

8-10 SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS BY GRAPHING

System of Equations: two (or more) equations with the same set of two (or more) variables.

Ex: $y = 4x$ and $y = x + 6$ - two equations with same two variables, x and y

- Solutions:
1. One Solution – an ordered pair that is a solution to both equations (in other words, where the two graphs intersect)
 2. Infinitely Many Solutions – two equations that produce the same line
 3. No Solution – parallel lines (same slope) because they do not intersect

- Solving Systems of Equations:
1. Graphing – graphing all equations and visualizing where they intersect (HINT: use straight edge & sharp pencil)
 2. Substitution – algebraically
 3. Elimination – algebraically

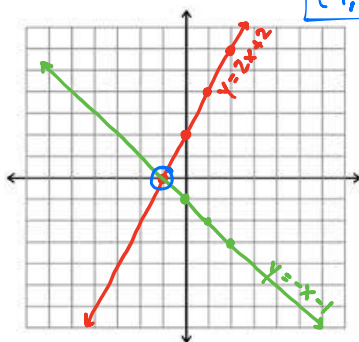
Ex. 1: Solve and graph, then check solution algebraically. Determine whether the system has one solution, no solution, or infinitely many. ** use y-intercept then slope to graph! * same slope \Rightarrow parallel lines*

A. $y = 2x + 2$

$y = -x - 1$

One Solution

$(-1, 0)$



Check: $(-1, 0)$

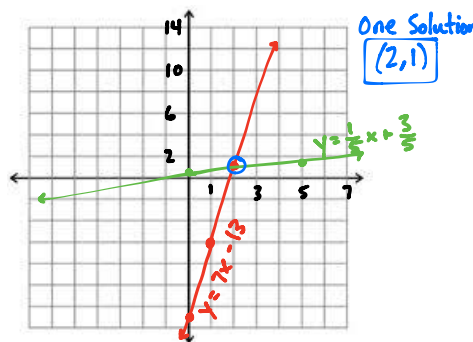
$$\begin{array}{ll} y = 2x + 2 & y = -x - 1 \\ 0 = 2(-1) + 2 & 0 = -(-1) - 1 \\ 0 = -2 + 2 & 0 = 1 - 1 \\ 0 = 0 \checkmark & 0 = 0 \checkmark \end{array}$$

B. $-7x + y = -13 \Rightarrow y = 7x - 13$

$x - 5y = -3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{3}{5}$

One Solution

$(2, 1)$

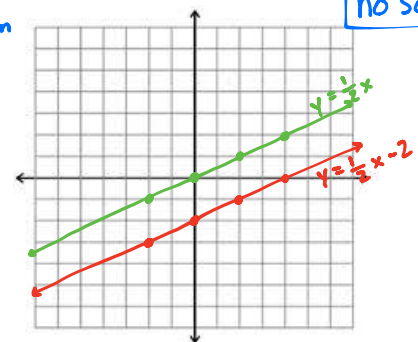


Check:

C. $\frac{1}{2}x - y = 2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$

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

No solution



Check:

Ex. 2: Use algebra to determine whether the point $(2, 10)$ is a solution for each system of equations. *substitute into both equations*

A. $y = -x + 12$
 $x = -y + 16$

No

$$\begin{array}{l} 1) y = -x + 12 \\ 10 = -(2) + 12 \\ 10 = 10 \checkmark \\ 2) x = -y + 16 \\ 2 = -(10) + 16 \\ 2 = 6 \times \end{array}$$

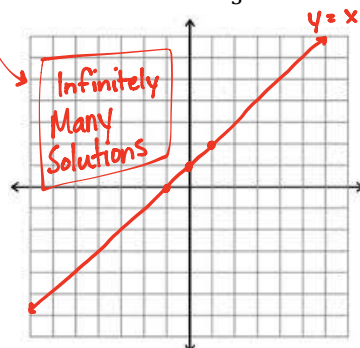
B. $8x - y = 6$
 $-6 = 2x - y$

Yes

$$\begin{array}{l} 1) 8(2) - 10 = 6 \\ 16 - 10 = 6 \\ 6 = 6 \checkmark \\ 2) -6 = 2(2) - 10 \\ -6 = 4 - 10 \\ -6 = -6 \checkmark \end{array}$$

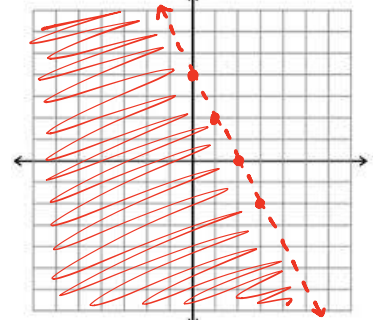
Ex. 3: Infinitely many solutions *same line*

$y = x + 1$
 $2x - 2y = -\frac{6}{3} \Rightarrow -2y = -2x - 2$



Ex. 4: Graphing Inequality

$y < -2x + 4$ *Test (0,0) (if not on line)*
 $0 < -2(0) + 4$
 $0 < 4 \rightarrow \text{True}$



Steps:

1. Graph as $y = -2x + 4$ first
2. Use dotted line for $<$ or $>$
Use solid line for \leq or \geq
3. Test a point for shading
True \rightarrow shade side of point
False \rightarrow shade opposite point