



# PERSAMAAN LINEAR

## BAGIAN 2

*Al Muizzuddin F*  
*Matematika Ekonomi*

*Algebraic solution of  
simultaneous linear equations...*

# At the end of this section you should be able to:

- Solve a system of two simultaneous linear equations in two unknowns using elimination.
- Detect when a system of equations does not have a solution.
- Detect when a system of equations has infinitely many solutions.
- Solve a system of three simultaneous linear equations in three unknowns using elimination.

# Kelemahan Metode Grafik

- Skala pengukuran yang rumit
- Penentuan nilai axis y maupun x yang bentuknya angka desimal
- Banyaknya persamaan dalam ekonomi (bisa lebih dari dua, tiga, bahkan empat)

# Elimination method

$$4x + 3y = 11 \quad (1)$$

$$2x + y = 5 \quad (2)$$



$$4x + 2y = 10 \quad (3)$$

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We may now subtract equation (3) from (1) to get

$$y = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 3y = 11 \\ 4x + 2y = 10 - \\ \hline y = 1 \end{array}$$

the x's cancel  
when you subtract

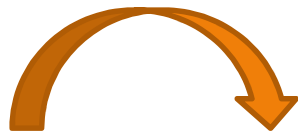
# Lanjut

$$4x + 3(1) = 11 \quad (\text{substitute } y = 1)$$

$$4x + 3 = 11$$

$$4x = 8 \quad (\text{subtract 3 from both sides})$$

$$x = 2 \quad (\text{divide both sides by 4})$$



Hence the solution is  $x = 2$ ,  $y = 1$ . As a check, substitution of these values into the other original equation (2) gives

$$2(2) + 1 = 5 \quad \checkmark$$

# The method of elimination can be summarized as follows

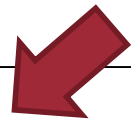
## Step 1

Add/subtract a multiple of one equation to/from a multiple of the other to eliminate  $x$ .



## Step 2

Solve the resulting equation for  $y$ .



## Step 3

Substitute the value of  $y$  into one of the original equations to deduce  $x$ .



## Step 4

Check that no mistakes have been made by substituting both  $x$  and  $y$  into the other original equation.

# Contoh Soal (1)

## Example

Solve the system of equations

$$3x + 2y = 1$$

$$-2x + y = 2$$



## Solution

### Step 1

The coefficients of  $x$  in equations (1) and (2) are 3 and  $-2$  respectively. We can arrange for these to be the same size (but of opposite sign) by multiplying equation (1) by 2 and multiplying (2) by 3. The new equations will then have  $x$  coefficients of 6 and  $-6$ , so we can eliminate  $x$  this time by adding the equations together. The details are as follows.

Doubling the first equation produces

$$6x + 4y = 2 \quad (3)$$

Tripling the second equation produces

$$-6x + 3y = 6 \quad (4)$$

If equation (4) is added to equation (3) then

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x + 4y = 2 \\ -6x + 3y = 6 + \\ \hline 7y = 8 \end{array} \quad (5)$$

the  $x$ 's cancel  
when you add

**Step 2**

Equation (5) can be solved by

$$y = 8/7$$

**Step 3**

If  $8/7$  is substituted for  $y$  in equation (1) then

$$3x + 2\left(\frac{8}{7}\right) = 1$$

$$3x + \frac{16}{7} = 1$$

$$3x = 1 - \frac{16}{7} \quad \text{(subtract } 16/7 \text{ from both sides)}$$

$$3x = \frac{7 - 16}{7} \quad \text{(put over a common denominator)}$$

$$3x = -\frac{9}{7}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(-\frac{9}{7}\right) \quad \text{(divide both sides by 3)}$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{7}$$

The solution is therefore  $x = -3/7, y = 8/7$ .

**Step 4**

As a check, equation (2) gives

$$-2\left(-\frac{3}{7}\right) + \frac{8}{7} = \frac{6}{7} + \frac{8}{7} = \frac{6+8}{7} = \frac{14}{7} = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

**It's easy..!**

## Practice Problem

1 (a) Solve the equations

$$3x - 2y = 4$$

$$x - 2y = 2$$

by eliminating one of the variables.

