

1 Since the lines intersect, the system is consistent with a unique solution at $(2, 2)$.

$x + y = 4 \Rightarrow y = 4 - x$; We substitute $4 - x$ for y in the other equation.

$2x - (4 - x) = 2 \Rightarrow 3x = 6 \Rightarrow x = 2$, then $2 + y = 4 \Rightarrow y = 2$. The solution is $(2, 2)$.