Martier Martiner Mart	Unit 4: Chapter 6 SYSTEMS OF EQUATEONS Cornell Notes/Summary Sheet	Name: Period:
 Lesson 6.1 - Big Ideas System of equations Intersection/break-even point Solving systems using graphing Substitution method Consistent systems Inconsistent systems 	Your Notes	
Lesson 6.2 – Big Ideas • Linear combinations method (aka elimination method)	Your Notes	

 Substitution Method Substitute the value of y into the 3x - 7y = -14Solve the resulting equation for y: equation for x: ×=2y-3 ↑ 3(2y-3)-7y = -14X = (2) 6y - 9 - 7y = -14Notice that one of the equations is -y - 9 = -14already solved for x. Let's stick that X blob into the other equation in place of X: x=2(5)-3=7 3x=7y=-14 X = X = (2Y -The answer is (7, 5). Linear Combinations Method – Addition works 2x + 3y = 20Addition ELIMINATES the x terms. Substitute the value of y into one of the original equations & solve for x: -2x + y = 42x + 3y = 20+ -2x + y = 40 + 4y = 24 y = (6) 1 -2x + y = 4See how these guys are the same, but with a different sign? -2x + 6 = 441 = 2 -2x = -2The answer is (1, 6).

Linear Combinations Method – Multiplying both equations is necessary



	CONSISTENT SYSTEMS	INCONSISTENT SYSTEMS
NUMBER OF SOLUTIONS		
DESCRIPTION OF Y-INTERCEPTS		
DESCRIPTION OF SLOPES		
DESCRIPTION OF GRAPH		
DESCRIPTION OF ALGEBRAIC SOLUTIONS		

y = (0)

2x - 9y = 8

The answer is (4, 0).

2X = 8

 $\chi = 4$

REFER TO MY WEBSITE FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES: WWW.SCHULTZJEN.WEEBLY.COM