

# Solving linear and non-linear simultaneous equations by substitution

## A LEVEL LINKS

**Scheme of work:** Scheme of work: 1c. Equations – quadratic/linear simultaneous

## Key points

- Two equations are simultaneous when they are both true at the same time.
- Solving simultaneous equations in two unknowns involves finding the value of each unknown which works for both equations.
- Find an expression for one of the unknowns from one of the equations.
- It's usually easier to start with the linear equation.
- Substitute this expression in the other equation to obtain an equation with only one unknown.
- Solve this equation to obtain values for one of the unknowns.
- Substitute these values into the first equation to find values for the second unknown.
- The substitution method is the method most commonly used for A level. This is because it is the method used to solve linear and non-linear simultaneous equations.

**Example 1** Solve the simultaneous equations  $y = 2x - 1$  and  $y = x^2 - 4$

$2x - 1 = x^2 - 4$ $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$ $(x+1)(x-3) = 0$ $x = -1 \text{ and } x = 3$ $x = -1, y = -3$ $x = 3, y = 5$ <p>Check:</p> <p>Equation 1: <math>-3 = 2(-1) - 1</math> YES  <math>5 = 2(3) - 1</math> YES</p> <p>Equation 2: <math>-1 = (-1)^2 - 4</math> YES  <math>5 = (3)^2 - 4</math> YES</p>	<p><b>1</b> Substitute <math>2x - 1</math> for <math>y</math> in the linear equation</p> <p><b>2</b> Rearrange to obtain a quadratic equation whose RHS is zero</p> <p><b>3</b> Factorize</p> <p><b>4</b> Find two values for <math>x</math></p> <p><b>5</b> Substitute each of these values in turn into the other equation to find two values for <math>y</math></p> <p><b>6</b> Substitute both values for <math>x</math> and <math>y</math> into both equations to check your answers.</p>
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**Example 2**

Solve simultaneously,  $y = x + 1$  and  $y = 1 + \frac{4}{x}$

$x + 1 = 1 + \frac{4}{x}$ $x^2 + x = x + 4$ $x^2 - 4 = 0$ $(x - 2)(x + 2) = 0$ $x = 2 \text{ and } x = -2$ $x = 2, y = 3$ $x = -2, y = -1$ <p>Check:</p> <p>Equation 1: <math>3 = 2 + 1</math> YES  <math>-1 = -2 + 1</math> YES</p> <p>Equation 2: <math>3 = 1 + (4 \div 2)</math> YES  <math>-1 = 1 + (4 \div (-2))</math> YES</p>	<p><b>1</b> Substitute <math>x + 1</math> for <math>y</math> in the linear equation</p> <p><b>2</b> Multiply both sides by <math>x</math></p> <p><b>3</b> Rearrange to obtain a quadratic equation whose RHS is zero</p> <p><b>4</b> Factorize</p> <p><b>5</b> Find two values for <math>x</math></p> <p><b>6</b> Substitute each of these values in turn into the other equation to find two values for <math>y</math></p> <p><b>6</b> Substitute both values for <math>x</math> and <math>y</math> into both equations to check your answers.</p>
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## Practice questions

Solve these simultaneous equations.

**1**  $xy = 9$  and  $y = x$

**2**  $x^2 + y^2 = 50$  and  $y = x$

**3**  $xy - 3 = 16$  and  $x - 19y = 0$

**4**  $x - 2y = 3$  and  $(x - 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 25$

## Answers

1  $x = -3, y = -3$  and  $x = 3, y = 3$

2  $x = -5, y = -5$  and  $x = 5, y = 5$

3  $x = -19, y = -1$  and  $x = 19, y = 1$

4  $x = 1, y = -1$  and  $x = 9, y = 3$