

WS 9A.1 - Solving Systems of Equations by Graphing

Solve each system of equations by graphing.

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

$$x + y = 4$$

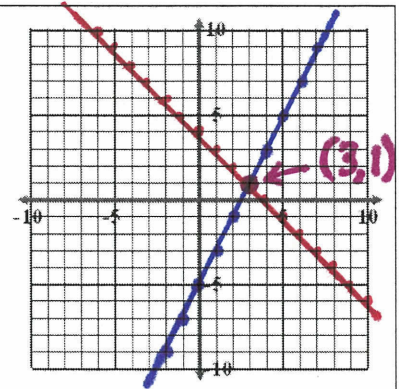
$$y = -x + 4$$

$$2x - y = 5$$

$$-y = -2x + 5$$

$$y = 2x - 5$$

The solution
is (3, 1).



$$2. \begin{cases} x + y = 0 \rightarrow y = -x + 0 \\ 3x - 2y = 10 \rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x - 5 \end{cases}$$

$$x + y = 0$$

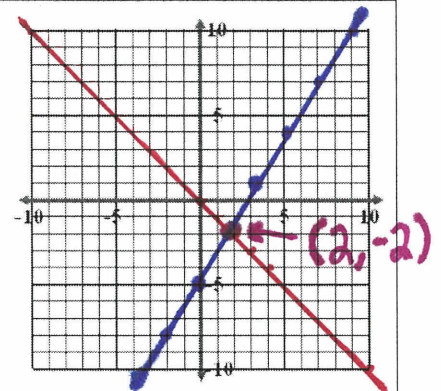
$$y = -x$$

$$3x - 2y = 10$$

$$-2y = -3x + 10$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x - 5$$

The solution
is (2, -2).



$$3. \begin{cases} 2x + y = 7 \rightarrow y = -2x + 7 \\ x + y = 3 \rightarrow y = -x + 3 \end{cases}$$

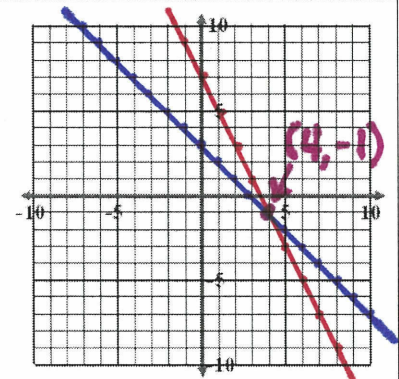
$$2x + y = 7$$

$$y = -2x + 7$$

$$x + y = 3$$

$$y = -x + 3$$

The solution
is (4, -1).



$$4. \begin{cases} x + y = 1 \rightarrow y = -x + 1 \\ 2x - 2y = 6 \rightarrow y = x - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x + y = 1$$

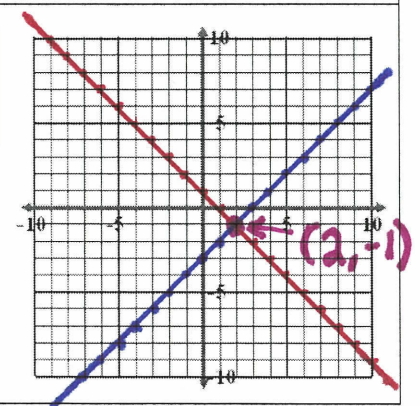
$$y = -x + 1$$

$$2x - 2y = 6$$

$$-2y = -2x + 6$$

$$y = x - 3$$

The solution
is (2, -1).



5. $\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 9 \rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{2} \\ 4x - y = 1 \rightarrow y = 4x - 1 \end{cases}$

$3x + 2y = 9$ $4x - y = 1$
 $2y = -3x + 9$ $-y = -4x + 1$
 $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$ $y = 4x - 1$

The solution is (1, 3).

Use Algebra to determine whether the point $(1, 4)$ is a solution to each system.

<p>6. $\begin{cases} y = x + 3 \\ y = 2x - 2 \end{cases}$</p> <p>$y = x + 3$ $y = 2x - 2$ $(4) \stackrel{?}{=} (1) + 3$ $(4) \stackrel{?}{=} 2(1) - 2$ $4 = 4 \checkmark$ $4 = 2 - 2$ $4 \neq 0 \times$</p> <p>$(1, 4)$ is not a solution.</p>	<p>7. $\begin{cases} y = 3x + 1 \\ y = -x + 5 \end{cases}$</p> <p>$y = 3x + 1$ $y = -x + 5$ $(4) \stackrel{?}{=} 3(1) + 1$ $(4) \stackrel{?}{=} -(1) + 5$ $4 = 3 + 1$ $4 = -1 + 5$ $4 = 4 \checkmark$ $4 = 4 \checkmark$</p> <p>$(1, 4)$ is a solution.</p>	<p>8. $\begin{cases} y = 5x - 1 \\ y = -2x + 6 \end{cases}$</p> <p>$y = 5x - 1$ $y = -2x + 6$ $(4) \stackrel{?}{=} 5(1) - 1$ $(4) \stackrel{?}{=} -2(1) + 6$ $4 = 5 - 1$ $4 = -2 + 6$ $4 = 4 \checkmark$ $4 = 4 \checkmark$</p> <p>$(1, 4)$ is a solution.</p>
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Use Algebra to determine whether the point $(-2, 6)$ is a solution to each system.

<p>9. $\begin{cases} y - x = 8 \\ 4x - y = 2 \end{cases}$</p> <p>$y - x = 8$ $4x - y = 2$ $(6) - (-2) \stackrel{?}{=} 8$ $4(-2) - (6) \stackrel{?}{=} 2$ $6 + 2 = 8$ $-8 - 6 = 2$ $8 = 8 \checkmark$ $-14 \neq 2 \times$</p> <p>$(-2, 6)$ is not a solution.</p>	<p>10. $\begin{cases} x + y = 4 \\ x - y = 8 \end{cases}$</p> <p>$x + y = 4$ $x - y = 8$ $(-2) + (6) \stackrel{?}{=} 4$ $(-2) - (6) \stackrel{?}{=} 8$ $4 = 4 \checkmark$ $-8 \neq 8 \times$</p> <p>$(-2, 6)$ is not a solution.</p>	<p>11. $\begin{cases} 4x + y = -2 \\ y = -x + 4 \end{cases}$</p> <p>$4x + y = -2$ $y = -x + 4$ $4(-2) + (6) \stackrel{?}{=} -2$ $(6) \stackrel{?}{=} -(-2) + 4$ $-8 + 6 = -2$ $6 = 2 + 4$ $-2 = -2 \checkmark$ $6 = 6 \checkmark$</p> <p>$(-2, 6)$ is a solution.</p>
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