## Beginning Algebra ~ Lesson 18

Work the following examples as you listen to the recorded lecture.

## **Linear Equations in Two Variables**

A linear equation in two variables represents a straight line. The equation can be written like this: Ax + By = C where A, B, and C are real numbers and A and B are **not both** zero.

| Remember  |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| A Linear Equation in Two Variables must have:         |  |  |
| 1. An equal sign                                      |  |  |
| 2. An x term or a y term, but no other variable terms |  |  |
| 3. No exponents of x or y other than 1                |  |  |
| 4. Only real numbers                                  |  |  |

Everything else is flexible and optional. In other words, linear equations in two variables can take many shapes. Take a look at the following examples:

| <u>Linear Equation</u>     | <u>Values</u>                            | <u>Explanation</u>                           |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| <u>Examples</u>            |  |  |
| 2x + 3y = 4                | A = 2, $B = 3$ , $C = 4$                 | The format is the same as our model.         |
| 2x = 4                     | A = 2, $B = 0$ , $C = 4$                 | The equation looks different to us if one of |
| 3y = 4                     |  | the numbers is 0. The x or y term may be     |
| 2x + 3y = 0                | A = 0, $B = 3$ , $C = 4$                 | missing because of a coefficient of 0. The   |
|                            |  | equation still fits the model. Either A or B |
|                            | A = 2, $B = 3$ , $C = 0$                 | can be 0, but not both.                      |
|                            |  | C can always be 0.                           |
| $-2x - \frac{1}{2}y = 0.4$ | $A = -2$ , $B = -\frac{1}{2}$ , $C = .4$ | Any of our numbers can be negative,          |
| 3 -                        | 3'                                       | decimals, or fractions.                      |
| 2x = 4 - 3y                | A = 2, $B = -3$ , $C = 4$                | The terms can be written in any order in the |
|                            |  | equation.                                    |

What about equations that are **not** linear equations in two variables? Take a look at the following bad examples:

| Bad Linear Equation | <u>Explanation</u>                   |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>Examples</u>     |                                      |
| $2x^2 + 3y = 4$     | The $x^2$ term is not allowed.       |
| $2x = \sqrt{-3}$    | $\sqrt{-3}$ is not a real number.    |
| -2x - 3y + 5z = 4   | There is a third variable term, 5z . |
| 2n = 4 - 3n         | There must be an x or y term.        |

## Linear Equations in Two Variables, page 2

Fill in the chart below. In the first column is either a good example or a bad example of a linear equation in two variables. Circle Good or Bad in the second column to indicate which equations fit the criteria. In the third column, give the A, B, and C values for Good examples and explain why Bad examples do not fit the criteria.

| Equation Examples  | Good or Bad? | Why is this a Good or Bad example of a Linear Equation? |
|--------------------|--------------|---|
| -x + 2y = 17       | Good         | A =, B =, C =   |
|                    | Bad          | Why?  |
| 2x = 4z            | Good         | A =, B =, C =   |
|                    | Bad          | Why?  |
| $\frac{1}{2}y = 4$ | Good         | A =, B =, C =   |
|                    | Bad          | Why?  |
| 0.5y = 4 - 0.5x    | Good         | A =, B =, C =   |
|                    | Bad          | Why?  |