(b) Solve the equations

$$3x + 5y = 19$$

$$-5x + 2y = -11$$

by eliminating one of the variables.

# Contoh Soal (2)

## Example

Solve the system of equations

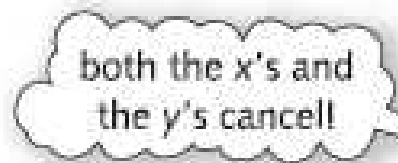
$$x - 2y = 1$$

$$2x - 4y = -3$$

## Solution

### Step 1

The variable  $x$  can be eliminated by doubling the first equation and subtracting the second:



$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 4y = 2 \\ 2x - 4y = -3 \\ \hline 0 = 5 \end{array}$$

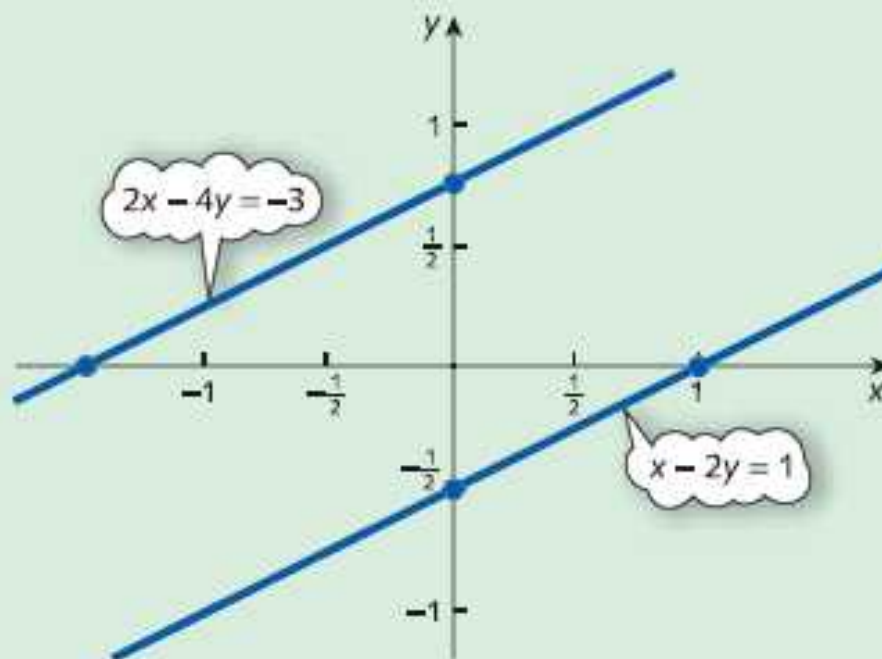
The line  $x - 2y = 1$  passes through the points  $(0, -1/2)$  and  $(1, 0)$  (check this). The line  $2x - 4y = -3$  passes through the points  $(0, 3/4)$  and  $(-3/2, 0)$  (check this). Figure 1.11 shows that these lines are parallel and so they do not intersect. It is therefore not surprising that we were unable to find a solution using algebra, because this system of equations does not have one. We could have deduced this before when subtracting the equations. The equation that only involves  $y$  in step 2 can be written as

$$0y = 5$$

and the problem is to find a value of  $y$  for which this equation is true. No such value exists, since

$$\boxed{\text{zero}} \times \boxed{\text{any number}} = \boxed{\text{zero}}$$

Figure 1.11



# Contoh Soal (3)

## Example

Solve the equations

$$2x - 4y = 1$$

$$5x - 10y = 5/2$$




## Solution

### Step 1

The variable  $x$  can be eliminated by multiplying the first equation by 5, multiplying the second equation by 2 and subtracting

$$\begin{array}{r} 10x - 20y = 5 \\ 10x - 20y = 5 - \\ \hline 0 = 0 \end{array}$$

