idea to solve the systems below:

Combine the two equations to eliminate one variable.

Ex.

$$\begin{cases}
 5x - 6y = -32 \\
 3x + 6y = 48
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 + \\
 \hline
 8x = 16 \\
 \hline
 x = 2
 \end{array}$$

\leftarrow solve for x

$(2, 7)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3(2) + 6y = 48 \\
 6 + 6y = 48 \\
 -6 \quad -6 \\
 \hline
 6y = 42 \\
 \frac{6y}{6} = \frac{42}{6} \\
 y = 7
 \end{array}$$

Ex.

$$\begin{cases}
 x + 2y = 10 \\
 -7x + y = -16
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 + \\
 \hline
 -6y = -6 \\
 \hline
 y = 1
 \end{array}$$

$(2, -2)$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7x + 2(-2) = 10 \\
 7x - 4 = 10 \\
 +4 \quad +4 \\
 \hline
 7x = 14 \\
 \frac{7x}{7} = \frac{14}{7} \\
 x = 2
 \end{array}$$

Multiplying both equations by a constant: $a \#$

Ex. $\begin{cases} 3(4x+2y=14) \\ 2(7x-3y=-8) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 12x + 6y = 42 \\ 14x - 6y = -16 \end{array}$

$$\frac{26x}{26} = \frac{26}{26}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$(1, 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4(1) + 2y = 14 \\ 4 + 2y = 14 \\ -4 \quad -4 \\ \hline 2y = 10 \\ \frac{2y}{2} = \frac{10}{2} \\ y = 5 \end{array}$$

Ex. $\begin{cases} 5(3x+5y=10) \\ 3(5x+7y=10) \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} -15x - 25y = -50 \\ 15x + 21y = 30 \end{array}$

$$\frac{-4y}{-4} = \frac{-20}{-4}$$

$$y = 5$$

$$3x + 5(5) = 10$$

$$3x + 25 = 10$$

$$-25 \quad -25$$

$$\frac{-15}{3} = \frac{-15}{3}$$

$$x = -5$$

$$(-5, 5)$$

Ex. $\begin{cases} -3(2x-5y=17) \\ 6x-15y=51 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} -6x + 15y = -51 \\ 6x - 15y = 51 \end{array}$

$$0 = 0$$

True

Since variables cancelled, and it's a true statement, there are infinite solutions. (same line)

Ex. $\begin{cases} 5(4x-8y=15) \\ 4(-5x+10y=-30) \end{cases}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20x - 40y = 75 \\ -20x + 40y = -120 \end{array}$$

$$0 = -45$$

False

$$\text{No solutions}$$

Work: Old book Page 391
Solve by elimination

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$$\begin{aligned} 9. \quad 3x - 10y &= -25 \\ 4x + 40y &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11. \quad x - 8y &= 18 \\ -16x + 16y &= -8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13. \quad 88x - 5y &= 39 \\ -8x + 3y &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 27. \quad 5y &= x \\ 2x - 3y &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \quad 3x + 2y &= -9 \\ -10x + 5y &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 21. \quad 10x + 8y &= 2 \\ 8x + 6y &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

15. **Sales** A photo studio that takes school pictures offers several different packages. Let w equal the cost of a wallet-sized portrait, and let ℓ equal the cost of an 8×10 portrait.



Basic Package
30 wallet-sized photos
1 8×10 " portrait
\$17.65



Deluxe Package
20 wallet-sized photos
3 8×10 " portraits
\$25.65

- Write a system of equations that relates the cost of wallet-sized portraits and 8×10 portraits to the cost of the basic and deluxe packages.
- Find the cost of each type of portrait.