

# Algebra 2

## 1-02 Solve Linear Systems Algebraically

### Substitution

1. Solve one equation for \_\_\_\_\_ variable
2. Use that expression to \_\_\_\_\_ that variable in the \_\_\_\_\_ equation
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the new equation
4. \_\_\_\_\_ back into the \_\_\_\_\_ equation
5. \_\_\_\_\_ for the second variable

Solve  $\begin{cases} y = x + 2 \\ 2x + y = 8 \end{cases}$

Solve  $\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 8 \\ x + 4y = -4 \end{cases}$

### Elimination

1. \_\_\_\_\_ up the equations into \_\_\_\_\_
2. Multiply \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ equations by numbers so that one variable has the same \_\_\_\_\_, but opposite \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the equations
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the resulting equation
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the value into one \_\_\_\_\_ equation and solve

Solve  $\begin{cases} 2x - 3y = -14 \\ 3x - y = -7 \end{cases}$

$$\text{Solve } \begin{cases} 3x + 11y = 4 \\ -2x - 6y = 0 \end{cases}$$

**Number of Solutions**

- If \_\_\_\_\_ variables \_\_\_\_\_ after you substitute or combine and
- You get a \_\_\_\_\_ statement like  $2 = 2 \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_ solutions
- You get a \_\_\_\_\_ statement like  $2 = 5 \rightarrow$  \_\_\_\_\_ solution

**Summary of Solving Techniques**

- When to graph?
  - To get \_\_\_\_\_ picture and \_\_\_\_\_
- When to use substitution?
  - When \_\_\_\_\_ of the coefficients is 1
- When to use elimination?
  - When \_\_\_\_\_ of the coefficients is 1

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Worksheet