

## SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS

### SUBSTITUTION METHOD

System of Equations:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 5 & (1) \\ 2x - y = 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$

#### Step 1: Solve one equation for one variable

From equation (1):

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 5 \\ \Rightarrow x &= 5 - y & (3) \end{aligned}$$

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#### Step 2: Substitute equation (3) into the other equation

Substitute  $x = 5 - y$  into equation (2):

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y &= 4 \\ 2(5 - y) - y &= 4 \\ 10 - 2y - y &= 4 \\ 10 - 3y &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

#### Step 3: Solve the resulting equation

$$\begin{aligned} 10 - 3y &= 4 \\ -3y &= 4 - 10 \\ -3y &= -6 \\ y &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

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#### Step 4: Substitute the value of $y$ into equation (3) to find $x$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 5 - y = 5 \\ x &= 5 - 2 \\ x &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

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### Solution to the system:

$$x = 3, \quad y = 2$$

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### Verification:

Equation (1):  $x + y = 3 + 2 = 5$  ✓

Equation (2):  $2x - y = 2(3) - 2 = 6 - 2 = 4$  ✓

## EQUALIZATION METHOD

System of Equations:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 5 & (1) \\ 2x - y = 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$

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### **Step 1: Solve both equations for the same variable**

Let's solve for  $x$  in both equations.

From equation (1):

$$x = 5 - y \quad (3)$$

From equation (2):

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y &= 4 \\ 2x &= 4 + y \\ x &= \frac{4 + y}{2} \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

### **Step 2: Set the two expressions for $x$ equal to each other**

$$5 - y = \frac{4 + y}{2}$$

### Step 3: Eliminate the denominator and solve

Multiply both sides by 2:

$$\begin{aligned}2(5 - y) &= 4 + y \\10 - 2y &= 4 + y\end{aligned}$$

Solve for  $y$ :

$$\begin{aligned}10 - 2y &= 4 + y \\10 - 4 &= y + 2y \\6 &= 3y \\y &= 2\end{aligned}$$

### Step 4: Substitute $y = 2$ into one of the expressions for $x$

Using equation (3):

$$x = 5 - y = 5 - 2 = 3$$

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### Solution to the system:

$$x = 3, \quad y = 2$$

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### Verification:

Equation (1):  $x + y = 3 + 2 = 5$  ✓

Equation (2):  $2x - y = 2(3) - 2 = 6 - 2 = 4$  ✓

## ELMINATION METHOD

System of Equations:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 5 & (1) \\ 2x - y = 4 & (2) \end{cases}$$

### ◆ Step 2: Add the two equations to eliminate one variable

We notice that the  $y$ -terms are opposites:  $+y$  and  $-y$ .

So we can **add** the equations directly:

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{x} + y = 5 \quad (1) \\ 2\boxed{x} - \boxed{y} = 4 \quad (2) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x + y) + (2x - y) &= 5 + 4 \\ x + 2x + \cancel{y} - \cancel{y} &= 9 \\ 3x &= 9 \\ x &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

### ◆ Step 3: Substitute the value of $x$ into one of the original equations

Let's use equation (1):

$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 5 \\ 3 + y &= 5 \\ y &= 5 - 3 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

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### ✔ Solution to the system:

$$x = 3, \quad y = 2$$

 **Verification:**

Equation (1):  $3 + 2 = 5$  ✓

Equation (2):  $2(3) - 2 = 6 - 2 = 4$  ✓