Below, you see a _____ of two _____ _____ in two _____.

$$2x + 3y = 7,$$
$$-x + 4y = 2.$$

One can solve it for example by _____ one of the _____. It seems easier to get rid of x. If I _____ the second _____ by 2, I get

$$2x + 3y = 7,$$
$$-2x + 8y = 4.$$

I can then _____ the first _____ to the second and get

$$11y = 11,$$

which means that $y = 1$. When I _____ this result into the first _____, I can solve

$$2x + 3 \cdot 1 = 7$$

and obtain $x = 2$. This gives me the _____ $(2, 1)$.

If I _____ y in the first _____, I get

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{7}{3}.$$

This allows me to treat y as a _____ _____ in x, written as

$$f(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{7}{3}.$$

The _____ of such a _____ is a straight line. Which means, that to draw it, I need to find two _____. The first coordinates are the _____ of the _____ f and the second coordinates are the _____. So, choosing for example $x = 0$ and $x = 2$, I obtain two _____ – $(0, 7/3)$ and $(2, 1)$ by _____ the chosen values for x into the _____ of f.

If I also draw the _____ of g, the point where the two lines meet, so called _____, is the _____ to the original _____.

OUTPUT

INTERSECTION

DEFINITION

SYSTEM

GRAPH

EQUATION

POINT

LINEAR

SUBSTITUTE

ADD

ELIMINATE

INPUT

FUNCTION

VARIABLE/UNKNOWN

SCALE

SOLUTION