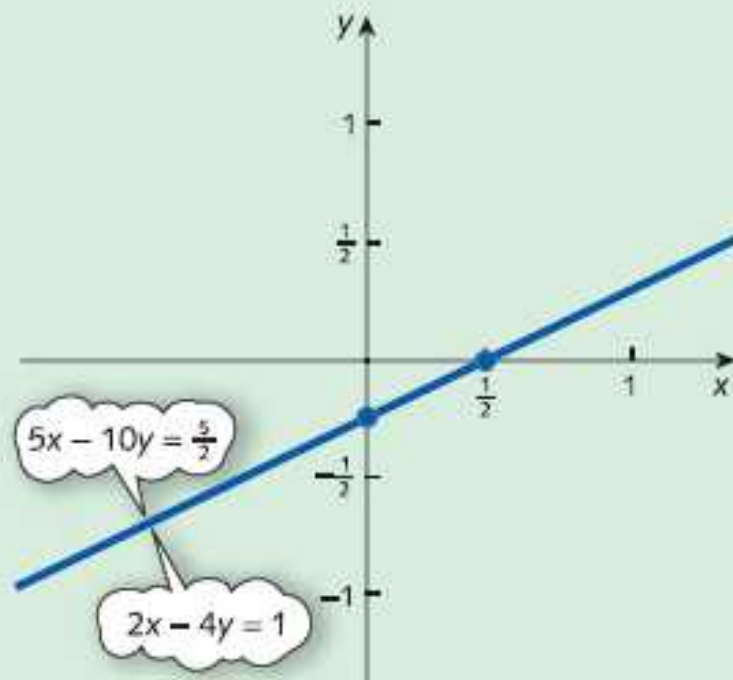


everything cancels  
including the  
right-hand side!

Again, it is easy to explain this using graphs. The line  $2x - 4y = 1$  passes through  $(0, -1/4)$  and  $(1/2, 0)$ . The line  $5x - 10y = 5/2$  passes through  $(0, -1/4)$  and  $(1/2, 0)$ . Consequently, both equations represent the same line. From Figure 1.12 the lines intersect along the whole of their length and any point on this line is a solution. This particular system of equations has infinitely many solutions. This can also be deduced algebraically. The equation involving  $y$  in step 2 is

$$0y = 0$$

Figure 1.12



## Practice Problem

2 Attempt to solve the following systems of equations

(a)  $3x - 6y = -2$

$-4x + 8y = -1$

(b)  $-5x + y = 4$

$10x - 2y = -8$

Comment on the nature of the solution in each case.

Ada pertanyaan?

## 3 Persamaan Linear

$$x + 3y - z = 4 \quad (1)$$

$$2x + y + 2z = 10 \quad (2)$$

$$3x - y + z = 4 \quad (3)$$

**Berapa nilai  $x$ ,  $y$ , dan  $z$ ?**

The variable  $x$  can be eliminated from the second equation by multiplying equation (1) by 2 and subtracting equation (2):

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 6y - 2z = 8 \\ 2x + y + 2z = 10 - \\ \hline 5y - 4z = -2 \end{array} \quad (4)$$

Similarly, we can eliminate  $x$  from the third equation by multiplying equation (1) by 3 and subtracting equation (3):

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 9y - 3z = 12 \\ 3x - y + z = 4 - \\ \hline 10y - 4z = 8 \end{array} \quad (5)$$

At this stage the first equation is unaltered but the second and third equations of the system have changed to equations (4) and (5) respectively, so the current equations are

$$x + 3y - z = 4 \quad (1)$$

$$5y - 4z = -2 \quad (4)$$

$$10y - 4z = 8 \quad (5)$$

We can eliminate  $y$  in the last equation by multiplying equation (4) by 2 and subtracting equation (5):

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10y - 8z = -4 \\
 10y - 4z = 8 - \\
 \hline
 -4z = -12
 \end{array} \tag{6}$$

Collecting together the current equations gives

$$x + 3y - z = 4 \tag{1}$$

$$5y - 4z = -2 \tag{4}$$

$$-4z = -12 \tag{6}$$

From the last equation,

$$z = \frac{-12}{-4} = 3 \quad (\text{divide both sides by } -4)$$

If this is substituted into equation (4) then

$$5y - 4(3) = -2$$

$$5y - 12 = -2$$

$$5y = 10 \quad (\text{add 12 to both sides})$$

$$y = 2 \quad (\text{divide both sides by 5})$$

Finally, substituting  $y = 2$  and  $z = 3$  into equation (1) produces

$$x + 3(2) - 3 = 4$$

$$x + 3 = 4$$

$$x = 1 \quad (\text{subtract 3 from both sides})$$

Hence the solution is  $x = 1, y = 2, z = 3$ .



