

What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Determine whether (x,y) is a solution
- Solve by substituting a known variable
- Solve by substituting an expression
- Solve graphically
- Solve by subtracting/ adding equations
- Solve by adjusting equations
- Form and solve linear simultaneous equations

Keywords

Solution: a value we can put in place of a variable that makes the equation true

Variable: a symbol for a number we don't know yet.

Equation: an equation says that two things are equal – it will have an equals sign =

Substitute: replace a variable with a numerical value

LCM: lowest common multiple (the first time the times table of two or more numbers match)

Eliminate: to remove

Expression: a maths sentence with a minimum of two numbers and at least one math operation (no equals sign)

Coordinate: a set of values that show an exact position.

Intersection: the point two lines cross or meet.

Is (x, y) a solution?

x and y represent values that can be substituted into an equation

Does the coordinate (1,8) lie on the line $y=3x+5$?

This coordinate represents $x=1$ and $y=8$

$$y = 3x + 5$$

$$8 = 3(1) + 5$$

As the substitution makes the equation correct the coordinate (1,8) IS on the line $y=3x+5$

Is (2,7) on the same line?

$$7 \neq 3(2) + 5$$

No 7 does NOT equal 6+5



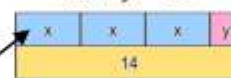
Substituting known variables

Q line has the equation $3x + y = 14$

Two different variables, two solutions

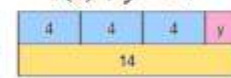
Stephanie knows the point $x = 4$ lies on that line. Find the value for y.

$$3x + y = 14$$



$$x = 4$$

$$3(4) + y = 14$$



$$12 + y = 14$$

$$-12 \quad -12$$

$$y = 2$$



Substituting in an expression

Substitute 2y in place of the x variable as they represent the same value

$$x = 2y$$



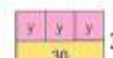
$$x + y = 30$$



$$x = 2y$$



$$x + y = 30$$



$$3y = 30$$



$$+3 \quad +3$$

$$y = 10$$

$$x = 2y$$

$$10 = 2y$$

$$10 \quad 10$$

$$x = 20$$

Pair of simultaneous equations (two representations)

Solve graphically

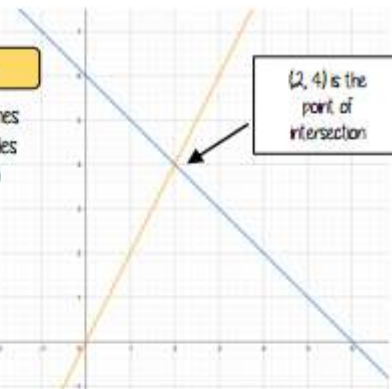
$$x + y = 6$$

$$y = 2x$$

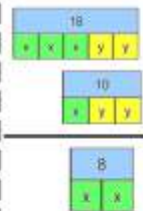
Linear equations are straight lines
The point of intersection provides the x and y solution for both equations

The solution that satisfies both equations is

$$x = 2 \text{ and } y = 4$$



Solve by subtraction



$$x = 4$$

$$y = 3$$

$$3x + 2y = 18$$

$$- \quad x + 2y = 10$$

$$2x = 8$$

$$+2 \quad +2$$

$$x = 4$$

$$x + 2y = 10$$

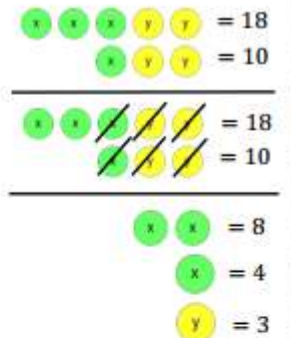
$$(4) + 2y = 10$$

$$-4 \quad -4$$

$$2y = 6$$

$$+2 \quad +2$$

$$y = 3$$



Solve by addition

Addition makes zero pairs

$$3x + 2y = 16$$

$$+ \quad 6x - 2y = 2$$

$$9x = 18$$

$$+9 \quad +9$$

$$x = 2$$

$$3x + 2y = 16$$

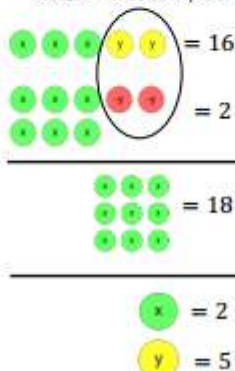
$$3(2) + 2(y) = 16$$

$$6 + 2y = 16$$

$$-6 \quad -6$$

$$2y = 10$$

$$y = 5$$



Solve by adjusting one

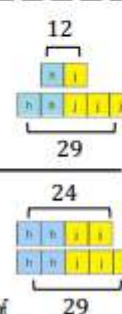
$$h + j = 12 \quad \text{No equivalent values}$$

$$2h + 2j = 29$$

$$2h + 2j = 24$$

$$2h + 2j = 29$$

By proportionally adjusting one of the equations – now solve the simultaneous equations choosing an addition or subtraction method



Solve by adjusting both

$$2x + 3y = 39$$

$$5x - 2y = -7$$

Use LCM to make equivalent x OR y values.
Because of the negative values using zero pairs and y values is chosen choice

$$4x + 6y = 78$$

$$15x - 6y = -21$$

Now solve by addition

