

Sec 2 Math: Simultaneous Equations

A) Simultaneous Equations

We will be expected to find the values of x and y in a given pair of equations. There will be three main methods of solving the equations:

- 1) Elimination
- 2) Substitution
- 3) Graphical Method

B) Solving by Elimination (Basic)

Solve the following pairs of simultaneous equations using the elimination method

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 3y &= 18 \\ 3x + 2y &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Step 1: write and label the 2 equations:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 3y &= 18 & \text{--- Eqn 1} \\ 3x + 2y &= 1 & \text{--- Eqn 2} \end{aligned}$$

Step 2: multiply each equation until the coefficients of one of the unknowns (x or y) is the same:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Eqn 1}) \times 3: 6x - 9y &= 54 & \text{--- Eqn 3} \\ (\text{Eqn 2}) \times 2: 6x + 4y &= 2 & \text{--- Eqn 4} \end{aligned}$$

Step 3: Eliminate x by subtracting one Eqn by another:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Eqn 3}) - (\text{Eqn 4}): \\ (6x - 9y) - (6x + 4y) &= 54 - 2 \\ -13y &= 52 \\ y &= \frac{52}{-13} = -4 \end{aligned}$$

Step 4: Find the other unknown by substituting the first answer into any of the equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sub } y = -4 \text{ into Eqn 1:} \\ 2x - 3(-4) &= 18 \\ 2x + 12 &= 18 \\ 2x &= 6 \\ x &= 3 \\ \therefore x &= 3, y = -4 \end{aligned}$$



C) Solving by Substitution (Basic)

Solve the following pairs of simultaneous equations using the substitution method

$$\begin{aligned} -2x + 9y &= 8 \\ 4x + 7y &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

Step 1: write and label the 2 equations:

$$\begin{aligned} -2x + 9y &= 8 & \text{--- Eqn 1} \\ 4x + 7y &= 9 & \text{--- Eqn 2} \end{aligned}$$

Step 2: make one of the unknowns (x or y) the subject of one of the equations.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{From Eqn 1:} \\ -2x + 9y &= 8 \\ 2x &= 9y - 8 \\ x &= \frac{9y - 8}{2} & \text{--- Eqn 3} \end{aligned}$$

Step 3: Substitute Equation 3 into Equation 2.

$$\begin{aligned} 4x + 7y &= 9 \\ 4\left(\frac{9y - 8}{2}\right) + 7y &= 9 \\ 4(9y - 8) + 14y &= 18 \\ 36y - 32 + 14y - 18 &= 0 \\ 50y &= 50 \\ y &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Step 4: Find the other unknown by substituting first answer into any of the equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sub } y = 1 \text{ into Eqn 3:} \\ x &= \frac{9(1) - 8}{2} \\ x &= 0.5 \\ \therefore x &= 0.5, y = 1 \end{aligned}$$

D) Solving Simultaneous Equations Example (Intermediate/Advanced)

Solve the following pairs of simultaneous equations.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5}{x} - \frac{2}{y} &= 16 & \text{--- Eqn 1} \\ \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} &= 14 & \text{--- Eqn 2} \end{aligned}$$

Note: For the above kind of question, it would be easier to solve by elimination

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Eqn 1}) \times 2 - (\text{Eqn 2}) \times 5: \\ \left(\frac{10}{x} - \frac{4}{y}\right) - \left(\frac{10}{x} + \frac{15}{y}\right) &= 16 \times 2 - 14 \times 5 \\ -\frac{19}{y} &= -38 \\ 38y &= 19 & \text{Cross-Multiply} \\ y &= \frac{19}{38} = 0.5 \\ \text{Sub } y = 0.5 \text{ into Eqn 1:} \\ \frac{5}{x} - \frac{2}{0.5} &= 16 \\ \frac{5}{x} &= 20 \\ 20x &= 5 & \text{Cross-Multiply} \\ x &= \frac{5}{20} = 0.25 \\ \therefore x &= 0.25, y = 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

E) Simple word problem Example (Basic)

Mr McDonald has some chickens and cows in his farm. If he counted a total of 94 legs and 30 heads, find the number of chickens and the number of cows in his farm.

Let the number of chickens be x and the number of cows be y .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Chickens have 2 legs and cows have 4} \\ 2x + 4y &= 94 & \text{--- Eqn 1} \\ \text{Each chicken and each cow has 1 head.} \\ x + y &= 30 & \text{--- Eqn 2} \end{aligned}$$

Solve Eqn 1 and Eqn 2 using either substitution of elimination... ..

