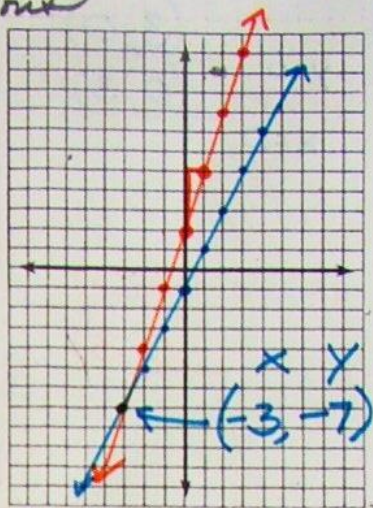


# [4-1] Graphing Method to Solve Systems of Equations

Graph both lines on the same grid.

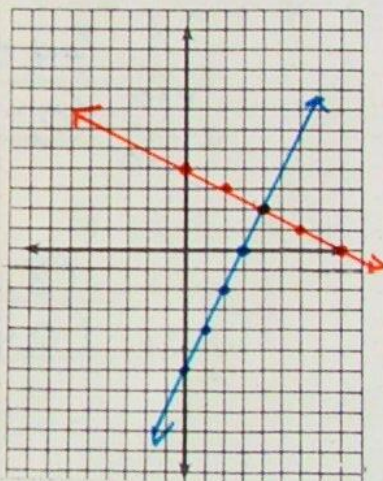
$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad y &= 3x + 2 & m &= \frac{3}{1} & b &= 2 \\ y &= 2x - 1 & m &= \frac{2}{1} & b &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Solution  $(-3, -7)$



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad y &= \frac{1}{2}x + 4 & m &= -\frac{1}{2} & b &= 4 \\ y &= 2x - 6 & m &= \frac{2}{1} & b &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

Solution  $(4, 2)$

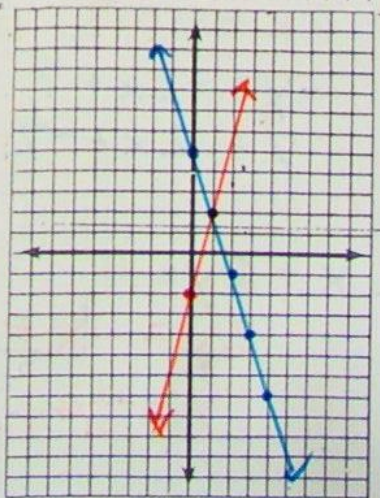


\* Put equations in slope-intercept form.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad y - 5 &= -3x \\ y &= 5 + -3x \\ m &= \underline{-3} & b &= \underline{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -4x + y &= -2 \\ y &= 4x + -2 \end{aligned}$$

Solution  $(1, 2)$   $m = \underline{4} \quad b = \underline{-2}$



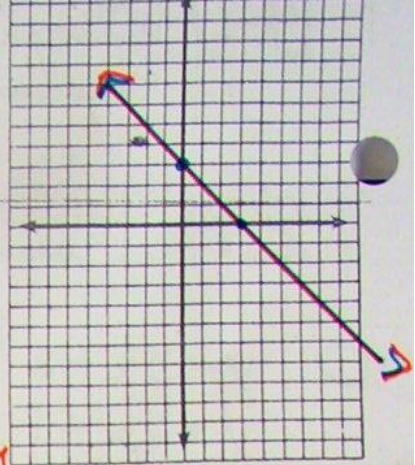
$$\textcircled{4} \quad 3x + 3y = 9$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{x-int: } \underline{(3, 0)} \\ y=0 \\ \text{y-int: } \underline{(0, 3)} \\ x=0 \end{array}$$

$$x + y = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{x-int: } \underline{(3, 0)} \\ \text{y-int: } \underline{(0, 3)} \end{array}$$

Solution: Infinite  
Many Solutions



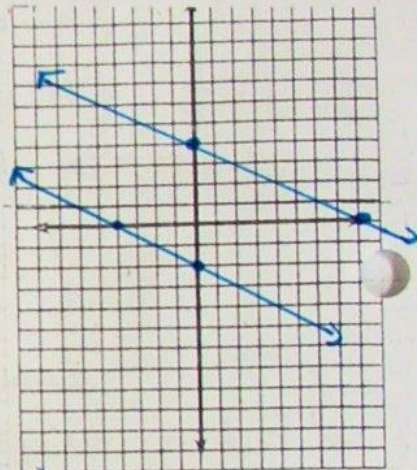
$$\textcircled{5} \quad x + 2y = -4$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{x-int: } \underline{(-4, 0)} \\ y=0 \\ \text{y-int: } \underline{(0, -2)} \\ x=0 \end{array}$$

$$x + 2y = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{x-int: } \underline{(8, 0)} \\ \text{y-int: } \underline{(0, 4)} \end{array}$$

