## [8.4: SOLVING SPECIAL SYSTEMS] ${ }_{1}$

## Write your questions here!

We learned 3 different ways to solve linear systems of equations: graphing, substitution and elimination. But sometimes, weird things can happen:

## Examples:

Solve each linear system by graphing:

1. $y=1 / 2 x-4$
$y=1 / 2 x+2$
2. $5 x+3 y=6$
$3 y=-5 x-3$

## Possible Outcomes When Solving by Graphing <br> 

## CONCEPT SUMMARY

## For Your Notebook

## Number of Solutions of a Linear System



The lines intersect.
The lines have different slopes.

No solution


The lines are parallel.
The lines have the same slope and different $y$-intercepts.

Infinitely many solutions


The lines coincide.
The lines have the same slope and the same $y$-intercept.

You try! Solve each linear system by graphing. (Be sure to solve for $y$ first!)
3. $y=3 x-6$
$y-3 x=1$
4. $y=4 x-1$
$-2 y=-8 x+2$

So what does this look like when solving by substitution and elimination?

Solve by substitution:
Solve by elimination:
5. $-16 x+2 y=-2$
$y=8 x-1$
6. $-18 x+64=24$
$3 x-y=-2$

|  |  | POSSIBLE OUTCOMES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No Solution | 1 Unique Solution | Infinitely Many Solutions |
|  | Graphing | Parallel Lines | Lines Intersect Once | Both Lines are the same when Graphed |
|  | Substitution or Elimination | Variables Cancel; Sides Not Equal | Each Variable <br> Has One <br> Solution | Variables Cancel; Sides are Equal |

## Solve each system by graphing.

1) $y=-x-4$
$y=x-2$


$$
\text { 3) } \begin{aligned}
x+y & =3 \\
x+y & =-1
\end{aligned}
$$


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

4) $2 x-y=-4$
$2 x-y=-2$


## Solve each system by elimination.

5) $-3 x+7 y=-2$
$6 x-14 y=4$
6) $\begin{aligned} & 16 x-4 y=-4 \\ & -8 x+y=-3\end{aligned}$
$-8 x+y=-3$
7) $9 x+15 y=-12$
$-3 x-5 y=7$
8) $-5 x-4 y=-1$
$10 x+8 y=2$

## Solve each system by substitution.

9) $12 x-2 y=3$
$y=6 x-2$
10) $y=3 x+21$
$-9 x+3 y=63$
11) $3 x-6 y=-6$
$y=x-2$
12) $y=-8 x-1$ $24 x+3 y=-3$

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## Application and Extension

1. Solving Linear Systems Solve the linear system using graphing, substitution or elimination.

$$
\begin{gathered}
x+3 y=-1 \\
-2 x-6 y=8
\end{gathered}
$$

Solution
2. Sully is approached by students to help make some crafts for a fundraiser.
He decides on helping out by selling his two favorite crafts, Allgebracelete and MathemagicMarkers, at two big upcoming gatherings.

| Event | zllybrroelds <br> sold | Mathemagic- <br> Markers sold | Total Amount <br> of Money <br> Collected |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K-Town <br> Valentine's Day <br> Dance | 9 | 3 | $\$ 27$ |
| DoDDS-E <br> Cheerleading <br> Tournament | 12 | 4 | $\$ 36$ |

Let $a=$ the price of an zllyebracelet Let $m=$ the price of a Mathemagic-Marker
Take the information in the table and write two equations that represent the income from Sully's fundraising crafts. Then, solve the linear system using graphing, substitution or elimination to find the cost of each craft.

Equation \#1: $\qquad$ (Representing income from K-Town dance)

Equation \#2: $\qquad$ (Representing income from Tournament)
$2 \pi \pi$

Find TWO different possible solutions to this problem:
Cost of Allyelracedds $\qquad$ Cost of $\begin{gathered}1 l y \text { gebraceld } \\ \text { s }\end{gathered}$ $\qquad$
Cost of Mathemagic-Markers $\qquad$ Cost of Mathemagic-Markers $\qquad$

Coming Up: Rewrite each using an exponent.

1. $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2=$ $\qquad$ 2. $10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10=$ $\qquad$
2. $x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot x=$ $\qquad$

Quick Review: Find the equation of the line that passes through the given points.

1. $(-2,3) ;(-2,-3)$
2. $(2,3) ;(-5,3)$
3. $(-1,3) ;(0,4)$
