

# System of Equations Walkthrough

## Elimination Method

$$\begin{cases} -2x + y = 4 \\ 2x + 3y = 20 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x + y = 4 \\ + \quad 2x + 3y = 20 \\ \hline 0 + \frac{4y}{4} = \frac{24}{4} \end{array}$$

$$y = 6$$

$$-2x + 6 = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x + 6 = 4 \\ -6 \quad -6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

$$x = 1$$

$$2x + 3(6) = 20$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 18 = 20 \\ -18 \quad -18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

$$x = 1$$

In this example, we will be using the elimination method to solve a system of equations. By solving a system of equations, we discover where two lines would intersect on a graph.

The Elimination method is best used when two variables have the same absolute value but have different signs (for example,  $-5$  and  $5$ ). In our example  $-2x$  and  $2x$  fit this requirement. We must add the two equations together to use this method.

Then we isolate the remaining variable by dividing by the coefficient.

Now, we find the  $x$ -coordinate by plugging the  $y$ -value back into the original equations.

Then we solve for  $x$ .

Do any multiplication that the input needed.

Isolate variable and coefficient.

Divide by coefficient to finish isolation of variable

Write answer in coordinate format:

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y) \\ (1, 6) \end{aligned}$$