

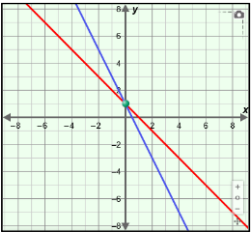
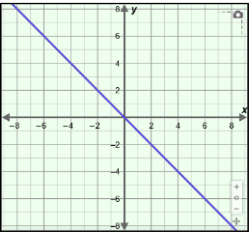
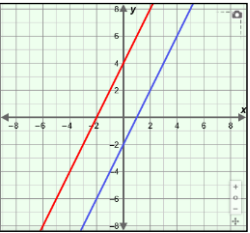


## Vocabulary: Solving Linear Systems (Standard Form)



### Vocabulary

- **Elimination method** – an algebraic method for solving systems of equations that involves adding or subtracting the two equations to eliminate one of the variables.
- **Solution** – a value or values that make an equation or system of equations true.
  - For example, (2, 7) is a solution of the equation  $y = 3x + 1$  because it makes the equation true:  $7 = 3(2) + 1$ .
- **Standard form (of a linear equation)** – a linear equation of the form  $Ax + By = C$ , where  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are real numbers, and  $A$  and  $B$  are not both zero.
- **Substitution method** – an algebraic method for solving systems of equations that involves solving one equation for a variable and substituting the resulting expression into the other equation.
- **System of linear equations** – a set of two or more linear equations that contain the same variables.
  - A system of linear equations can have one solution, no solution, or infinitely many solutions, as shown below:

	Intersecting lines	Same line	Parallel lines
<b>Graph</b>			
<b>Number of solutions</b>	exactly one	infinitely many	none
<b>Type of system</b>	consistent and independent	consistent and dependent	inconsistent

