

7.2 → Two variable Linear Systems

①

→ There is another way to solve systems of equations. It is called the method of elimination.

→ In the method of elimination, we add (or subtract) the equations to eliminate a variable.

Ex Solve

$$3x - 5y = 2$$

$$2x + 5y = 13$$

add:

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 15$$

$$\text{so } \boxed{x=3}$$

$$3(3) - 5y = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 - 5y = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow -5y = -7$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = 7/5}$$

→ add the equations together. Since we're saying that $2x + 5y$ and 13 are equal when we add $2x + 5y$ on the left and 13 on the right, we're still doing the same thing to both sides.

→ Sometimes we have to do some work before add/subtracting

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ex} \quad x + 7y = 12 \\ \quad \quad 3x - 5y = 10 \end{array} \xrightarrow{-3(-3)} \begin{array}{r} -3x - 21y = -36 \\ + \quad 3x - 5y = 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$-26y = -26$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y=1}$$

$$\text{so } x + 7(1) = 12 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=5}$$

→ with 2 linear equations, there are 3 possible results.

(2)

- 1) Exactly 1 solution - 2 lines intersect at a point - different slopes
- 2) Infinitely many solutions - lines coincide - same slope & intercept
- 3) NO solution - lines are parallel - same slope different intercepts.

Ex case 1:

$$\begin{array}{l} 0.02x - 0.05y = -0.38 \quad \xrightarrow{\cdot(100)} \quad 2x - 5y = -38 \quad \rightarrow \cdot 3 \\ 0.03x + 0.04y = 1.04 \quad \xrightarrow{\cdot(100)} \quad 3x + 4y = 104 \quad \rightarrow \cdot (-2) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow 6x - 15y = -114 \\ \quad -6x + 8y = -208 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow -23y = -322$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = 14}$$

$$3x + 4(14) = 104$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 56 = 104$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 48$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 16}$$

Ex case 2

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x - y = 4 \quad \rightarrow \cdot(2) \\ -4x + 2y = -8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow 4x - 2y = 8 \\ \quad -4x + 2y = -8 \\ \hline 0 = 0 \end{array}$$

→ infinitely many solutions

note $-y = -2x + 4 \Rightarrow y = 2x - 4$

$$2y = 4x - 8 \Rightarrow y = 2x - 4$$

↘ same line!

Ex Case 3:

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} 3x - y &= 1 \rightarrow \cdot (2) \\ -6x + 2y &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 6x - 2y &= 2 \\ -6x + 2y &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = 5$$

↓

false statement!

no solution

note: $-y = -3x + 1 \Rightarrow y = 3x - 1$
 $2y = 6x + 3 \Rightarrow y = 3x + \frac{3}{2}$ } parallel lines

EX 1 8oz glass apple juice & 1 8oz glass orange juice together contain 185 mg vitamin C. 2 8oz glasses apple juice & 3 8oz glasses OS contain 452 mg vitamin C. How much vitamin C is in a single 8 oz glass of each type?

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{apple} & \nearrow \text{orange} \\ a + j & = 185 \\ 2a + 3j & = 452 \end{matrix} & \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} -2a - 2j &= -370 \\ 2a + 3j &= 452 \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{j = 82}$$

$$a + 82 = 185 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 103}$$

Ex Airplane flying into headwind travels 1800 miles (4)

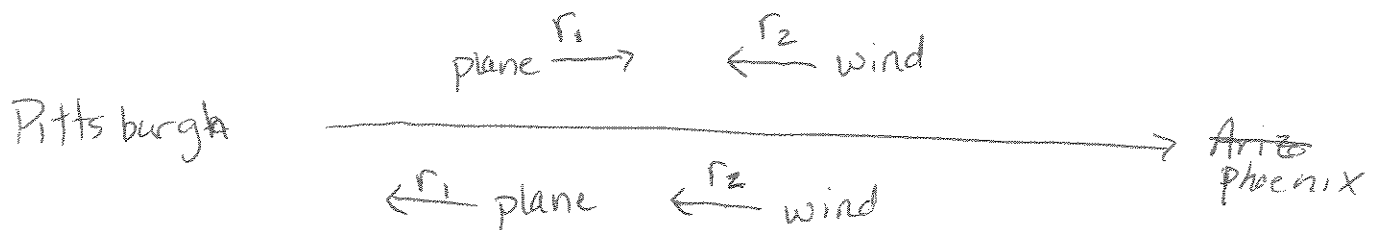
between Pittsburgh and Phoenix in 3 hours + 36 minutes.

It does the return trip (now with the wind) in 3 hours.

What is the plane speed + wind speed assuming they both remain constant?

Plane speed: r_1

Wind speed: r_2



distance = (rate)(time)

From Pitt. to Phoenix:

→ 3 hours + 36 minutes
is not 3.36 hours!

$$1800 = (r_1 - r_2) \left(3 + \frac{36}{60} \right)$$

From Phoenix to Pitt.

$$1800 = (r_1 + r_2)(3)$$

$$\text{so } 1800 = (r_1 - r_2) \left(3 + \frac{3}{5} \right) \Rightarrow 1800 = (r_1 - r_2) \left(\frac{18}{5} \right) \Rightarrow 1800 = \frac{18}{5} r_1 - \frac{18}{5} r_2$$

$$\text{and } 1800 = (r_1 + r_2)(3) \Rightarrow 1800 = 3r_1 + 3r_2$$

multiply 1st equation by 5 + second by -6

(5)

$$9000 = 18r_1 - 18r_2$$

$$10800 = 18r_1 + 18r_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 19800 = 36r_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{550 = r_1}$$

↓
plane speed

so $1800 = 3(550) + 3r_2$

$$\Rightarrow 1800 = 1650 + 3r_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 150 = 3r_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{50 = r_2}$$

↓
wind speed