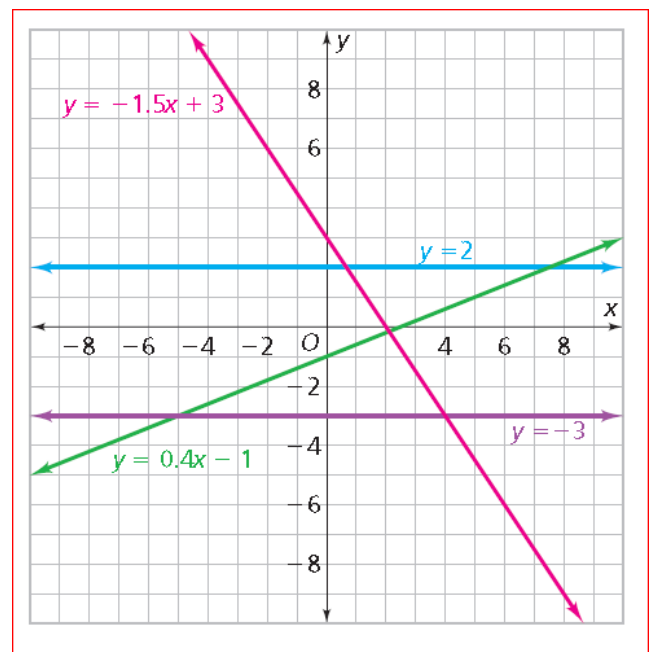
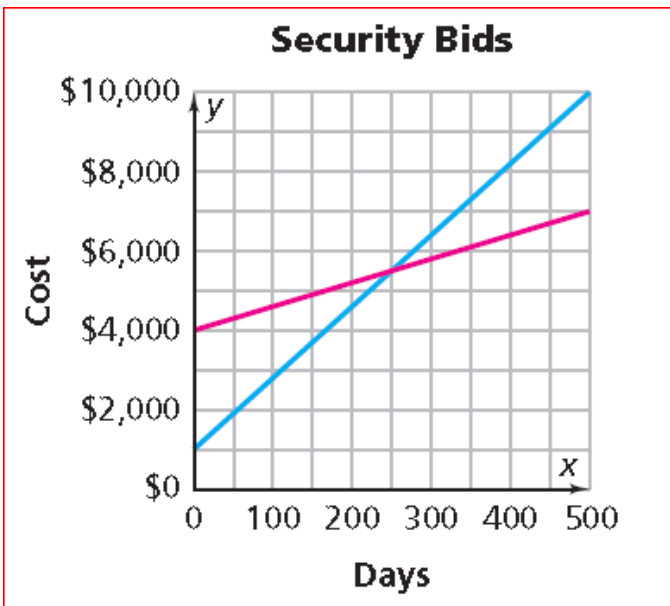
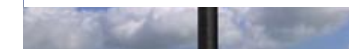


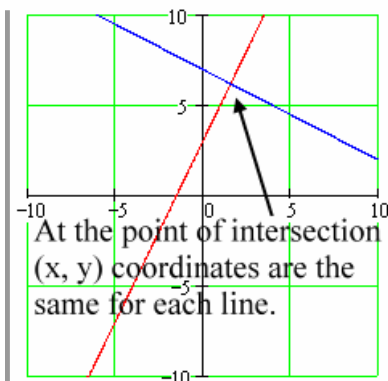
# Linear Systems

$$Ax + By = C$$

$$y = mx + b$$



$y = mx + b$  form.  
 $Ax + By = C$  form.  
 $y = mx + b$ .  
 and analyzing intersection.  
 $Ax + By = C$  form.  
 and analyzing intersection.



I can graph lines in  $y = mx + b$  form using the slope and y-intercept.

Graphing Lines,  $y = mx + b$  using y-intercept and slope

The formula  $y = mx + b$  is said to be a linear function. That is the graph of this function will be a straight line on the (x, y) plane. One could express this as a formal function definition with notation such as:

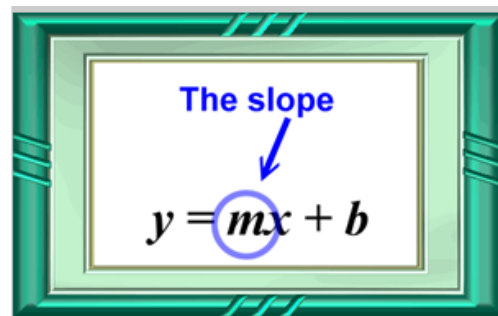
$$f(x) = mx + b$$

Since we will be graphing (x, y) points, though, we will do our thinking with the ' $y = mx + b$ ' form for a while.

