Module 7 Lesson 4: Solving Linear Systems by Elimination

Are You Ready? Possible Solutions

1. a.
$$5x-2x+x+5=4x+5$$

b.
$$-7y+9x-3x-12y=9x-3x-7y-12y$$

= $6x-19y$

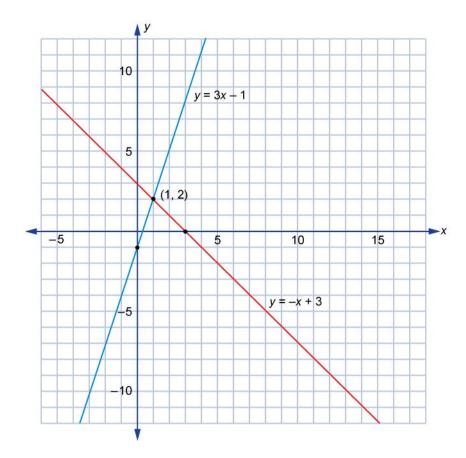
c.
$$13+5w-4w-11=5w-4w+13-11$$

= $w+2$

2. Since both equations are in slope-intercept form, use the *y*-intercept and the slope to draw each graph.

Equation 1: m = 3, y-intercept = (0, -1)

Equation 2: m = -1, y-intercept = (0, 3)



The point of intersection and solution of this system of equations is (1, 2).

3.
$$y = 3x - 1$$
 \leftarrow Equation 1 $y = -x + 3$ \leftarrow Equation 2

Since both equations have isolated *y* already, substitute either expression for *y* into the other equation.

$$3x-1=-x+3$$
 \leftarrow Substitute the expression for y into Equation 2. $3x+x=3+1$ \leftarrow Solve for x . $4x=4$ $x=1$

Solve for y.

$$y=-x+3$$
 \leftarrow Substitute the value for x into Equation 2.
$$y=-1+3 \leftarrow$$
 Solve for y .
$$y=2$$

The solution to the system of equations is (1, 2).

4. a. Answers may vary. One possible assignment of variable is as follows:

Let ℓ = the length of the parking lot in metres and w = the width in metres.

$$2\ell + 2w = 90$$
 \leftarrow Equation 1 $\ell - w = 5$ \leftarrow Equation 2

b. Answers may vary. Assume that that the price of an adult ticket and a child's ticket is what is to be determined from the information. Then one way to assign variables is as follows:

Let A = the price in dollars of an adult ticket and C = the price in dollars of a child's ticket.

$$A + 2C = 28$$
 \leftarrow Equation 1
 $2A + 3C = 48$ \leftarrow Equation 2

c. Answers may vary. Assuming that the problem is to find the number of dimes and quarters in the cashbox, it makes sense to let *d* be the number of dimes and let *q* be the number of quarters. Then the system of equations would be as follows:

$$10d + 25q = 405$$
 \leftarrow Equation 1 $d = 2q$ \leftarrow Equation 2