Solution: No Solution  
(NS)



$$\textcircled{6} \quad 2x - y = 7 \quad (\text{transform to } y = mx + b)$$

$$-y = -2x + 7$$

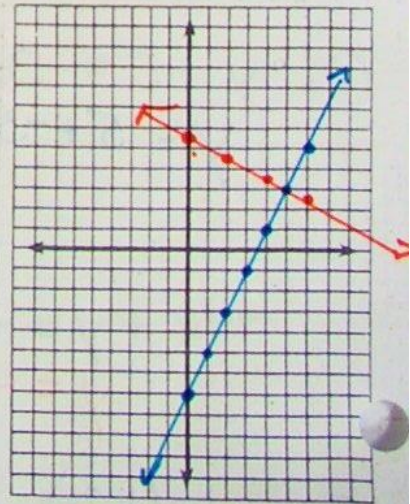
$$y = 2x - 7$$

$$x + 2y = 11$$

$$\underline{2y} = \underline{-x + 11}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 5\frac{1}{2}$$

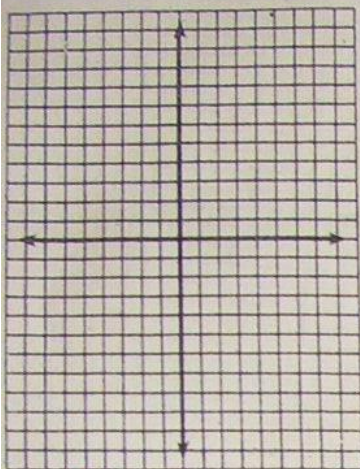
$$\boxed{(5, 3)}$$



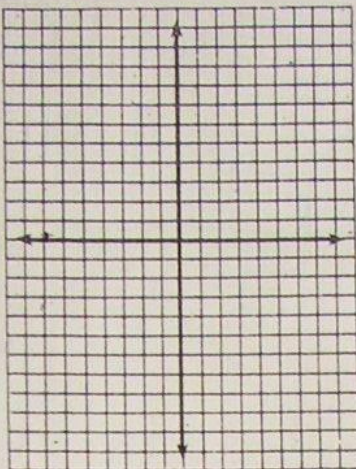
# [4-1]

## Systems of Linear Equations: Solving Systems by Graphing

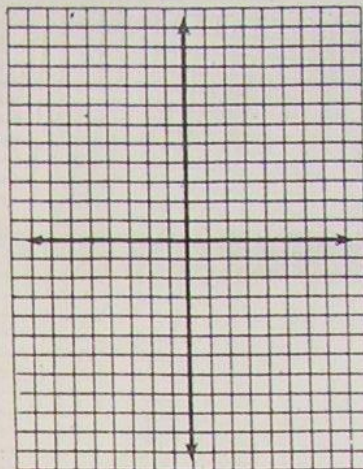
Solve each system by the graphing method.



