

## Chapter 7, Lesson 5

[Click for Video](#)

$$x + y = 5$$

$$y = x + 3$$

$$x + y = 5$$

$$\underline{x - y = -3}$$

$$2x = 2 \text{ so } x = 1$$

$$1 + y = 5$$

$$y = 4$$

$$4 = 1 + 3$$

$$4 = 4$$

(1,4) - 1 solution

$$x + y = 5$$

$$\underline{y = -x + 3}$$

$$x + y = 5$$

$$\underline{x + y = 3}$$

The two numbers  
should be the same!

$$x + y = 5$$

$$\underline{-x - y = -3}$$

This is inconsistent for  
it makes no sense.

$0 = 2$  False equation - 0 solutions

$$x + y = 5$$
$$\underline{y = -x + 5}$$

The equations look different.

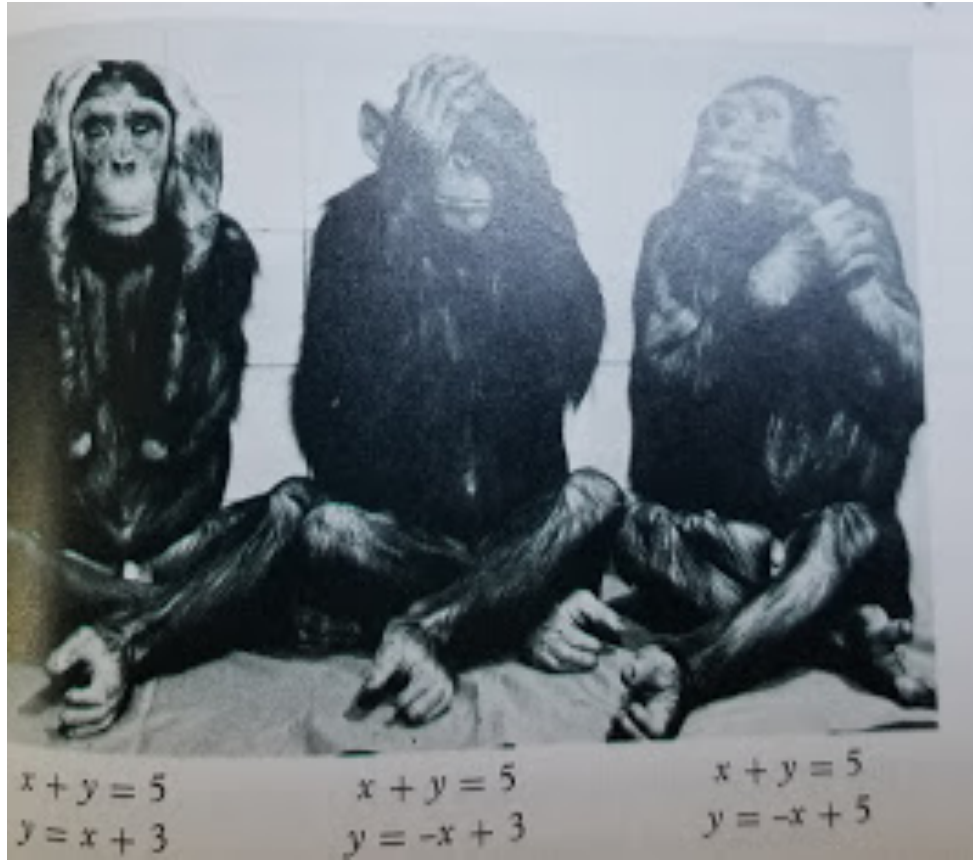
$$x + y = 5$$
$$\underline{x + y = 5}$$

Standard forms are the same!

