

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

## Whiteboards

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

$$-8x + 2y = 4$$

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

$$-8 + 12 = 4$$

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

$$y = 6$$

$$(1, 6) \text{ :D}$$

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

$$8x + 30 = 38$$

$$-30 \quad -30$$

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

$$x = 1$$

8.  $y + z = 4$

$y - z = 8$

$(6, -2)$

$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{12}{2}$

$y = 6$

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

$6 - (-2) = 8$

$6 + 2 = 8$

(f, g)

\*  $7f + 3g = -6$

x  $7f - 2g = -31$

$7f + 3g = -6$

$\xrightarrow{-1} -7f + 2g = 31$

⇒ (-3, 5)

$5g = 25$

$g = 5$

$7f + 3 \cdot 5 = -6$

$7f + 15 = -6$   
 $-15 \quad -15$

$\frac{7f}{7} = \frac{-21}{7} \quad f = -3$

$7 \cdot (-3) - 2 \cdot 5 = -31$

$-21 - 10 = -31$

4.  $6a - 3b = 27$

$2a - 3b = 11$

ICE WS 1-12 due today  
p. 353 13-26 due Thurs.

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ICE WS due today