## EXAMPLE 2 Use the substitution method

Solve the linear system: x - 2y = -6 Equation 1 4x + 6y = 4 Equation 2 Solution

## So

**EQUATION** Equation 1 was chosen in Step 1 because *x* has a coefficient of 1. So, only one step is needed to solve Equation 1 for *x*.

**CHOOSE AN** 

**STEP 1** Solve Equation 1 for x. x - 2y = -6 Write original Equation 1. x = 2y - 6 Revised Equation 1 **STEP 2** Substitute 2y - 6 for x in Equation 2 and solve for y. 4x + 6v = 4Write Equation 2.  $4(2\gamma - 6) + 6\gamma = 4$ Substitute 2y – 6 for x. 8y - 24 + 6y = 4 Distributive property 14y - 24 = 4 Simplify. 14v = 28 Add 24 to each side. y = 2 Divide each side by 14. *STEP 3* Substitute 2 for *y* in the revised Equation 1 to find the value of *x*. x = 2y - 6Revised Equation 1 x = 2(2) - 6 Substitute 2 for y.

x = 2(2) o Substitute 2 x = -2 Simplify.

The solution is (-2, 2).

**CHECK** Substitute -2 for x and 2 for y in each of the original equations.

Equation 1Equation 2x - 2y = -64x + 6y = 4 $-2 - 2(2) \stackrel{?}{=} -6$  $4(-2) + 6(2) \stackrel{?}{=} 4$  $-6 = -6 \checkmark$  $4 = 4 \checkmark$ 

**CHECK REASONABLENESS** When solving a linear system using the substitution method, you can use a graph to check the reasonableness of your solution. For example, the graph at the right verifies that (-2, 2) is a solution of the linear system in Example 2.



## **GUIDED PRACTICE** for Examples 1 and 2

Solve the linear system using the substitution method.

1. y = 2x + 5<br/>3x + y = 102. x - y = 3<br/>x + 2y = -63. 3x + y = -7<br/>-2x + 4y = 0