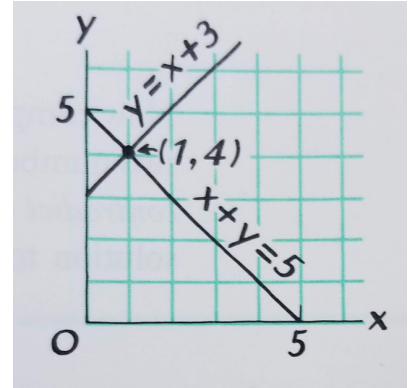
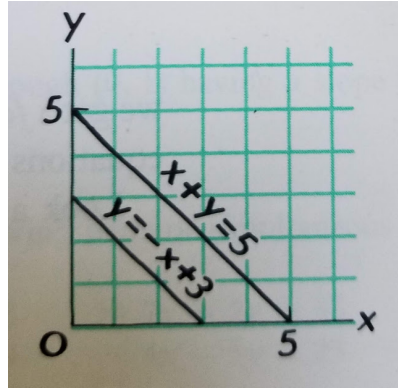
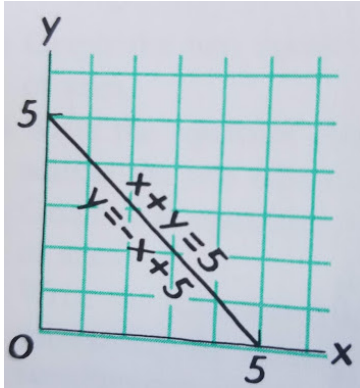
$$x + y = 5$$
$$\underline{-x - y = -5}$$

What if you apply the subtraction method?

$0 = 0$  True equation -  $\infty$  solutions  
All variables drop out.



Which graph looks like 0 solution, 1 solution, or  $\infty$  solutions?

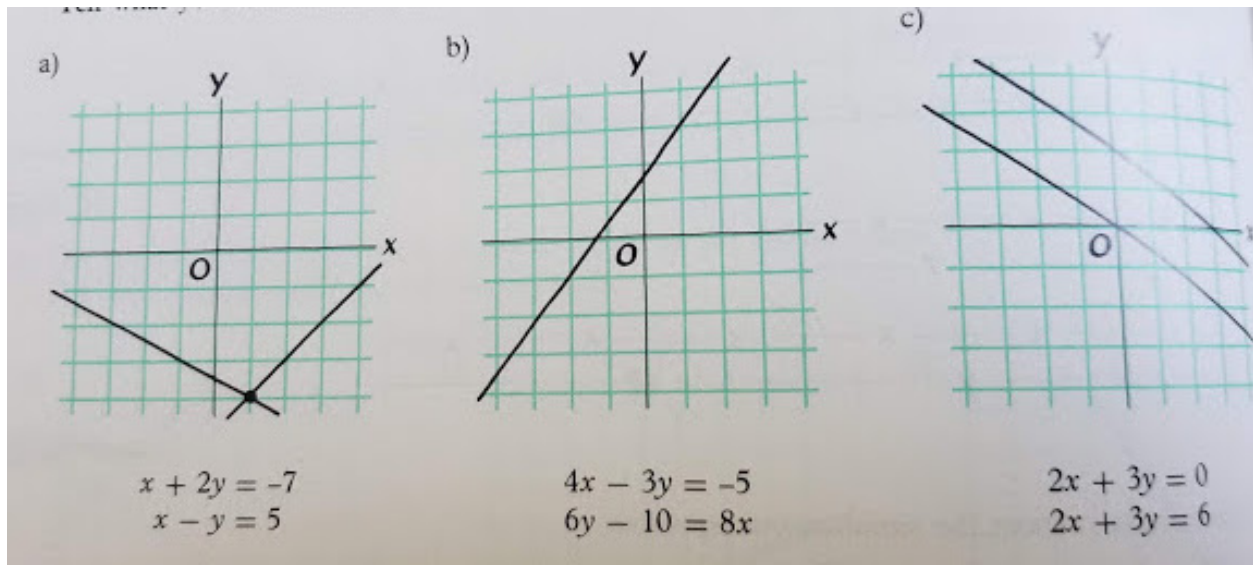


0 solutions - if the lines never meet, then there is no solution which means the lines are \_\_\_\_\_.

1 solution - the lines \_\_\_\_\_ at one point only.

$\infty$  solution - equations are equivalent so the graphs are the \_\_\_\_\_.

When looking at graphs of simultaneous equations, you can easily tell the answer!