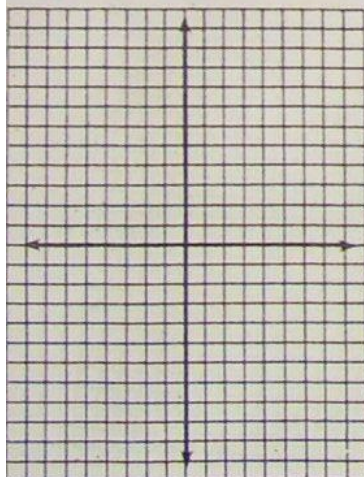
1.  $y = x + 0$   
 $y = 6 - x$



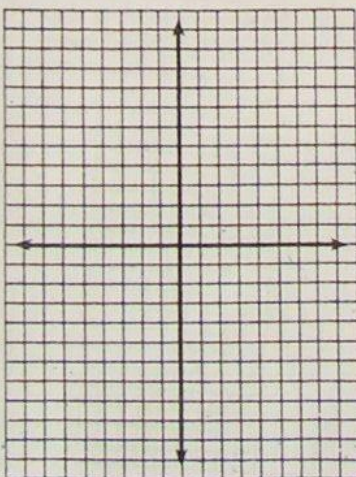
2.  $y = -x$   
 $y = x + 9$



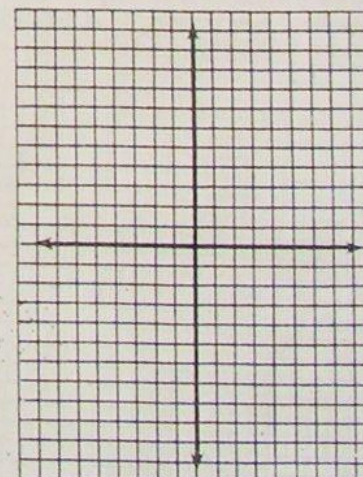
3.  $y = -x + 2$   
 $y = 2x + 5$



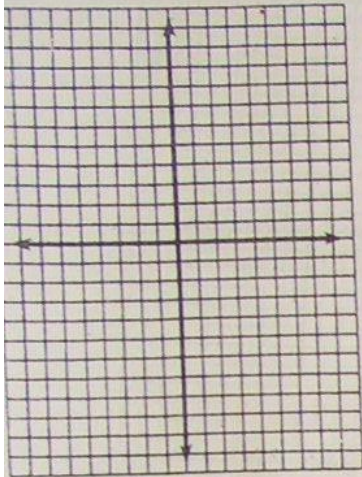
4.  $y = 3x + 1$   
 $y = 3x - 8$



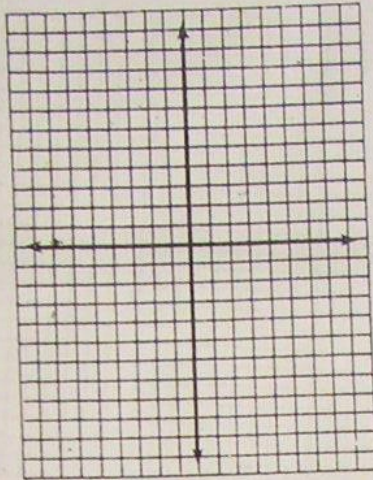
5.  $x - y = 6$   
 $2x + y = 0$



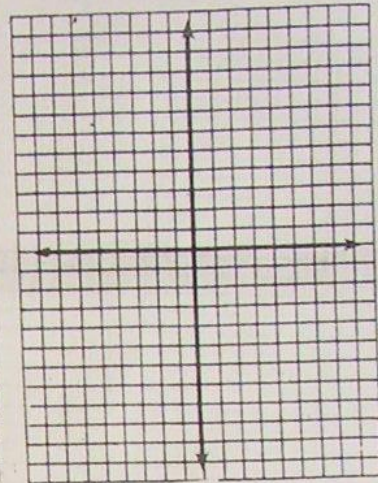
6.  $4x + y = -3$   
 $5x - y = -6$



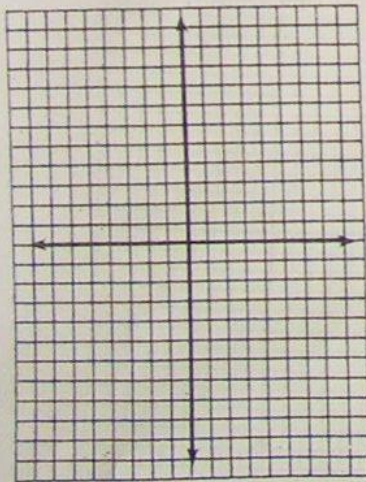
7.  $3x - 9y = 0$   
 $-x + 3y = -3$



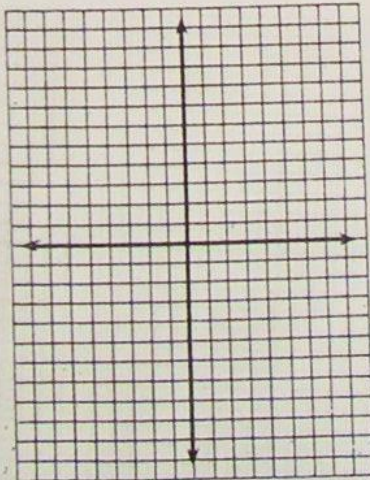
8.  $-2x + y = -1$   
 $x + y = 5$



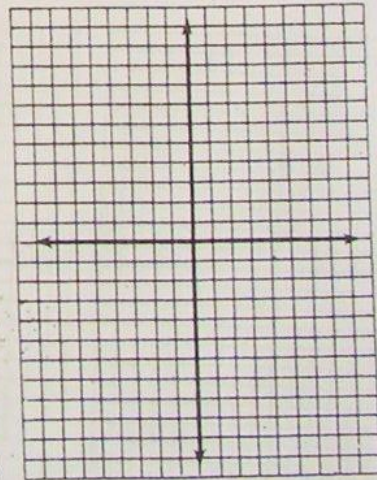
9.  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$   
 $4x - 8y = -8$



10.  $2y - x = 2$   
 $x - 2y = 8$

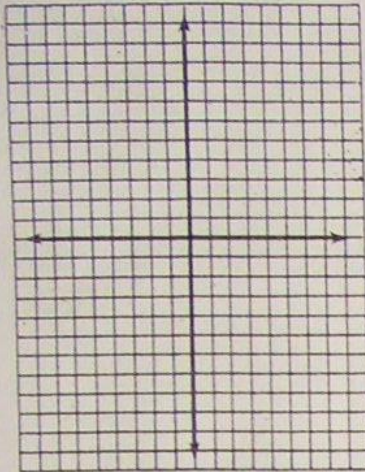


