

Name: Key**Lesson 6.4 – Solving Systems**

System = more than one equation

Solving = find the intersection  
where ALL equations in system are true**Examples:** Determine whether the ordered pair is a solution to the linear system.

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} 3x + y = 11 \\ \text{a) } \textcircled{2} x - 2y = 6 \end{array}$$

(4, -1)

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} 3(4) + (-1) = 11? \\ 12 - 1 = 11 \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} (4) - 2(-1) = 6? \\ 4 + 2 = 6? \checkmark \end{array}$$

Yes  
(4, -1) is a solution

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{b) } 3x + y = 11 \\ x - 2y = 6 \end{array}$$

(-1, 1)

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} 3x + y = 11 \\ 3(-1) + (1) = 11? \\ -3 + 1 = 11? \\ -2 \neq 11 \end{array}$$

No  
(-1, 1) is NOT a solution

**Assignment:**

Determine whether the ordered pair is a solution to the linear system.

a)  $3x + y = 17$  (5, 2)  
 $2x + 3y = 17$

$3(5) + 2 = 17$  ✓  
 $2(5) + 3(2) = 17$  NO  
 $16 \neq 17$

b)  $2x + y = 11$  (3, 5)  
 $3x + 2y = 19$

$2(3) + (5) = 11$ ? ✓  
 $3(3) + 2(5) = 19$ ? Yes  
 $19 = 19$  ✓

c)  $x + 2y = -2$  (2, -4)  
 $2x + 5y = 23$

$(2) + 2(-4) = -2$   
 $-6 \neq -2$  NO

d)  $4x = 72 - y$  (6, -2)  
 $3x = -7y - 4$

$4(6) = 72 - (-2)$  No  
 $24 \neq 74$

e)  $-2y = x + 10$  (-6, -2)  
 $3x = 6y - 6$

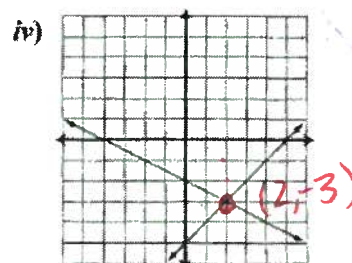
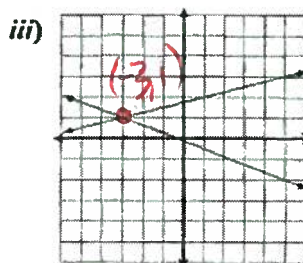
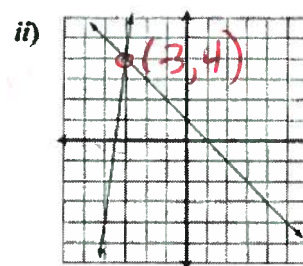
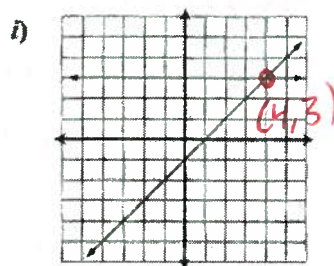
$-2(-2) = (-6) + 10$  ✓ Yes  
 $4 = 4$   
 $3(-6) = 6(-2) - 6$  ✓

f)  $x = 2$  (3, 2)  
 $y = 3$

$(3) = 2$  X No  
 $(2) = 3$  X

Match each system of linear equations with its solution.

- a) (-3, 4) ii
- b) (2, -3) iv
- c) (-3, 1) iii
- d) (4, 3) i



- a) no    b) yes    c) no    d) no    e) yes    f) no
- a) ii    b) iv    c) iii    d) i