As usual, it is possible to check the answer by putting these numbers back into the original equations (1), (2) and (3)

$$1 + 3(2) - 3 = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2(1) + 2 + 2(3) = 10 \quad \checkmark$$

$$3(1) - 2 + 3 = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

The general strategy may be summarized as follows. Consider the system

$$?x + ?y + ?z = ?$$

$$?x + ?y + ?z = ?$$

$$?x + ?y + ?z = ?$$

where ? denotes some numerical coefficient.

**BAGAIMANA  
STRATEGINYA?**

## Step 1

Add/subtract multiples of the first equation to/from multiples of the second and third equations to eliminate  $x$ . This produces a new system of the form

$$?x + ?y + ?z = ?$$

$$?y + ?z = ?$$

$$?y + ?z = ?$$

## Step 2

Add/subtract a multiple of the second equation to/from a multiple of the third to eliminate  $y$ . This produces a new system of the form

$$?x + ?y + ?z = ?$$

$$?y + ?z = ?$$

$$?z = ?$$

### Step 3

Solve the last equation for  $z$ . Substitute the value of  $z$  into the second equation to deduce  $y$ . Finally, substitute the values of both  $y$  and  $z$  into the first equation to deduce  $x$ .

### Step 4

Check that no mistakes have been made by substituting the values of  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  into the original equations.

# Contoh Soal (4)

## Example

Solve the equations

$$4x + y + 3z = 8 \quad (1)$$

$$-2x + 5y + z = 4 \quad (2)$$

$$3x + 2y + 4z = 9 \quad (3)$$

## Solution

### Step 1

To eliminate  $x$  from the second equation we multiply it by 2 and add to equation (1):

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + y + 3z = 8 \\ -4x + 10y + 2z = 8 \\ \hline 11y + 5z = 16 \end{array} \quad (4)$$

To eliminate  $x$  from the third equation we multiply equation (1) by 3, multiply equation (3) by 4 and subtract:

$$\begin{array}{r} 12x + 3y + 9z = 24 \\ 12x + 8y + 16z = 36 - \\ \hline -5y - 7z = -12 \end{array} \quad (5)$$



This produces a new system:

$$4x + y + 3z = 8 \quad (1)$$

$$11y + 5z = 16 \quad (4)$$

$$-5y - 7z = -12 \quad (5)$$

**Step 2**

To eliminate  $y$  from the new third equation (that is, equation (5)) we multiply equation (4) by 5, multiply equation (5) by 11 and add:

$$\begin{array}{r} 55y + 25z = 80 \\ -55y - 77z = -132 \\ \hline -52z = -52 \end{array} \quad (6)$$

This produces a new system

$$4x + y + 3z = 8 \quad (1)$$

$$11y + 5z = 16 \quad (4)$$

$$-52z = -52 \quad (6)$$

### Step 3

The last equation gives

$$z = \frac{-52}{-52} = 1 \quad (\text{divide both sides by } -52)$$

If this is substituted into equation (4) then

$$11y + 5(1) = 16$$

$$11y + 5 = 16$$

$$11y = 11 \quad (\text{subtract 5 from both sides})$$

$$y = 1 \quad (\text{divide both sides by 11})$$

Finally, substituting  $y = 1$  and  $z = 1$  into equation (1) produces

$$4x + 1 + 3(1) = 8$$

$$4x + 4 = 8$$

$$4x = 4 \quad (\text{subtract 4 from both sides})$$

$$x = 1 \quad (\text{divide both sides by 4})$$

Hence the solution is  $x = 1, y = 1, z = 1$ .



## Step 4

As a check the original equations (1), (2) and (3) give

$$4(1) + 1 + 3(1) = 8 \quad \checkmark$$

$$-2(1) + 5(1) + 1 = 4 \quad \checkmark$$

$$3(1) + 2(1) + 4(1) = 9 \quad \checkmark$$

respectively.

### Practice Problem

3 Solve the following system of equations:

$$2x + 2y - 5z = -5 \quad (1)$$

$$x - y + z = 3 \quad (2)$$

$$-3x + y + 2z = -2 \quad (3)$$

# Stop..!

