

Algebra 1 6.3

Solve systems of equations by elimination

system of equations

solve

substitution method

zero pair

additive inverse

addition property of equality

whiteboards

.

form zero pairs $-4 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot -1 = -3$

Guided Practice

$$0 + -3 = -3$$

$$(0, -1) \cup$$

1A. $-4x + 3y = -3$

$\rightarrow 4x - 5y = 5$

$$4x - 5 \cdot -1 = 5$$

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

$$y = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 5 = 5 \\ -5 \quad -5 \\ \hline 4x = 0 \\ \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{0}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad & 8x + 5y = 38 \\ & -8x + 2y = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1, 6) \checkmark$$

$$\frac{7y}{7} = \frac{42}{7}$$

$$y = 6$$

$$-8 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 6 = 4$$

$$-8 + 12 = 4$$

$$8x + 5 \cdot 6 = 38$$

$$8x + 30 = 38$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -30 \quad -30 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

Guided Practice

3. Solve the system of equations.

$$\begin{aligned} -1 \quad 8b + 3c &= 11 \\ 8b + 7c &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -8b + -3c &= -11 \\ 8b + 7c &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b, c) \\ \left(\frac{1}{4}, -1\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$8 \cdot b + 3 \cdot (-1) = 11$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8b + -3 &= 11 \\ +3 \quad +3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{8b}{8} = \frac{14}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4c}{4} &= \frac{-4}{4} \\ c &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

5. **CCSS REASONING** $x + y$ The sum of two numbers is 24. Five times the first number minus the second number is 12. What are the two numbers? $(6, 18)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x + y = 24 \\ 5x - y = 12 \\ \hline 6x = 36 \\ \frac{6x}{6} = \frac{36}{6} \\ x = 6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6 + y = 24 \\ -6 \quad -6 \\ \hline y = 18 \end{array}$$

$$x + y = 41$$

$$x - y = 5$$

Whiteboards

2. $8x + 5y = 38$
 $-8x + 2y = 4$

1. $5m - p = 7$

$$7m - p = 11$$

8. $y + z = 4$
 $y - z = 8$

1. $5m - p = 7$
 $7m - p = 11$

3 $7f + 3g = -6$
 $7f - 2g = -31$

4. $6a - 3b = 27$

$2a - 3b = 11$

