

Solving Systems by Substitution: An algebraic method of finding the point(s) of intersection of two graphs.

Step 1: Isolate one variable in one equation, if one is not already alone.

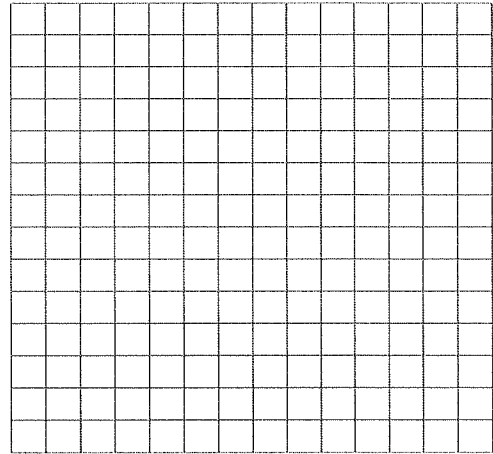
Step 2: Substitute the resulting expression into other equation.

Step 3: You should now have an equation with just one variable. Solve that equation.

Step 4: Substitute the result from Step 3 into either equation to find the value of the remaining variable.

Step 5: Check your answer by ensuring that it makes both equations true.

1.
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 9 \\ y = 5 \end{cases}$$
 Solve algebraically, then graph to check!



2.
$$\begin{cases} y = x - 5 \\ x - 2y = 8 \end{cases}$$

3.
$$\begin{cases} x + 3y = 12 \\ 2x - 5y = -42 \end{cases}$$

4.
$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 14 \\ 3x - 4y = 10 \end{cases}$$

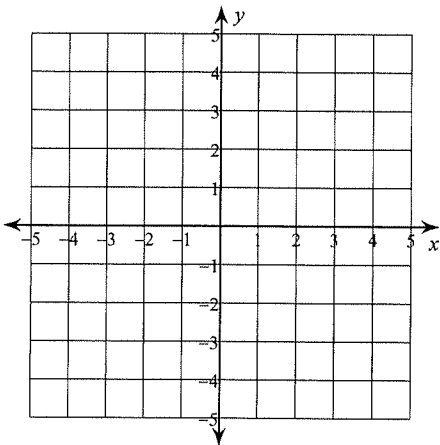
HW 8

Date _____ Period _____

Solve each system by graphing.

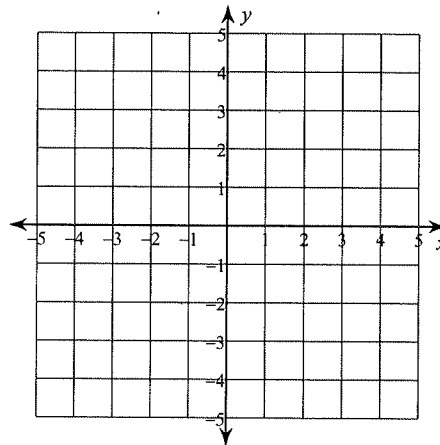
1) $y = \frac{5}{3}x - 3$

$y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$



2) $y = \frac{1}{4}x + 3$

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

**Solve each system by substitution.**

3) $5x - 2y = -16$
 $y = -7$

4) $y = 7x + 16$
 $3x + 6y = 6$

5) $y = -2x + 13$
 $4x - 7y = -19$

6) $y = 3$
 $6x - 5y = 15$

7) $-3x - 4y = -23$
 $x - 3y = -14$

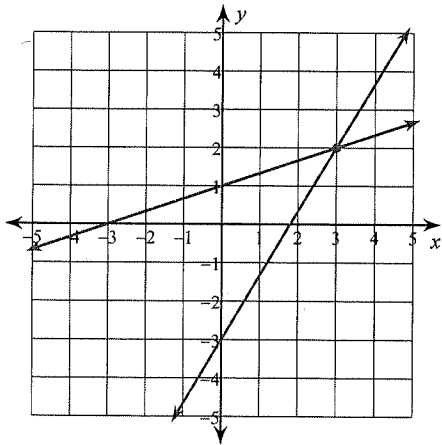
8) $7x + 3y = 5$
 $3x + y = 1$

HW 8

Solve each system by graphing.

1) $y = \frac{5}{3}x - 3$

$y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$

 $(3, 2)$

Solve each system by substitution.

3) $5x - 2y = -16$

$y = -7$

 $(-6, -7)$

5) $y = -2x + 13$

$4x - 7y = -19$

 $(4, 5)$

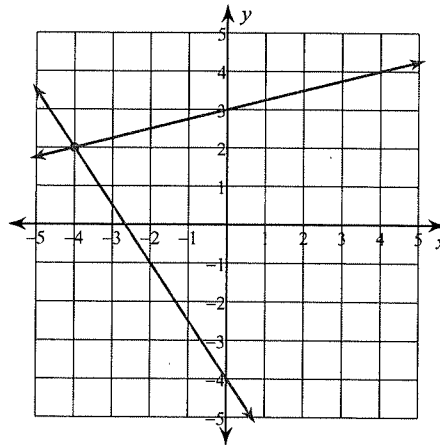
7) $-3x - 4y = -23$

$x - 3y = -14$

 $(1, 5)$

2) $y = \frac{1}{4}x + 3$

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

 $(-4, 2)$

4) $y = 7x + 16$

$3x + 6y = 6$

 $(-2, 2)$

6) $y = 3$

$6x - 5y = 15$

 $(5, 3)$

8) $7x + 3y = 5$

$3x + y = 1$

 $(-1, 4)$