

Note: IB calls it

Simultaneous equations

System of equations: graphing +substitution + elimination

Page 156: 2-16 (only even)

~~Page 164: 4-26 (only even)~~

Overview

- 1 variable → 1 equation

$$2x + 10 = 5$$

- 2 variables → 2 equations

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 10 \\ x + y = 20 \end{cases}$$

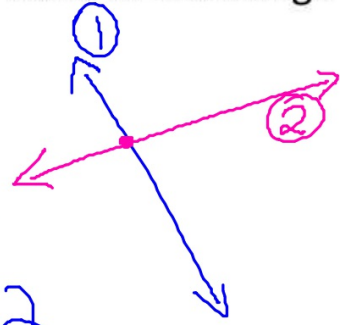
Solving by graphing

- Given a system, graph each line. You may want to rearrange each equation to slope-intercept form.

- Example:

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} 3x + y = -4 \\ \textcircled{2} x - 5y = -10 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -3x - 4 \\ y = \frac{1}{5}x + 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\textcircled{1} 3x + y = -4$$

$$y = -3x - 4$$

$$\textcircled{2} x - 5y = -10$$

$$-5y = -10 - x$$

$$5y = x + 10$$

$$y = \frac{x}{5} + 2$$

$$(-1.88, 1.63)$$

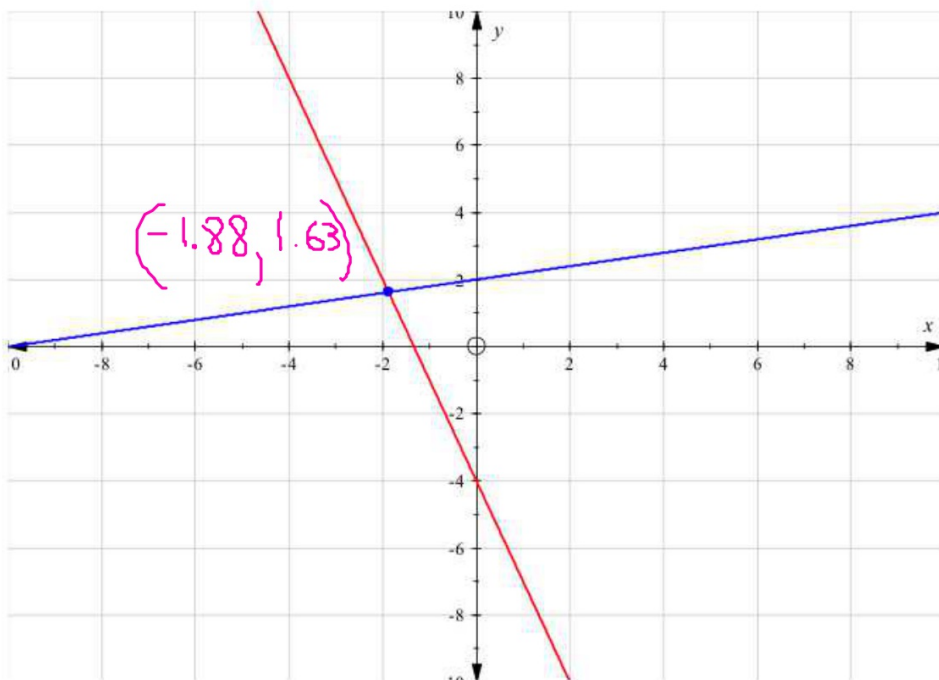
or

$$\begin{cases} x = -1.88 \\ \text{and} \\ y = 1.63 \end{cases}$$

Solving by graphing:

Can two lines have more than 1 point in common?

This point in common is the "point of intersection", hence the solution to your system



In class, with your computers!

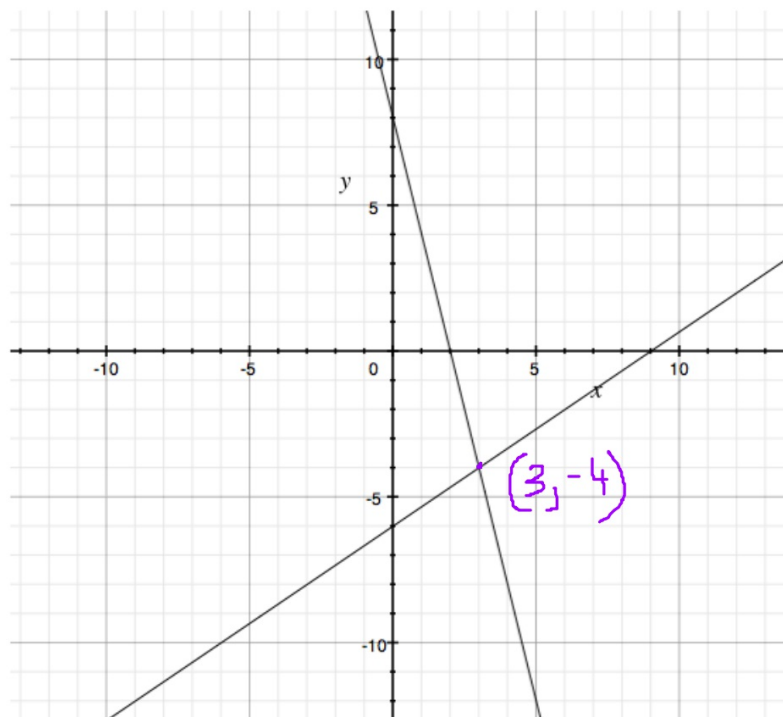
- Solve the following system!

$$4x + y = 8 \implies y = -4x + 8$$
$$2x - 3y = 18 \implies y = +\frac{2}{3}x - 6$$

$$(3, -4)$$

$$\text{or } x=3 \text{ and } y=-4$$

see next slide for graph!