### Example from Set III

$$x - 3y = 9$$

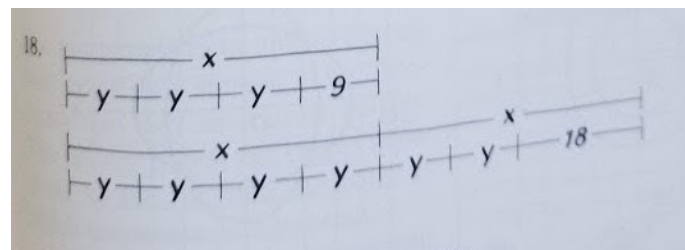
$$\underline{2x - 6y = 18}$$

$$-2(x - 3y = 9)$$

$$\underline{2x - 6y = 18}$$

$$-2x + 6y = -18$$

$$\underline{2x - 6y = 18}$$



$$0 = 0$$

Infinite solutions

# READ DIRECTIONS!

\* Graph on real graph paper when the directions say to graph.

\* Solve simultaneous equations only when the directions say.

\* Some of you worked too hard because you did not read instructions.

## Homework

For example, the directions for 1 say to graph a to d on the same pair of axes.

The directions for 2 do not require any graphing.

**Set 1**

1. Draw the following lines on one pair of axes.

a) The line through (2, 5) having a slope of 1.

b) The line through (5, 2) having a slope of 1.

c) The line through (1, 0) having a slope of  $\frac{2}{5}$ .

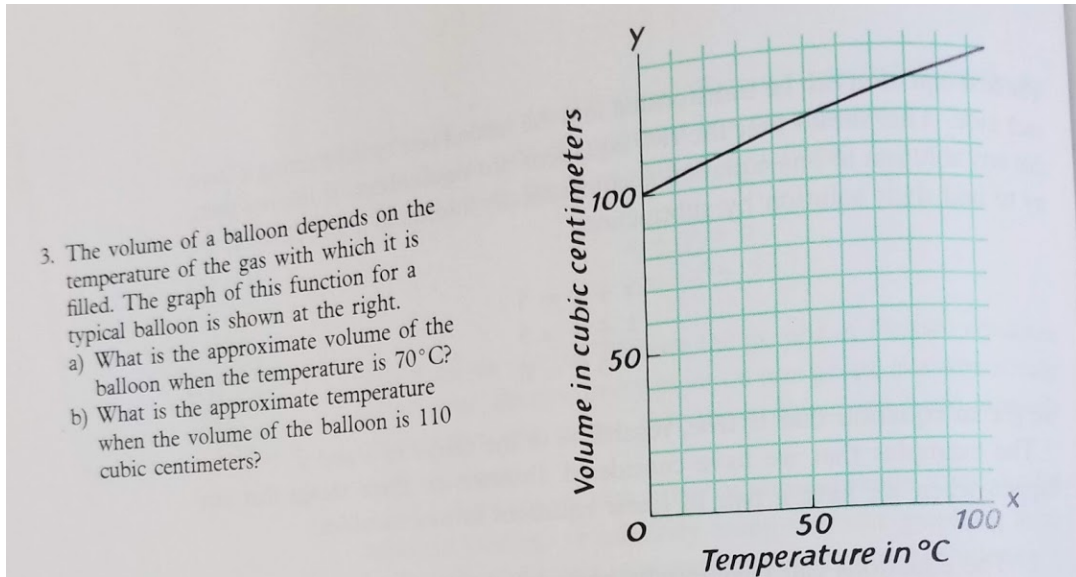
d) The line through (0, 1) having a slope of  $-\frac{5}{2}$ .