When the function for a line is expressed this way, we call it the '*slope-intercept form*'.

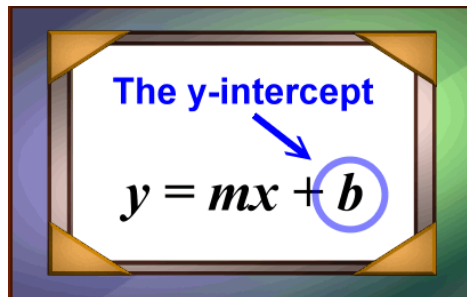
**Where is the slope?**

The slope of the line is the variable **m**.  
The slope describes the *slant* of the line.

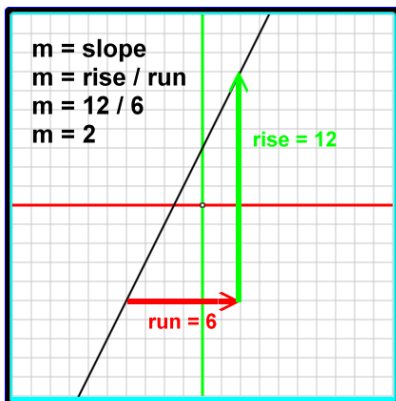


**Where is the intercept?**

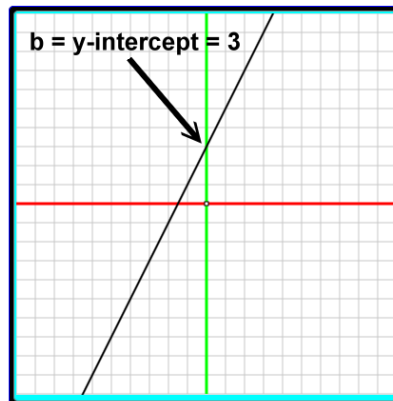
By '*intercept*' we mean '*y-intercept*'.  
The y-intercept is held by the variable **b**.  
The y-intercept is the point where the line crosses the y-axis.



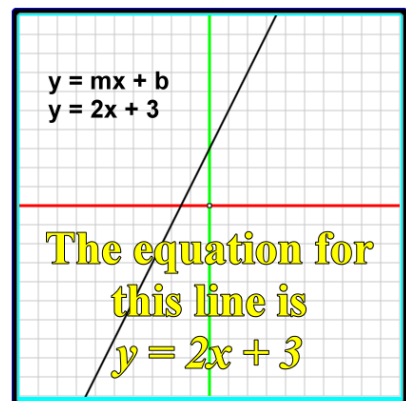
If you know the slope for the line....

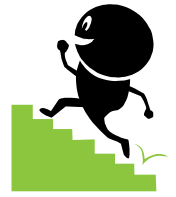


and you know the y-intercept for the line....



then you can write the slope-intercept equation for the line.

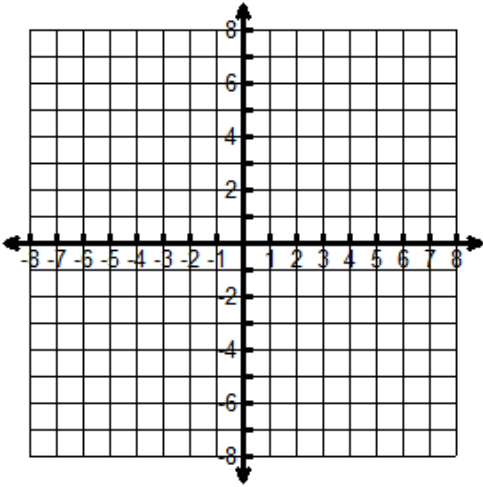




Graph the following lines using the y-intercept and slope.