### Solving a Linear System Graphically:

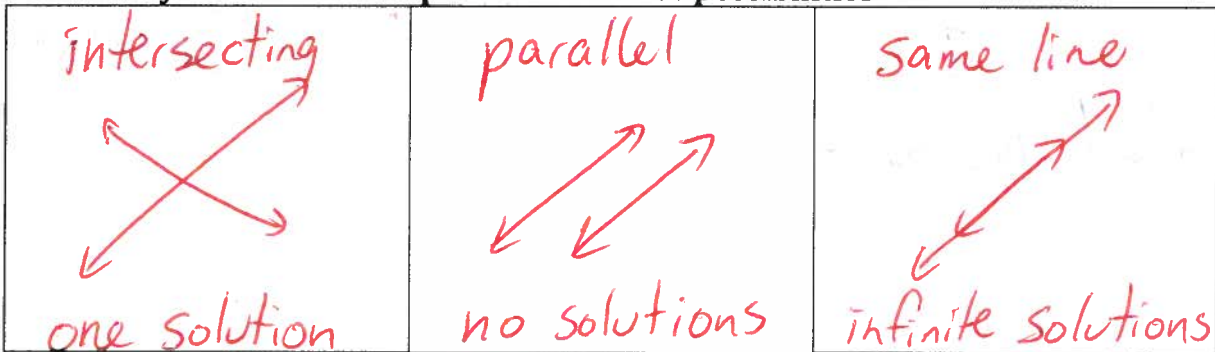
STEP #1 Re-write each equation in slope-intercept form:  $y = mx + b$

STEP #2 Graph both equations on the same grid.

STEP #3 The solution to the system of equations is the ordered pair  $(x,y)$  of the point of intersection.

STEP #4 Verify your answer by substituting the ordered pair into the original system to see if that point satisfies both equations.