Solve by graphing

- What happens if lines are //

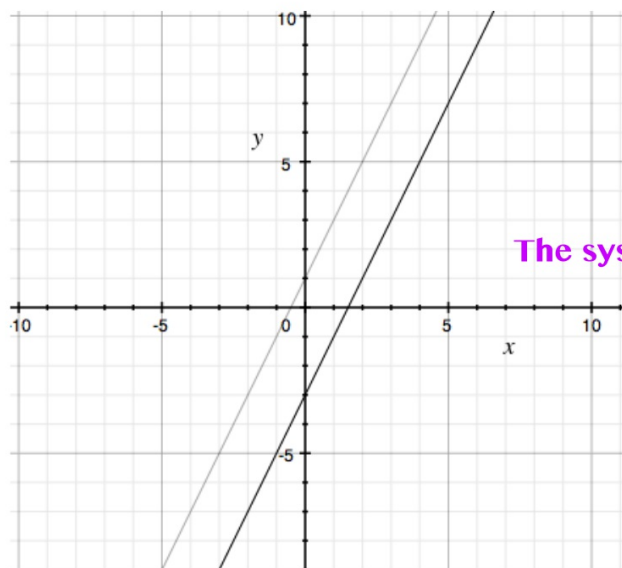
$$\begin{cases} y = 2x + 1 \\ y = 2x - 3 \end{cases}$$

No solution

*There are no points in common!
No point of intersection!!!!*

What are you going to do?????

Think like a mathematician!!!!

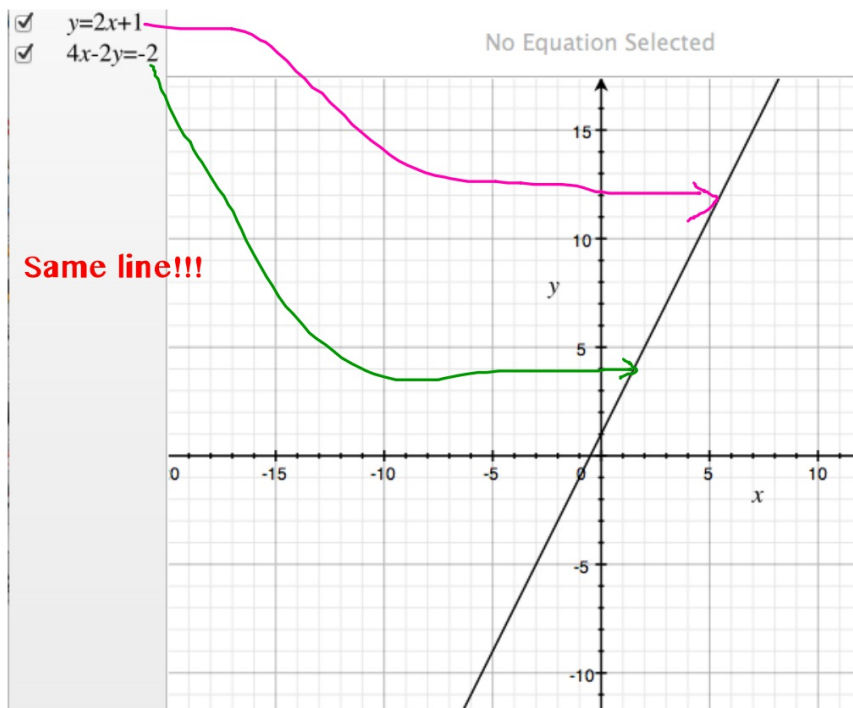


The system has NO SOLUTION!!!

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

(they are the same lines)

∞ solutions!



Think like a mathematician!!!

How many points in common these two lines have?????

1, 2, 10, 130, ∞ , bc there are ∞ points in one line and they share them all

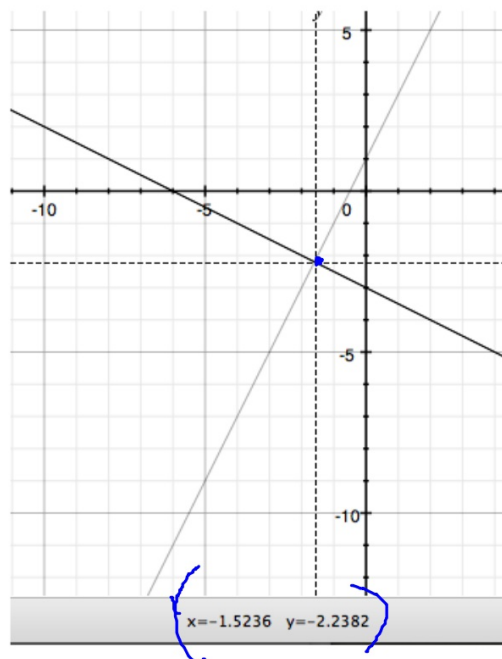
Solving by graphing

- What would happen here?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 2x + 1 \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

BEING \perp does not impact our system. Whether perpendicular or not, there is still **ONE** point of intersection and **ONLY ONE**

$$(-1.56, -2.2)$$



$$(-1.52, -2.24)$$

Number of Solutions

☑ One solution: It is the point of intersection

☑ NO solution: When lines are parallel

☑ Infinite solutions: Lines are the same line