

Try this: a typical college entrance type of question.

If  $(16)(3)^2 = x(2^3)$ , then  $x =$

(A) 81

(B) 72

(C) 18

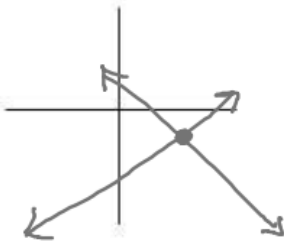
(D) 16

(E) 8

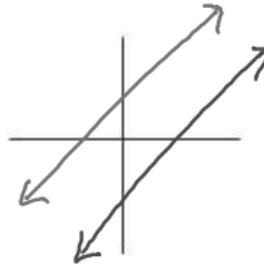
Systems of Linear Equations have 3 possible types of solutions

Draw a sketch of two lines for each situation:

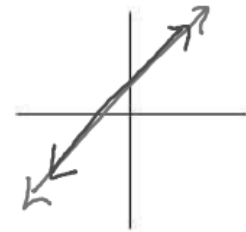
One solution



No Solutions



Infinitely Many Solutions



Example #1 Graph

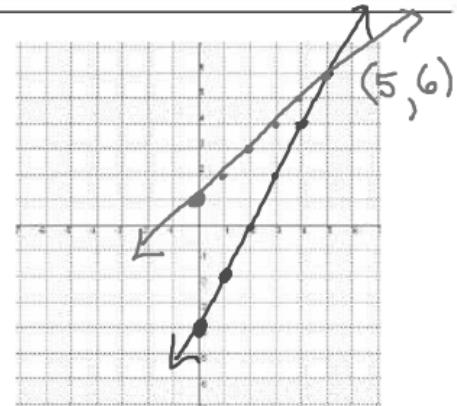
$$\begin{cases} y = 2x - 4 \\ y = x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$m = \frac{2}{1}$   
 $b = -4$   
 $m = \frac{1}{1}$   
 $b = 1$

Find the point where the lines cross, usually called the solution point.

What is the solution point?

(5, 6)



Example #2 Graph

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 2 \\ -2x + 3y = 3 \end{cases}$$

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

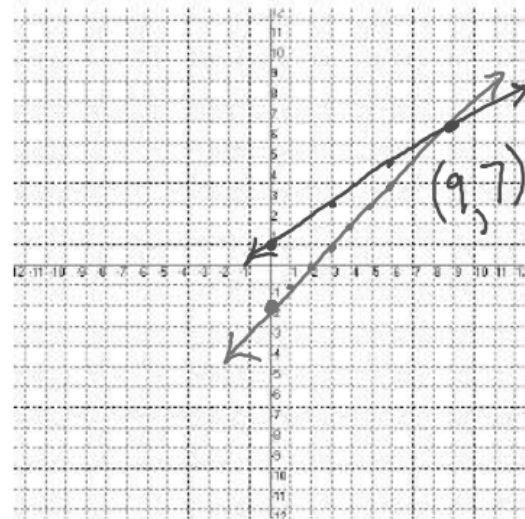
$m = \frac{1}{1}$   
 $b = -2$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x + 3y = 3 \\ +2x \quad +2x \\ \hline 3y = 2x + 3 \\ y = \frac{2}{3}x + 1 \end{array}$$

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

What is the solution point?

(9, 7)



Example #3 Graph  $\begin{cases} x+2y=2 \\ 2x+4y=16 \end{cases}$

$$x+2y=2$$

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

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

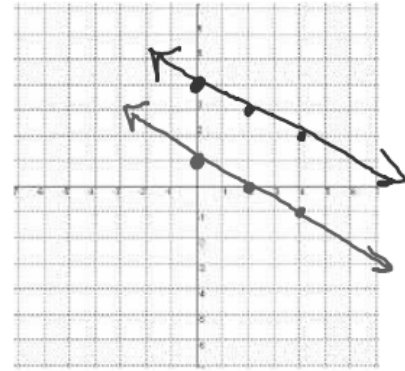
$$2x + 4y = 16$$

$$\frac{4y}{4} = \frac{-2x+16}{4}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$$

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

$$b = 4$$



What is the solution point?

( , ) NO solution

Example #4 Graph  $\begin{cases} 2x+3y=12 \\ 2x-y=4 \end{cases}$

$$2x + 3y = 12$$

$$3y = 12 - 2x$$

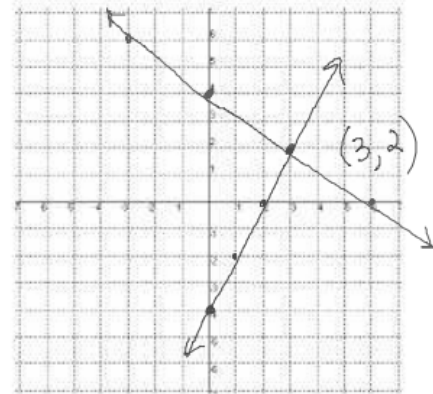
$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 4$$

$$m = -\frac{2}{3} \quad b = 4$$

$$2x - y = 4$$

$$-y = -2x + 4$$

$$y = 2x - 4$$



What is the solution point?

( 3 , 2 )

Example #5 Graph  $\begin{cases} y=-x+3 \\ 4x+4y=12 \end{cases}$

$$y = -x + 3$$

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

$$b = 3$$

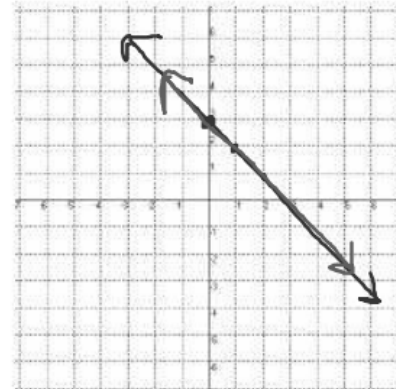
$$4x + 4y = 12$$

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

$$y = -x + 3$$

$$m = -1$$

$$b = 3$$



What is the solution point?

( , )

**Homework!!**

Page 161: 1 - 5 all, 8, 11 - 14 all, 17, 19 - 26 all, 28