**A linear system with two equations has three possibilities**

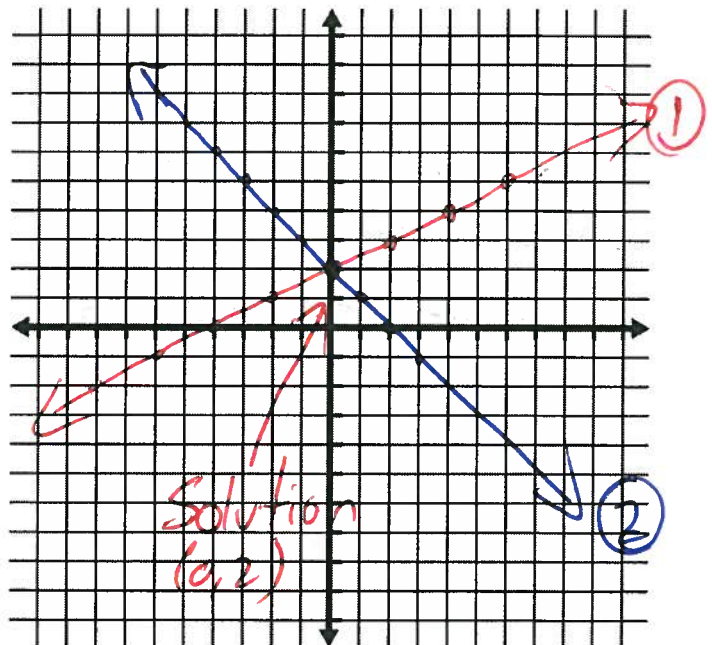


**Example #1** Solve the following system of equations

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

Solution = Intersection  
 $(0, 2)$

$x = 0$   
 $y = 2$



**Example #2** Solve the following system of equations

①  $2x - y = 3$

②  $-4x + 2y = 4$

①  $2x - y = 3$

$x_{int} = 1.5$

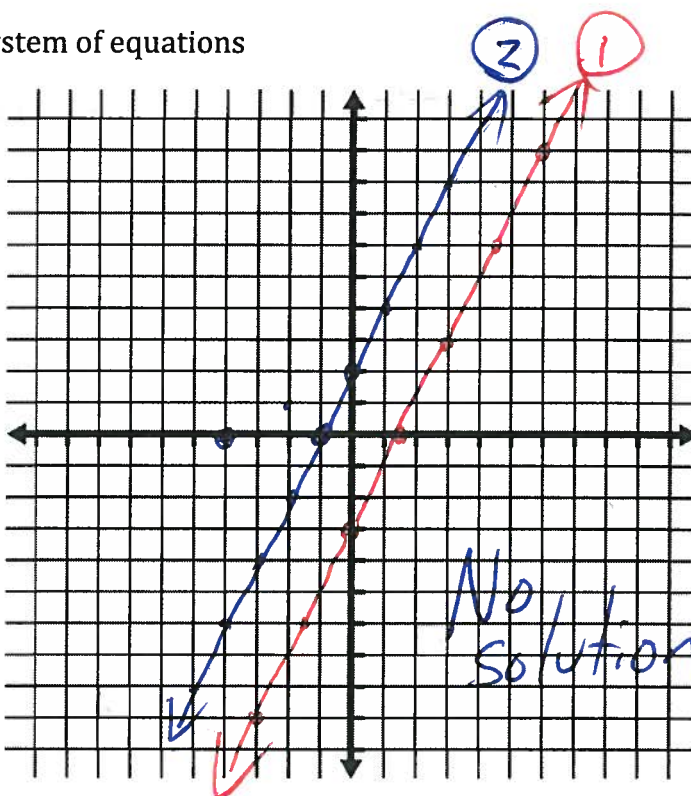
$y_{int} = -3$

②  $-4x + 2y = 4$

$x_{int} = -1$

$y_{int} = 2$

Parallel - No solutions



**Example #3** Solve the following system of equations

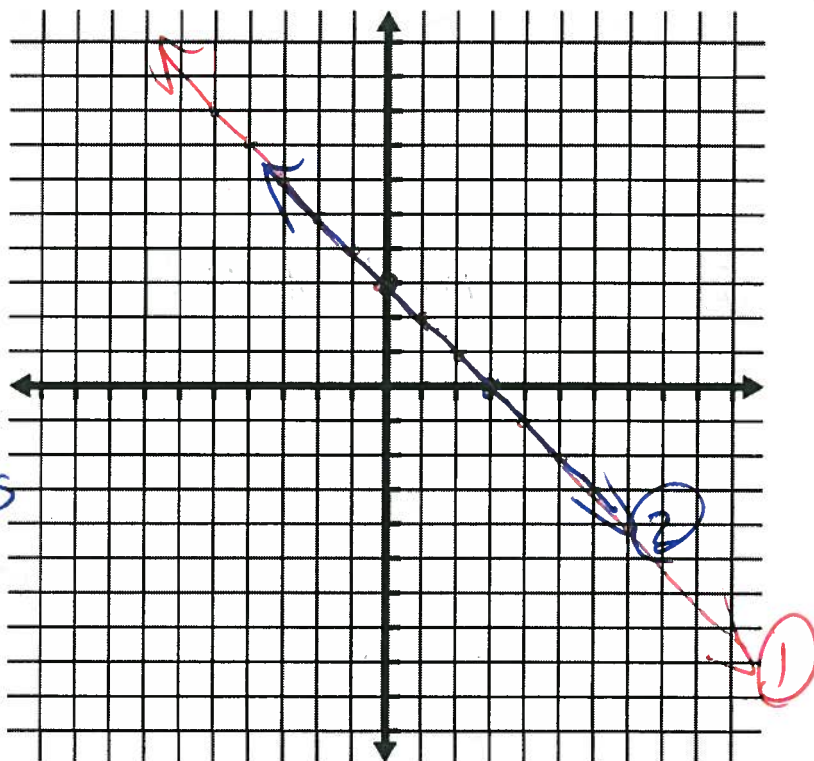
①  $y = -x + 3$   $m = -1$   $b = 3$

②  $2x + 2y = 6$

$x_{int} = 3$

$y_{int} = 3$

Same Line  
= Infinite Solutions



Assignment:

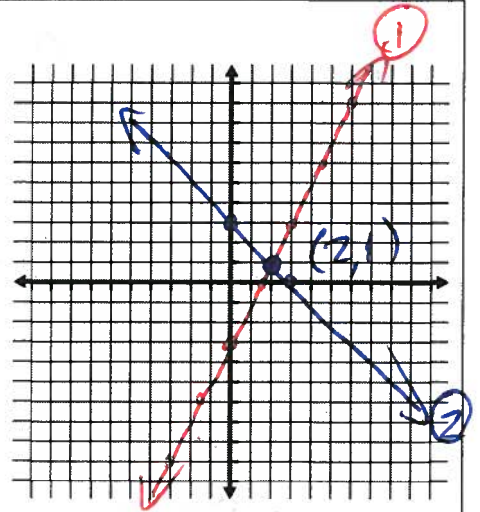
①  $2x - y = 3$

②  $x + y = 3$

①  $2x - y = 3$   
 $x_{int} = 1.5$   
 $y_{int} = -3$

②  $x + y = 3$   
 $x_{int} = 3$   
 $y_{int} = 3$

Intersection = (2, 1)