2. Solve the following pairs of simultaneous equations.

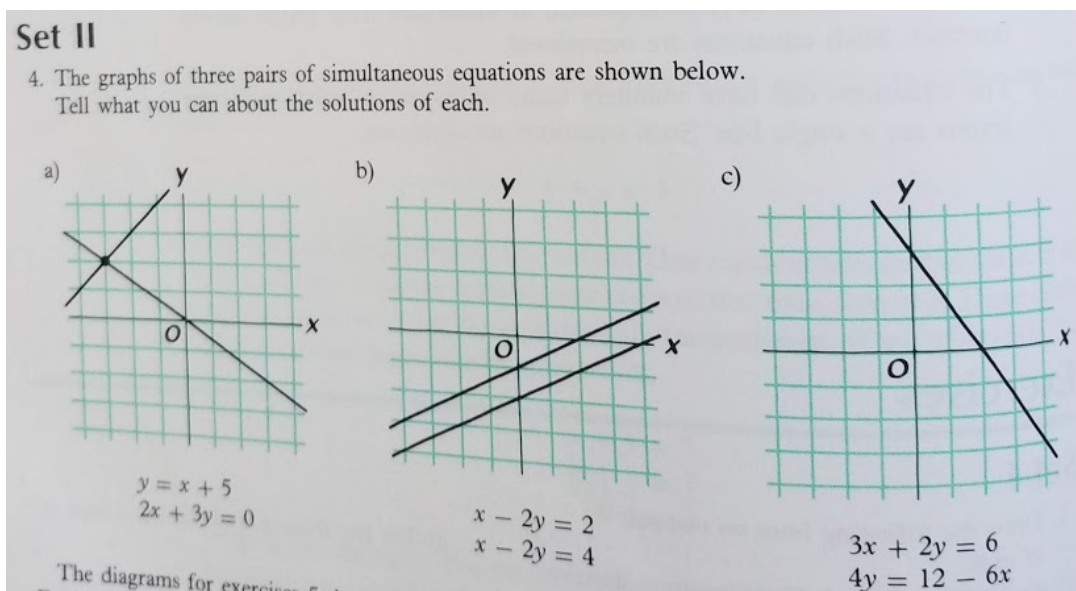
a)  $8x + 3y = 5$   
 $x + 3y = 19$

b)  $7x + 2y = 33$   
 $4x - 5y = 25$

Problem 3 should take a few minutes for you are reading a point on a graph.



Problem 4 does not require problem solving. The video and this file explains what to do.

