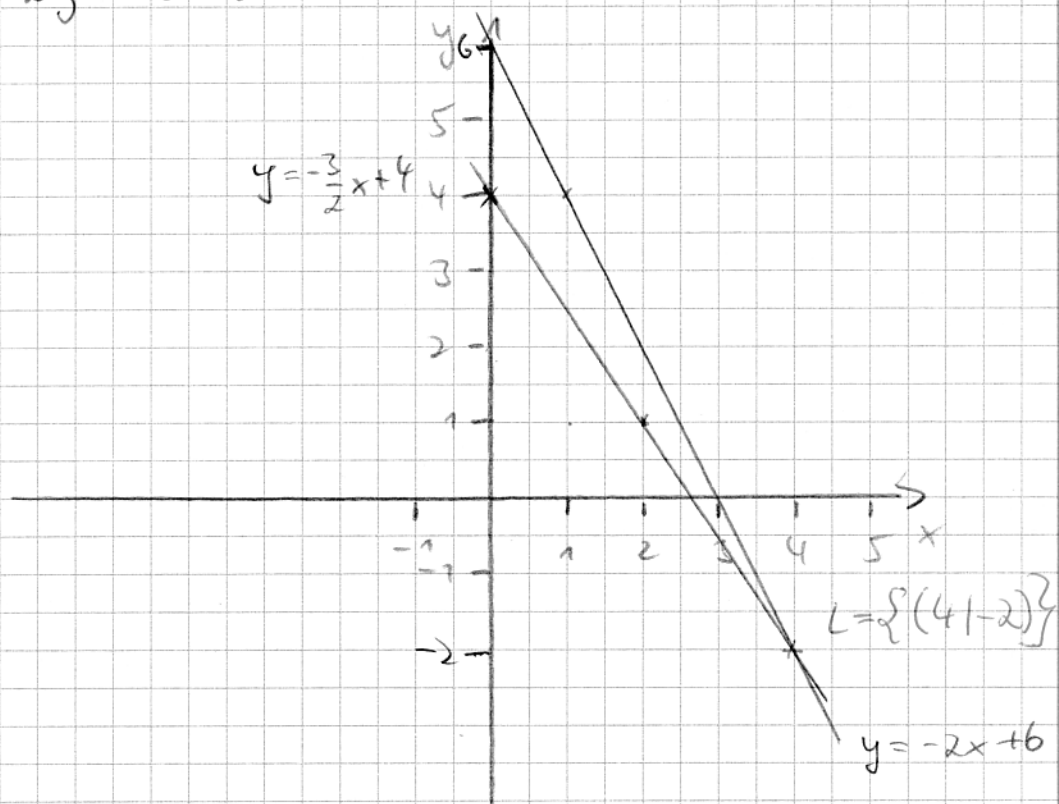


1a)

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad 2x + y &= 6 \quad \rightarrow y = -2x + 6 \\ 3x + 2y &= 8 \quad \rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 4 \\ 2y &= -3x + 8 \end{aligned}$$

1 Lösung!



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

$\rightarrow y = -2x + 2,5$

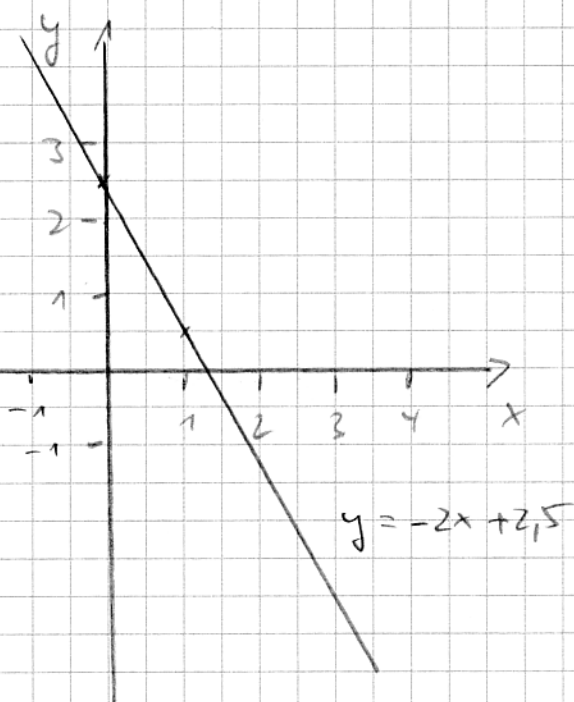
$2y = -4x + 5$

∞ viele Lsg.

$L = \{(x | y) | y = -2x + 2,5\}$

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

$\rightarrow y = -2x + 2,5$



$$(3) \quad 2r + 3s = 6$$

$$s = -\frac{2}{3}r + 2$$

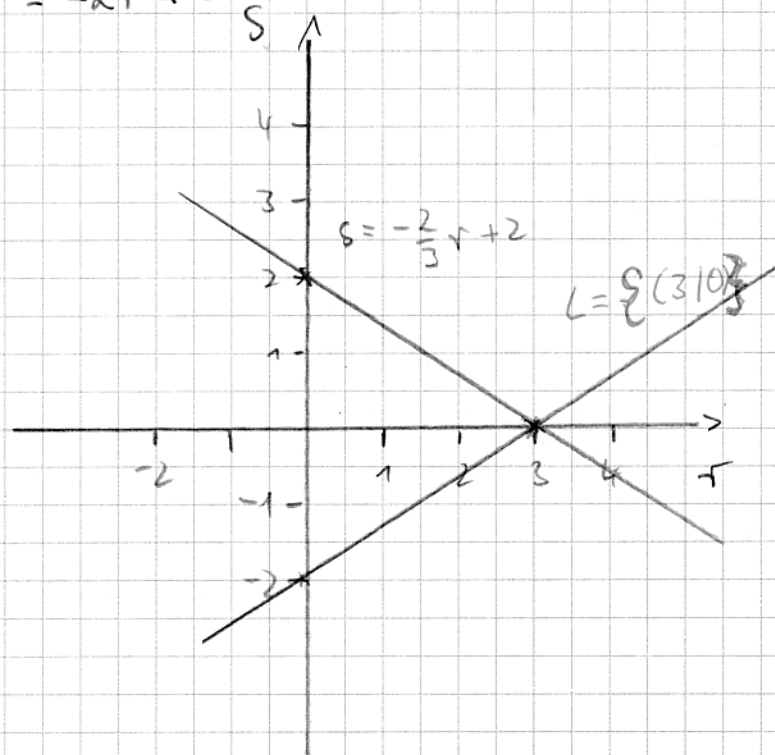
$$3s = -2r + 6$$

1 Lösung!

$$2r - 3s = 6$$

$$s = +\frac{2}{3}r - 2$$

$$-3s = -2r + 6$$



$$(4) \quad 3x - 6y = 9$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1,5$$

$$-6y = -3x + 9$$

$$4x - 8y = 12$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1,5$$

$$-8y = -4x + 12$$

∞ viele Lösungen