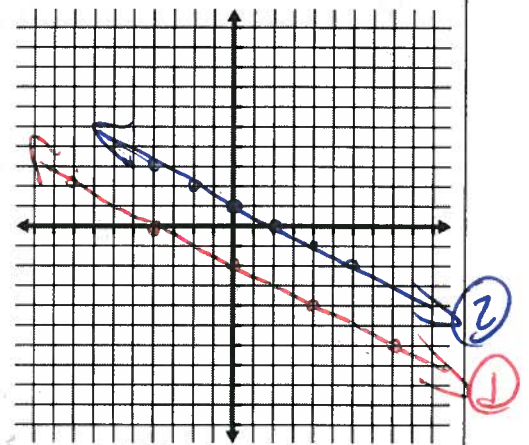
①  $x + 2y = -4$

②  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$

①  $x + 2y = -4$   
 $x_{int} = -4$   
 $y_{int} = -2$

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

Parallel: No Solutions



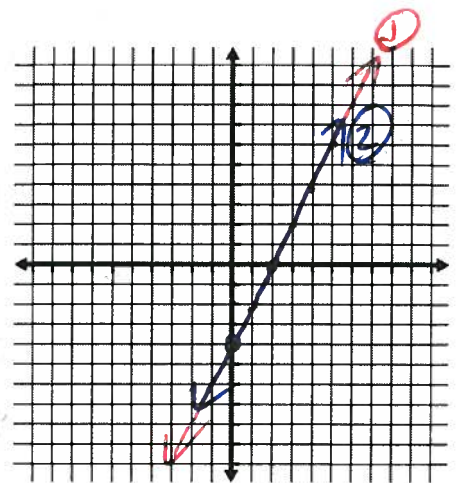
①  $y = 2x - 4$

②  $x - \frac{1}{2}y = 2$

①  $y = 2x - 4$   
 slope = 2  $y_{int} = -4$

②  $x - \frac{1}{2}y = 2$   
 $x_{int} = 2$   
 $y_{int} = -4$

Same Line: Infinite Solutions



**Assignment:**

①  $x + y = -5$   
 ②  $-2x + y = 1$

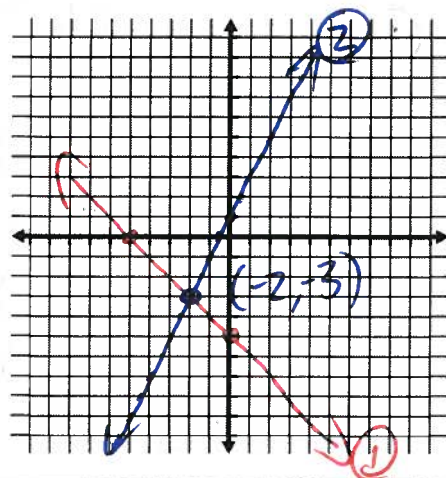
①  $x + y = -5$

$X_{int}: -5$   
 $Y_{int}: -5$

②  $-2x + y = 1$

$X_{int}: -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $Y_{int}: 1$

Solution =  $(-2, -3)$



①  $2x - 3y = -1$   
 ②  $4x - y = 3$

①  $2x - 3y = -1$

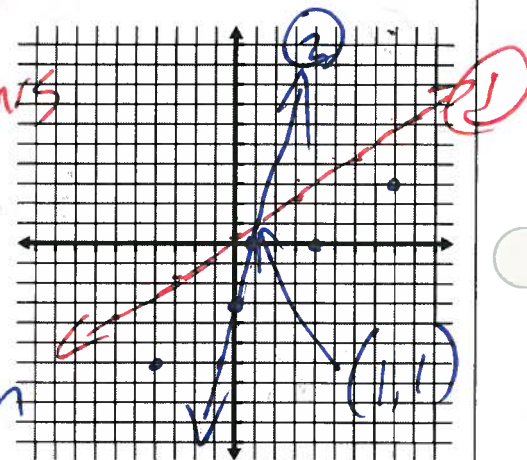
$X_{int}: -\frac{1}{2}$   
 $Y_{int}: \frac{1}{3}$  ugly numbers

