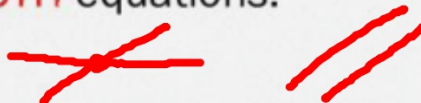


Solving Linear Systems by Graphing

Chapter 7 Section 1

Systems of Equations

- Given 2 equations, find the point (x, y) that is a solution to **BOTH** equations.



- There can be one solution, no solutions, or infinitely many solutions.



- There are three methods: graphing, substitution, and elimination

Systems of Equations

o Example:

o Is (3, 5) a solution of

x y

No

o What is the solution?

$$2x - y = 1$$

$$-3x + 4y = 12$$

$$2(3) - 5 = 1$$

$$6 - 5 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$-3(3) + 4(5) = 12$$

$$-9 + 20 = 12 \quad \times$$

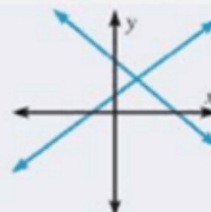
Number of solutions

EXACTLY ONE SOLUTION

The graph of the system is a pair of lines that intersect in one point.

The lines have different slopes.

The system has exactly one solution.

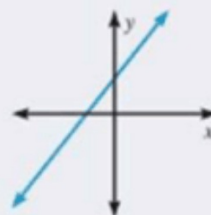


INFINITELY MANY SOLUTIONS

The graph of the system is a pair of identical lines.

The lines have the same slope and the same y-intercept.

The system has infinitely many solutions.

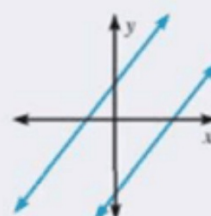


NO SOLUTION

The graph of the system is a pair of parallel lines, which do not intersect.

The lines have the same slope and different y-intercepts.

The system has no solution.



Solving Using Graphing

◊ Steps:

- ◊ 1. Put both equations in slope-intercept form
 - ◊ Solve for y. $y = mx + b$
- ◊ 2. Graph both equations on the same coordinate plane
- ◊ 3. Find the point where they intersect

Examples:

0 1. $y = 3x + 3$
 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 4$
 $m = -\frac{1}{2}, b = -4$
 $m = \frac{3}{1}, b = 3$
 $(-2, -3)$



Examples:

o 2. $5x - 2y = -10$
 $2x - 4y = 12$

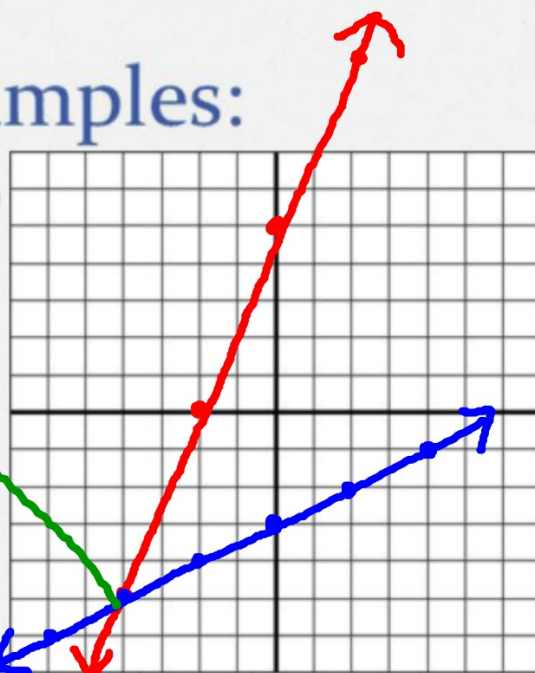
$$\begin{array}{r} 5x - 2y = -10 \\ -5x \quad -5x \\ \hline -2y = -5x - 10 \\ \frac{-2y}{-2} = \frac{-5x}{-2} - \frac{10}{-2} \\ y = \frac{5}{2}x + 5 \end{array}$$

$$m = \frac{5}{2}, b = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 4y = 12 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline -4y = -2x + 12 \\ \frac{-4y}{-4} = \frac{-2x}{-4} + \frac{12}{-4} \end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2}, b = -3$$



Examples:

o 3.

$$x + 2y = 4$$

$$x + 2y = 1$$

$$x + 2y = 4$$

$$x - x$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{4}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{2} + 2$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b = 2$$

$$x - x$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2}$$



No Solution

Examples:

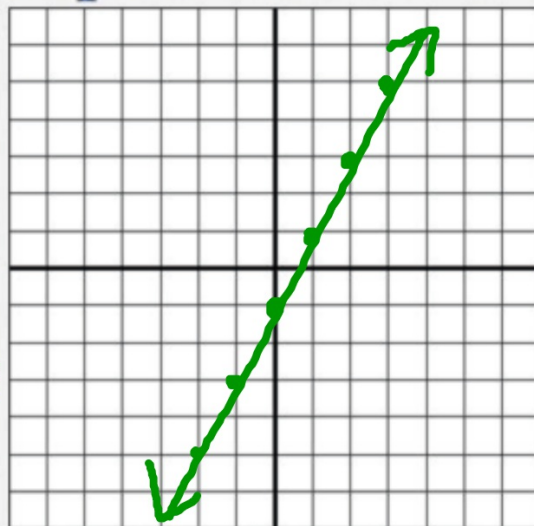
$$2x - y = 1$$

$$\textcircled{4.} \quad -4x + 2y = -2$$

$$+4x \quad +4x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - y = 1 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline -y = -2x + 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{2}y = \frac{4x-2}{2} \\ \hline y = 2x - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -y = -2x + 1 \\ \hline y = 2x - 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} y = 2x - 1 \\ m = 2 \\ b = -1 \end{array}$$



Infinite # of Solutions

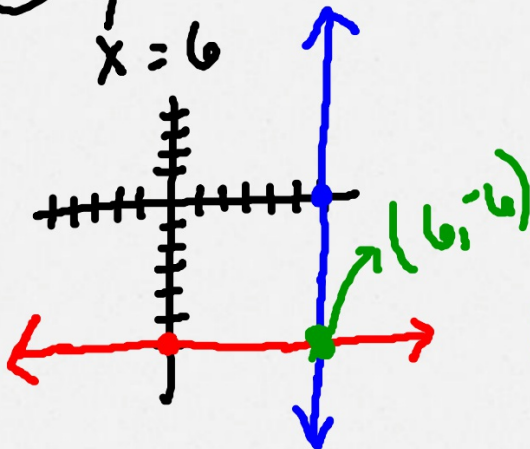
CLASSWORK

$$2x - 3y = 9$$

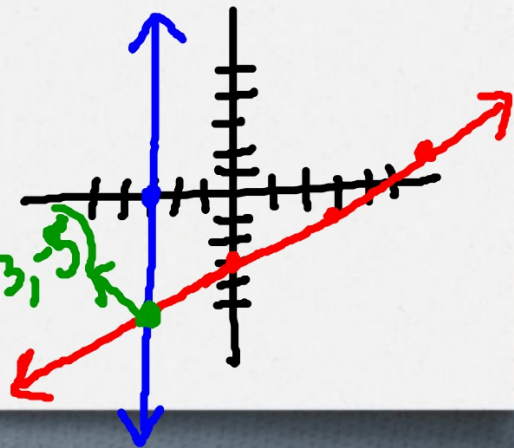
$$-3y = -2x + 9$$

o Pg 401# 15-19, 21, 23

(21) $y = -6$
 $x = 6$



(23) $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 3$
 $x = -3$



Homework

o Page 401 # 11-14, 20-26 even, 30