

Solving Systems by Elimination

Algebra 1 • Section 6.3

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 12

Quick Review and Helpful Hints

A system asks for values that satisfy every relationship at the same time. The solution may be one point, no point, or infinitely many points, depending on how the graphs or equations meet.

▷ **Example:** Solve $y = x + 4$ and $y = 10$.

Work: Substitute 10 for y : $10 = x + 4$, so $x = 6$. The solution is the point where both equations agree.

★ **Answer:** (6, 10)

Practice Problems

Solve each problem. Show enough work that another student could follow your thinking.

1. Solve: $x + y = 10$, $x - y = 2$. _____

6. Solve: $2m + n = 12$, $m - n = 3$. _____

2. Solve: $2x + 3y = 14$, $2x - y = 6$. _____

7. Solve: $6x + 3y = 21$, $2x + y = 7$. _____

3. Solve: $3x + 2y = 16$, $3x - 2y = 8$. _____

8. Solve: $x + 2y = 7$, $3x + 2y = 15$. _____

4. Solve: $4a + b = 19$, $2a - b = 5$. _____

9. Solve: $2x + 5y = 18$, $2x + 5y = 21$. _____

5. Solve: $5x + 2y = 1$, $5x - 2y = 9$. _____

10. Solve: $7p - 2q = 20$, $3p + 2q = 10$. _____

Word Problems

11. A school sold adult and child tickets. $a + c = 90$ and $10a + 6c = 700$. Find a and c . _____

12. Two numbers have sum 44 and difference 10. Find them. _____



Answer Keys

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. $(6, 4)$</p> <p>2. $(4, 2)$</p> <p>3. $(4, 2)$</p> <p>4. $(4, 3)$</p> <p>5. $(1, -2)$</p> <p>6. $(5, 2)$</p> | <p>7. Infinitely many solutions</p> <p>8. $(4, \frac{3}{2})$</p> <p>9. No solution</p> <p>10. $(3, \frac{1}{2})$</p> <p>11. $a = 40, c = 50$</p> <p>12. 27 and 17</p> |
|--|--|

Step-by-Step Explanations

1. Stack and add — the $+y$ and $-y$ cancel, leaving $2x = 12$, so $x = 6$ and $y = 4$.
2. Both have $2x$, so subtract to wipe out x : $4y = 8$ gives $y = 2$, then $x = 4$.
3. The $+2y$ and $-2y$ are opposites, so adding erases y : $6x = 24$ means $x = 4$, then $y = 2$.
4. Notice $+b$ and $-b$ — add the equations and they vanish, leaving $6a = 24$, so $a = 4$ and $b = 3$.
5. Adding cancels the y terms cleanly: $10x = 10$, so $x = 1$, and back-substituting gives $y = -2$.
6. From the second, $n = m - 3$; feed that into the first and $3m - 3 = 12$ delivers $m = 5$.
7. Divide the first by 3 and it's identical to the second — one line in disguise, so every point fits.
8. Both carry $2y$, so subtract them to knock it out: $2x = 8$ gives $x = 4$.
9. The left sides are twins but they're set equal to different numbers — that can never both be true.
10. The $-2q$ and $+2q$ are opposites, so adding clears q : $10p = 30$ gives $p = 3$.
11. Scale the count equation by 6 so the c terms match, then subtract to leave a alone.
12. Add $x + y = 44$ to $x - y = 10$ and the y 's cancel out, giving $2x = 54$.



Want Even More Algebra 1 Practice?



North Dakota Algebra I Preparation Bundle

18 full-length practice tests across three books
Fresh test practice, detailed explanations, and organized review



18 Tests
3 Books
One Bundle

Important: These Algebra 1 resources are made for extra practice after the worksheet. Use the QR code for the state or program bundle connected with this worksheet.

Skill Review

- ✓ Strengthens equations, functions, systems, and modeling
- ✓ Supports steady review before tests
- ✓ Good for tutoring, homework, and independent practice

Build the foundation.

Test Practice

- ✓ Full-length practice tests for realistic pacing
- ✓ Detailed answer explanations for every test
- ✓ Useful after students finish topic worksheets

Practice with purpose.

Confidence

- ✓ Turns mistakes into targeted review
- ✓ Helps students see progress over time
- ✓ Keeps preparation organized and calm

Move forward prepared.