OR  $-3y = -2x - 1$

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

②  $4x - y = 3$   
 $X_{int}: \frac{3}{4}$   
 $Y_{int}: -3$

Solution  $(1, 1)$



①  $x - \frac{y}{2} = -3$

①  $2x - y = -6$

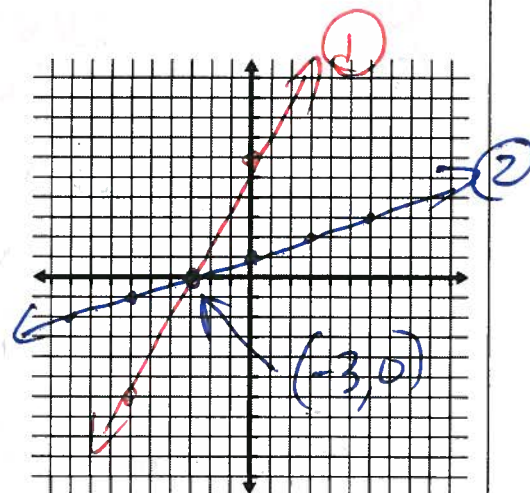
$X_{int}: -3$   
 $Y_{int}: 6$

②  $\frac{x}{3} - y = -1$

②  $x - 3y = -3$

$X_{int}: -3$   
 $Y_{int}: 1$

Solution  $x = -3, y = 0$

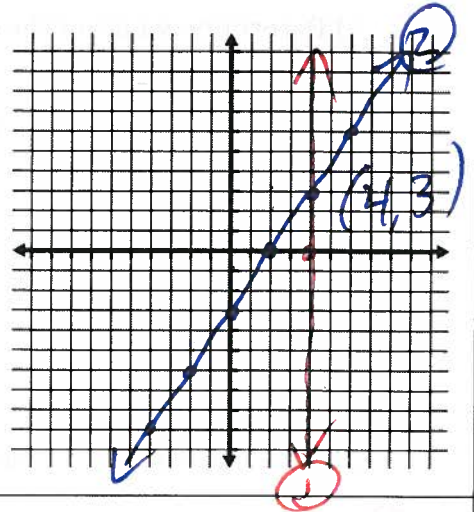


**Assignment:**

①  $x = 4$   
 ②  $3x - 2y = 6$

$y_{int} = -3$   
 $x_{int} = 2$

Intersection =  $(4, 3)$



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

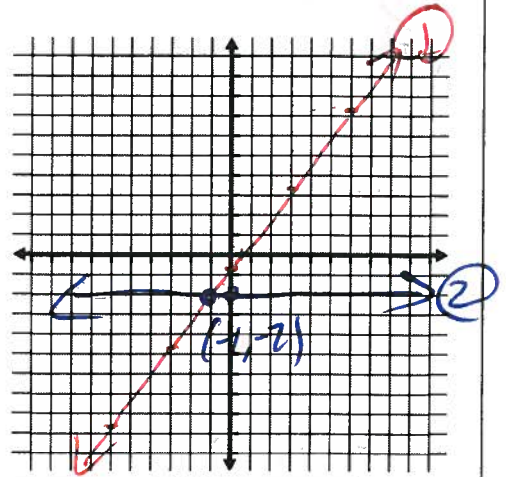
①  $4x - 3y = 2$

$x_{int} = \frac{1}{2}$

$y_{int} = -\frac{2}{3}$

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

Solution  $(-1, -2)$



**Answer Key**

- a)  $(2, 1)$  b) no solution c) infinite solutions d)  $(-3, -3)$  e)  $(1, 1)$  f)  $(-3, 0)$  g)  $(4, 3)$  h)  $(-1, -2)$

**Practice Quiz:**

1) Determine whether the ordered pair is a solution to the linear system.

a)  $3x + y = 11$   
 $x - 2y = 6$

(4, -1)

$3(4) + (-1) = 11?$

$12 - 1 = 11? \checkmark$

$(4) - 2(-1) = 6$

$4 + 2 = 6? \checkmark$

Yes

2) Solve the following system of equations. Show your work

①  $x - 2y = -8$

②  $y - x = 6$

①  $x - 2y = -8$

$x_{int}: -8$

$y_{int}: 4$

②  $y - x = 6$

$x_{int}: -6$

$y_{int}: 6$

Solution = (-4, 2)