11.  $y - 2x = -5$   
 $y - x = -3$

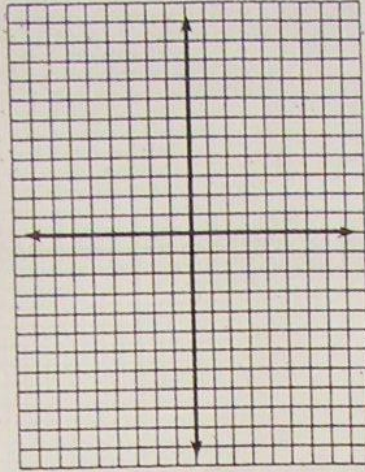


12.  $6x + 4y = 2$   
 $3x + 2y = 1$

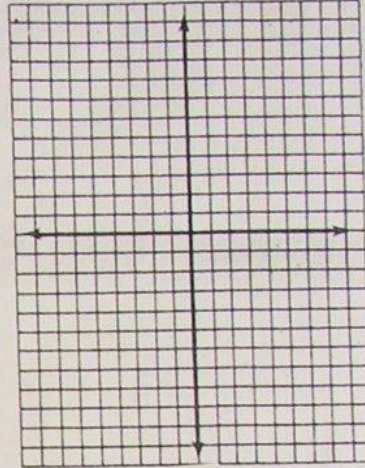
Solve each system by the graphing method. Estimate the coordinates of the intersection point to the nearest half unit.



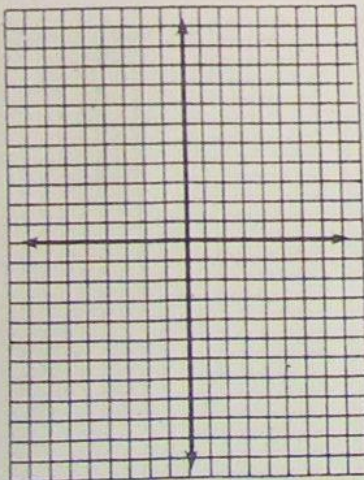
13.  $x + y = 3$   
 $x - y = 4$



14.  $x + y = -2$   
 $2x - y = 10$



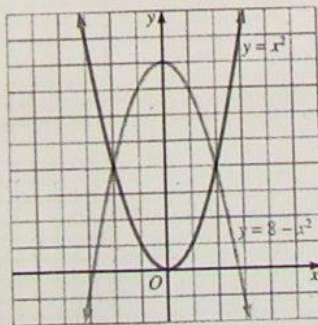
15.  $3x + 5y = 15$   
 $x - y = 4$



16.  $2y - 3x = 9$   
 $4y + 3x = 12$

The graphing method of solving a system of equations is particularly useful when the equations are not linear. Estimate the solutions of each nonlinear system below by studying the graphs. Check whether your estimate satisfies both equations.

17.  $y = x^2$  and  $y = 8 - x^2$



18.  $y = x^2 - 2x$  and  $y = -x^2 + 6x - 6$

