

11-18-2015

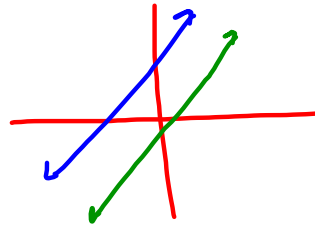
# Solutions to Systems of equations

## Parallel lines-

Def: • Lines, or equations that have the same slope.  
 • # in front of x will be the same.

- Parallel lines will never touch.
- Never have a solution in a system of equation.

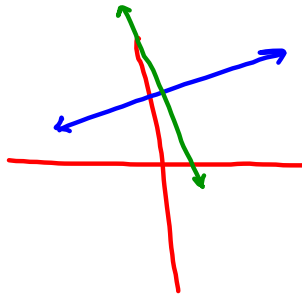
Ex.



## Perpendicular lines:

Def: Two lines that have opposite Reciprocal Slopes. (changing sign)

Ex:



\* Two lines are perpendicular & 1 line has a slope of

$$\frac{7}{4}$$

\* Other lines will be  $\frac{-4}{7}$  slope

## Reciprocal:

Def: flipping a fraction & making the numerator the denominator, & the denominator the numerator.

Ex:

$$\frac{3}{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$$

Rec.

$$\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{4}{1}$$

Rec.

$$\frac{-5}{6} \rightarrow \frac{6}{5}$$

Opp Rec.

Warm-up

①

$$2(x+5) = 20$$

~~2x+10~~

$$2x + 10 = 20$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -10 \\ -10 \end{array}$$

$$x = 5$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{10}{2}$$

②

$$(3, -2) \quad (8, 11)$$

$$x_1 \quad y_1 \quad x_2 \quad y_2$$

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \rightarrow \frac{11 - (-2)}{8 - 3} = \frac{13}{5}$$

Systems of equations

Ex.

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

Def: 2 or more linear equations.

Solutions to systems of equations

- 3 ways to solve

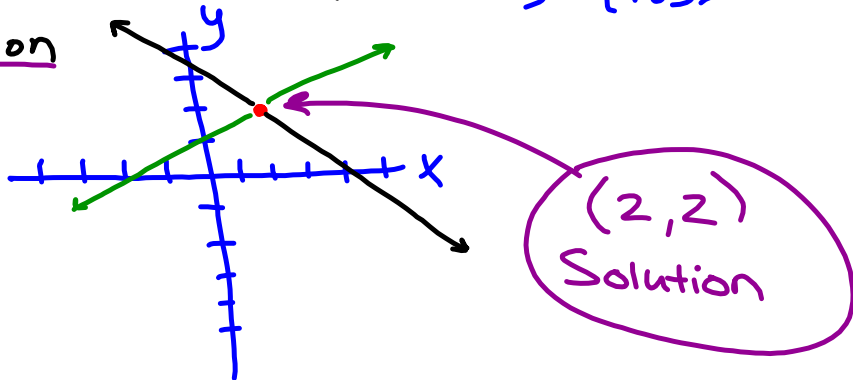
- Graphing \*
- Substitution \*
- Elimination

★ Graphing solutions to systems of equations ★

Solutions - Intersection point between all lines given.

Intersection - Where two lines cross

- Intersection point, solution.



Ex

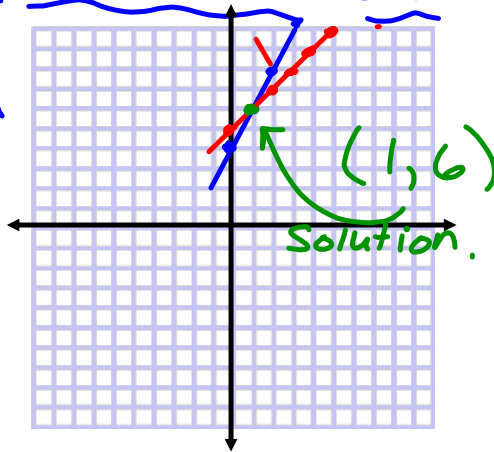
$$\begin{cases} y = 2x + 4 \\ y = x + 5 \end{cases}$$

\* Find the Solution

$$y = 2x + 4$$

y-int

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{2}{1}$$



$$y = x + 5$$

y-int

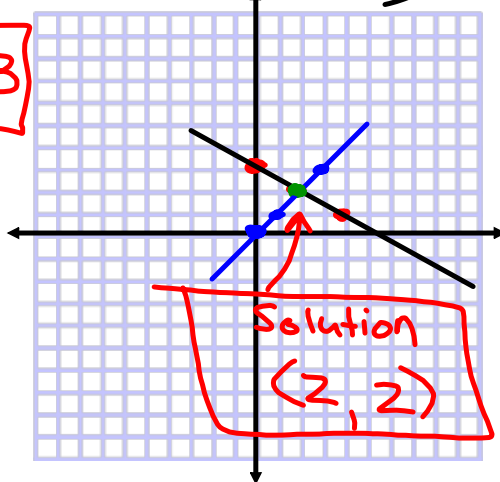
Ex 2

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

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

y-int

$$\text{Slope} = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$y = x + 0$$

y-int.

$$\text{Slope} = 1$$

Warm-up

①

$$2x + 5$$

X

$$2(x+5) = 20$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 10 = 20 \\ -10 \quad -10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{10}{2}$$

$$x = 5$$

②

$$(3, -2) \text{ \& } (8, 11)$$

 $x_1 \quad y_1$  $x_2 \quad y_2$ 

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

→

$$\frac{11 - (-2)}{8 - 3} =$$

$$\boxed{\frac{13}{5}}$$