First, we look at the **addition process.**

We have here a simple equation system with two unknown variables. Now we have to decide which variable we want to remove. that's why we subtract 2x and multiply the equation by 2 afterwards. so, we can add the two equations together. Now we must calculate the equation by 7 to get y. Now we can put y in one of the two equations from the beginning to find out x.

Second the **insertion method**

Here we take another simple equation system with two unknown variables.   
First, we must decide which equation we will use and after this we must decide which variable will be used to solve the equation. We take x, because so we must only subtract the two equations by 2y. Afterwards we take the equation and put it into the first one, so that we have only one equation left. Now we only have to solve the equation to get y. Finally, we can take the solution of y to put it into the 3 equation to get x.

Third and least method the **equating process**

Here we take the same equation system like in the insertion method. First, we have to solve the equation for x or y. We solve the equation with x, because that is easier. So, we at the end to equation which define x. now we can equate the two and solve the equation to get y. At the end we have only to take the solution of y and put it in the 4th equation to get the solution of x.

(lösungsformen ganz kurz erwähen L=1 L=R L={})

Now you know three different methods to solve a linear equation system. The next example will show you how to solve a more difficult example with the three methods.