Simultaneous Equations

A pair of "Simultaneous equations" is two equations which are both true at the same time. You have two equations which have two unknowns to be found.

Methods

Method 1- Elimination

This involves changing the two equations so that one can be added/ subtracted from the other to leave us with an equation with only one unknown (which we can solve). We can 'change' the equations by multiplying them through by a constant- as long as we multiply both sides of the equation by the same number it will remain true.

Method 2 - Substitution

The method of substitution involves transforming one equation into x = (something) or y = (something) and then substituting this something into the other equation.

Example of simultaneous Equations Using both the methods

3f + 2c = 280 (1) • f + 4c = 260(2)

Substitution Method

Elemination method

- Making 'F' the subject in equation 2 • Multiplying equation 2 by -3 so that we • and -3f. = f + 4c - 4c = 260 - 4c= f = 260 - 4c= -3(f + 4c = 260)
 - Substituting F in equation 1 •

= 3(260 - 4c) + 2c = 280= 780 - 12c + 2c = 280= 780 - 10c = 280= 780 - 10c - 780 = 280 - 780= -10c = -500= C = 50

> Implementing the value of C in equation 2 and then finding the value of F.

= f = 260 - 4(50)= f = 260 - 200= f = 60

- = -3f + -12c = -780
 - Adding equation 1 with equation 2.

$$= (-3f + -12c = -780) + (3f + 2c = 280)$$

= -10c + -500
= c = 50

- Implementing the value of C in equation 1
- = 3f + 2(50) = 280= 3f + 100 = 280= 3f + 100 - 100 = 280 - 100= 3f = 180= f = 60