

Today's Plan:

Learning Target (standard): I will solve a linear system using the elimination method. I will describe the type of system and its solution.

Students will: Complete practice problems over previous concepts at the boards, put up homework problems on the board and make necessary corrections to their own work, take notes over new material and complete practice problems over new concepts.

Teacher will: Provide practice problems over previous concepts, check homework problems for accuracy and provide students feedback, describe and provide examples of new concepts and assign students assessment problems over new concepts.

Assessment: Board work, homework check and homework assignment

Differentiation: Students will work at the board, go over and correct homework at their seats, actively engage in lecture over new concepts, practice new concepts with the aid of other students and the teacher and complete homework assignment.

NAME _____

#61

BELL RINGER

0:00:00

1.) Solve $5x - 3x + 2 = -24$.

$$2x + 2 = -24$$

$$2x = -26$$

$$x = -13$$

2.) Name the two methods for solving systems. What are the types of systems?

1) graphing

2) substitution

1) independent (x, y)

2) dependent - infinite solutions

3.) Simplify $(3xy)^3$.

$$3xy \cdot 3xy \cdot 3xy = 27x^3y^3$$

3) inconsistent - no solution

Solve using the graphing method.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x - 3y = -9 \quad -3y = -x - 9$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 2x - y = 2 \quad y = \frac{1}{3}x + 3$$

$$-y = -2x + 2$$

$$y = 2x - 2$$

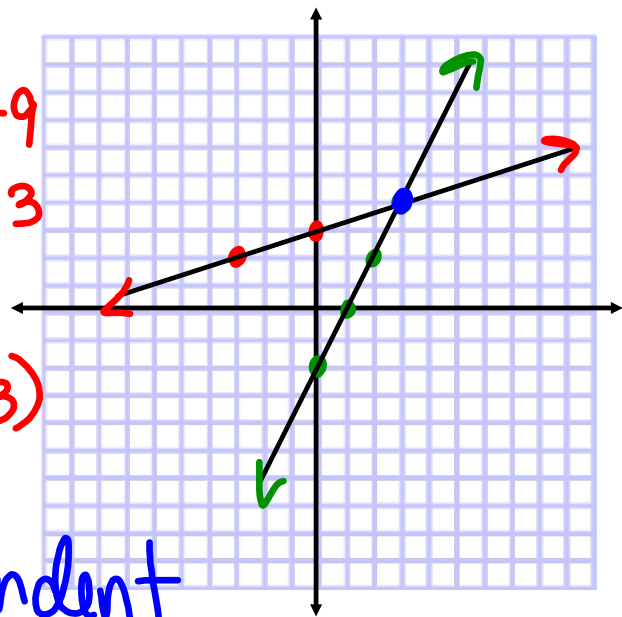
$$m = 2$$

$$I_y: (0, -2)$$

$$m = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$I_y: (0, 3)$$

independent
(3, 4)



Solve using the substitution method.

~~$$-8x - 8y = -24$$~~
$$-8y = 8x - 24$$

$$-2x - 7y = -21 \quad \boxed{y = -x + 3}$$

$$y = -0 + 3$$

$$-2x - 7(-x + 3) = -21$$

$$-2x + 7x - 21 = -21$$

$$5x - 21 = -21$$

$$5x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

independent
(0, 3)

Solve using the graphing method.

$$\textcircled{1} x - 4y = 12 \quad -4y = -x + 12$$

$$\textcircled{2} x - 4y = -4 \quad y = \frac{1}{4}x - 3$$

$$-4y = -x - 4$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1$$

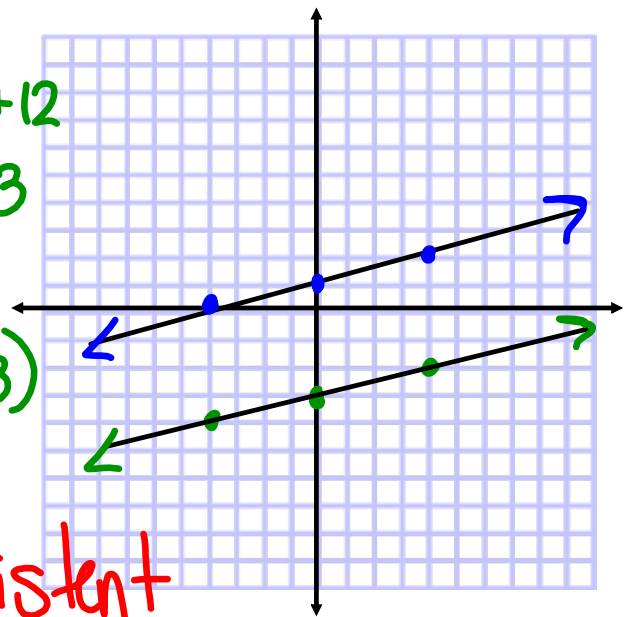
$$m = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$I_y: (0, 1)$$

$$m = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$I_y: (0, -3)$$

inconsistent
no solution



Solve using the substitution method.

~~$$8x - 2y = 20 \quad -2y = -8x + 20$$~~

$$5x + 2y = -7 \quad y = 4x - 10$$

$$y = 4(1) - 10$$

$$y = 4 - 10$$

$$5x + 2(4x - 10) = -7$$

$$5x + 8x - 20 = -7$$

$$13x - 20 = -7$$

$$13x = 13$$

$$x = 1$$

independent

$$(1, -6)$$

Elimination Method:

- equations should be in standard form $Ax + By = C$
- choose one variable to be **eliminated**
- get the coefficients on that variable to be additive inverses of one another
- **add** the equations so that the variable is eliminated
- use substitution to find the other variable's value

Types of Solutions:

- **Independent** - you can solve for one variable

(x,y)

- **Inconsistent** - variables cancel out and you have a **false** statement

no solution $2 = -3$ $4 = 0$ $-9 = 6$

- **Dependent** - variables cancel out and you have a **true** statement

infinite solutions $2 = 2$ $0 = 0$ $6 = 6$

Solve using the elimination method

$$-2(x - 3y = -9)$$

$$2x - 1y = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$2x - 4 = 2$$

$$2x = 6$$

$$x = 3$$

LCM

$$-2x + 6y = 18$$

$$\underline{2x - 1y = 2}$$

$$5y = 20$$

$$y = 4$$

independent
(3, 4)

Solve using the elimination method.

$$-8x - 8y = -24$$

$$-4(-2x - 7y = -21)$$

$$-8x - 8y = -24$$

$$8x + 28y = 84$$

$$\underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

$$20y = 60$$

$$-8x - 8(3) = -24$$

$$-8x - 24 = -24 \quad \text{independent} \quad y = 3$$

$$-8x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

(0, 3)

Solve using the elimination method.

$$7(3x - 4y = 13)$$

$$4(7x + 7y = 14)$$

$$21x - 28y = 91$$

$$28x + 28y = 56$$

$$49x = 147$$

$$x = 3$$

$$3(3) - 4y = 13$$

$$9 - 4y = 13$$

$$-4y = 4$$

$$y = -1$$

independent

$(3, -1)$

Assignment:

Elimination Method

#1-12