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 13, y = 17 \\ \text{There are 13 chickens and 17 cows.} \end{aligned}$$

F) Solving Single-line Simultaneous Equations Example (Intermediate)

Solve the following pairs of simultaneous equations

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

Note: Firstly, break the equation into 2

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(x+3y)}{2} &= 3(2y - 3x - 1) & \text{--- Eqn 1} \\ 3(2y - 3x - 1) &= x + y + 2 & \text{--- Eqn 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{From Eqn 1: } \frac{(x+3y)}{2} = 3(2y - 3x - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x + 3y) &= 6(2y - 3x - 1) \\ x + 3y &= 12y - 18x - 6 & \text{--- Eqn 3} \\ 9y - 19x - 6 &= 0 & \text{--- Eqn 3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{From Eqn 2: } 3(2y - 3x - 1) = x + y + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6y - 9x - 3 &= x + y + 2 \\ 5y - 10x - 5 &= 0 \\ y - 2x - 1 &= 0 & \text{--- Eqn 4} \\ y &= 2x + 1 & \text{--- Eqn 4} \end{aligned}$$

Sub Eqn 4 into Eqn 3:

$$\begin{aligned} 9(2x + 1) - 19x - 6 &= 0 \\ 18x + 9 - 19x - 6 &= 0 \\ x &= 3 \\ \text{Sub } x = 3 \text{ into Eqn 4:} \\ y &= 2(3) + 1 = 7 \\ \therefore x &= 3, y = 7 \end{aligned}$$



G) Given Solutions find Unknowns (Example) (Intermediate)

If $x = 3$ and $y = -1$ are the solutions to the simultaneous equations:

$$\begin{aligned} ax - by &= 11 \\ 3x + by &= 5a \end{aligned}$$

Find the values of a and b .

Since $x = 3$ and $y = -1$ are the solutions, substitute the values into the equations:

$$\begin{aligned} a(3) - b(-1) &= 11 & \text{--- Eqn 1} \\ 3(3) + b(-1) &= 5a & \text{--- Eqn 2} \end{aligned}$$

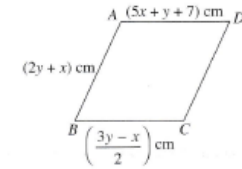
From Eqn 1:

$$\begin{aligned} 3a + b &= 11 \\ b &= 11 - 3a & \text{--- Eqn 3} \end{aligned}$$

Sub Eqn 3 into Eqn 2:

$$\begin{aligned} 3(3) + (11 - 3a)(-1) &= 5a \\ 9 - 11 + 3a - 5a &= 0 \\ a &= -1 \\ \text{Sub } a = -1 \text{ in Eqn 3:} \\ b &= 11 - 3(-1) \\ b &= 14 \\ \therefore a &= -1, b = 14 \end{aligned}$$

H) Simultaneous on Figures (Example) (Intermediate)



$ABCD$ is a rhombus.

Since all sides of a rhombus are equal:

$$\begin{aligned} 2y + x &= 5x + y + 7 & \text{--- Eqn 1} \\ 2y + x &= \frac{3y - x}{2} & \text{--- Eqn 2} \end{aligned}$$

Solve using either substitution or elimination ...

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \\ x &= -1, y = 3 \end{aligned}$$

I) ** Money Example (Intermediate)

Sandra paid for a dress that costs \$125 using five-dollar and ten-dollar notes. She used 16 notes altogether. Using algebraic method, find the number of five-dollar notes she used.

Let the number of five-dollar notes be x .
Let the number of ten-dollar notes be y .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Form equation using "number of notes":} \\ x + y &= 16 & \text{--- Eqn 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Form equation using "total value of money"} \\ 5x + 10y &= 125 & \text{--- Eqn 2} \end{aligned}$$

Solve Eqn 1 and Eqn 2 using either substitution of elimination... ..

$$x = 7, y = 9$$

There are 7 five-dollar notes.

***Note: Make sure to understand the difference between "number of notes" and "total value of money"**

J) Two-Digit Number (Example 1)
(*Advanced, **Important)

A two digit number is 4 times the sum of its digits. If the digits are reversed, the number will be increased by 27. Find the number.

Let the tens digit of the original number be x and the ones digit be y .

\therefore the original number is $10x + y$.

Key note: Please note that the two digit number is $10x + y$, NOT xy !!

$$10x + y = 4(x + y) \quad \text{--- Eqn 1}$$

$$(10y + x) = (10x + y) + 27 \quad \text{--- Eqn 2}$$

Expand, simplify and Solve simultaneous:
 $x = 3$ and $y = 6$

Therefore, the number is 36

K) Two-Digit Number (Example 2)
(*Advanced, **Challenging)

A two digit number is such that the sum of its digits is one-seventh of the number. If the digits are reversed, the number will be decreased by 36. What is the number?

Let the tens digit of the original number be x and the ones digit be y .

$$x + y = \frac{1}{7}(10x + y) \quad \text{--- Eqn 1}$$

$$(10x + y) - (10y + x) = 36 \quad \text{--- Eqn 2}$$

From Eqn 1:

$$x + y = \frac{(10x + y)}{7}$$

$$7x + 7y = 10x + y$$

$$-3x + 6y = 0 \quad \text{--- Eqn 3}$$

From Eqn 2:

$$10x + y - 10y - x = 36$$

$$9x - 9y = 36 \quad \text{--- Eqn 4}$$

Solve Eqn 3 and Eqn 4 using either substitution or elimination

$$x = 8, y = 4$$

Number is 84

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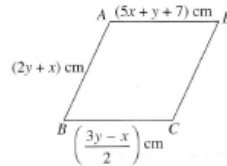
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