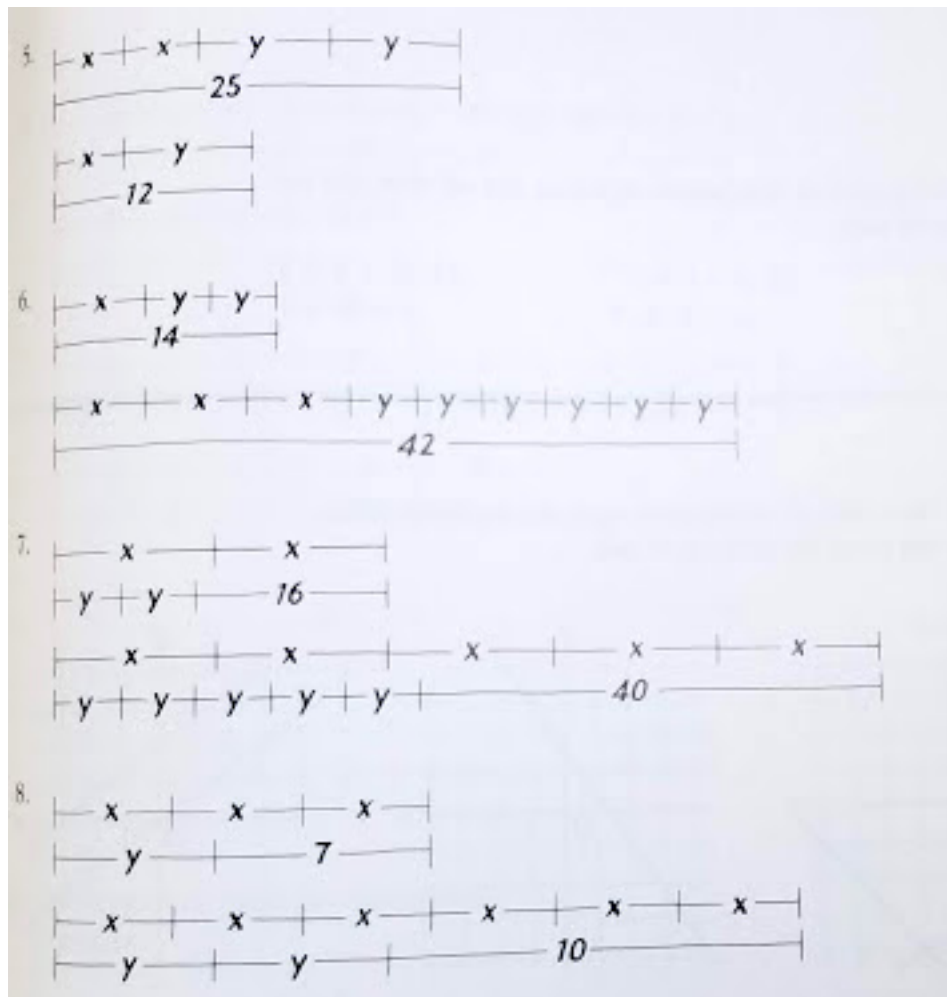




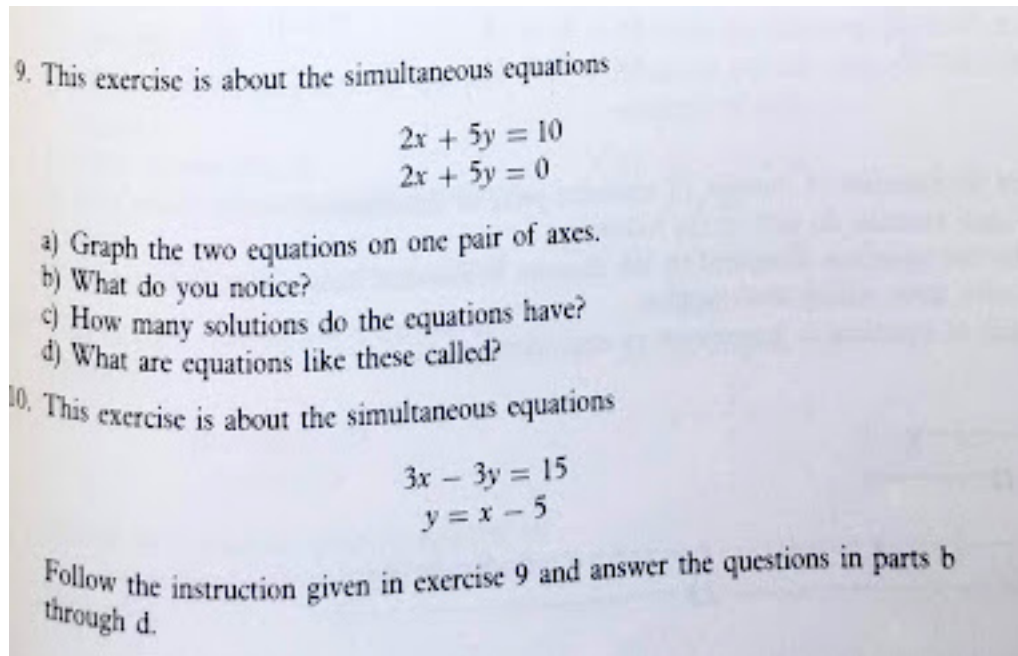
Problems 5 to 8 (just like 15 to 18) was demonstrated in this file and the video.

The diagrams for exercises 15 through 18 represent pairs of simultaneous equations. For each exercise, do each of the following:

- Write the two equations illustrated by the diagram in standard form.
- Try to solve them, telling what happens.
- If any pair of equations is inconsistent or equivalent, say so.



Problems 9 and 10 give step by step instructions.



Problems 11 to 13 say to solve by graphing, not by writing equations.

Graph the following pairs of simultaneous equations and tell what you can about the solutions of each.

11.  $6x - 2y = 12$   
 $y = 3x - 6$

12.  $x - y = 1$   
 $x + 3y = -9$

13.  $4x - y = 2$   
 $y = 4x + 1$