

→ Solving a system of 2 equations:

**Elimination/addition method

****Substitution method**

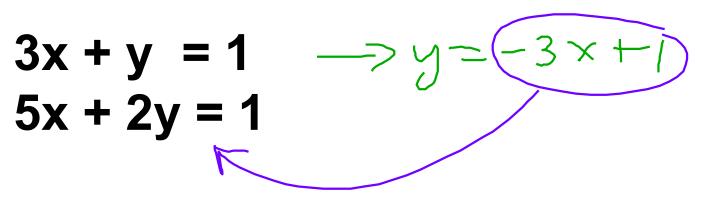
**Solution = ordered pair (x, y)
= point of intersection

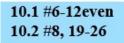
→ Solving a system of 3 equations:

- 1st Eliminate the same variable using two equations at a time.
- 2nd Solve the resulting system of 2 equations.
- **3**rd **Substitute back into previous equations to find other variables.**

**Solution = ordered triple (x, y, z)
= point of intersection

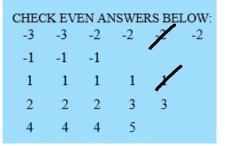
<u>10.1 #6</u> → solve using the substitution method

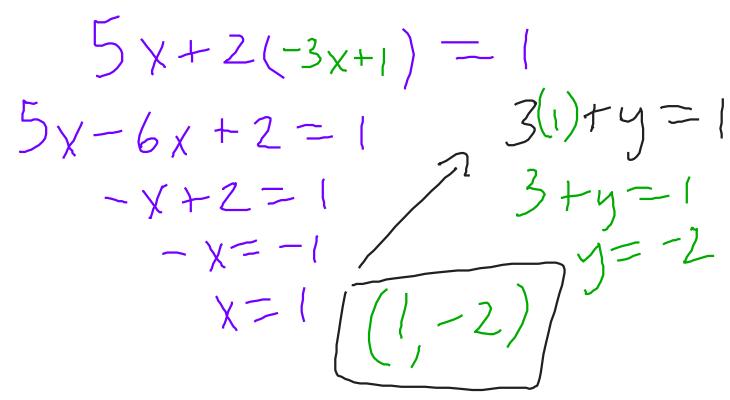




Express your final answer as a point of intersection (ordered pair or ordered triple)

CHECK ODD ANSWERS IN BOOK





<u>10.1 #10 \rightarrow solve using the</u> elimination method $\frac{-2(2x + 5y = 15) - 4x - 10y = -30}{4x + y = 21}$ -9y --9 2x+5(1)-15 2x = 10x = 5 ((5, 1))

10.2 →Use back-substitution to solve
#8
$$3x - 3y + z = 0$$

 $y + 4z = 10$
 $z = 3$
 $y + 12 = 10$
 $y = -2$

3x - 3(-2) + 3 = 0 3x + b + 3 = 0 3x + q = 0 3x + q = 0 3x = -q(x = -3)

10.2 #19: Find the point of intersection -1(x + 2y - z = -6)1st - 5y + 3z = 203rd -1-37=-16 -3Z=-15 $\frac{\chi + 2(-1) - 5 = -6}{\chi - 2 - 5 = -6}$ Point of Intersection: (1, -1, 5)