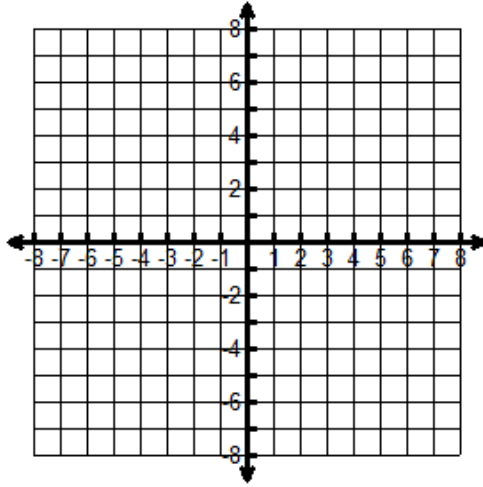
1)  $y = 3x + 4$

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_ slope: \_\_\_\_\_



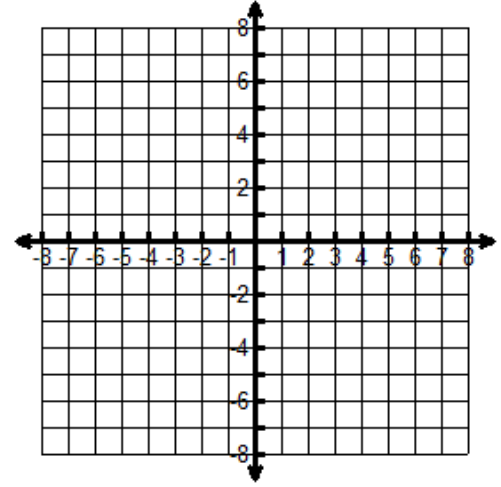
2)  $y = 3$

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_ slope: \_\_\_\_\_



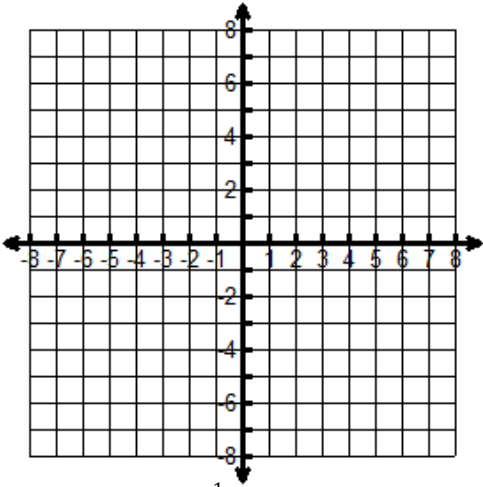
3)  $y = -2x$

b: \_\_\_\_\_ m: \_\_\_\_\_



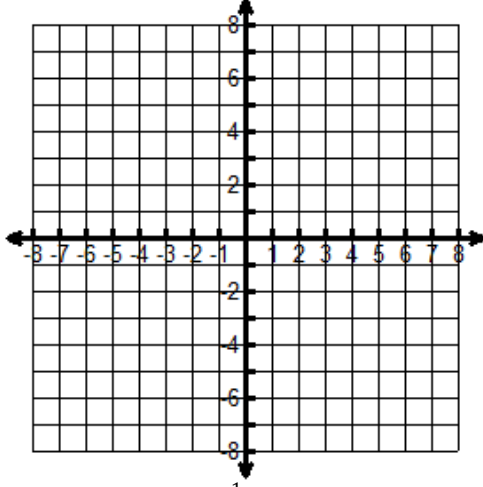
4)  $y = -\frac{2}{5}x + 3$

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_ slope \_\_\_\_\_



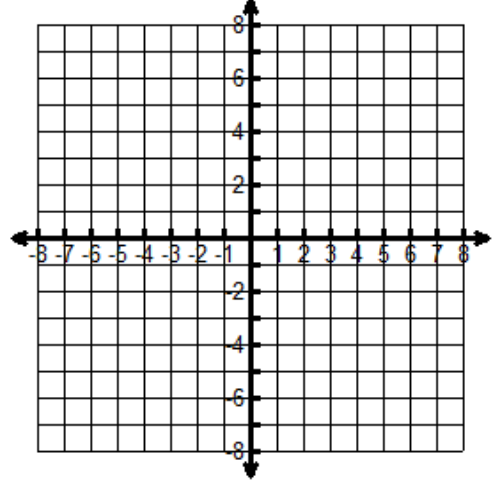
5)  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 4$

b: \_\_\_\_\_ m: \_\_\_\_\_



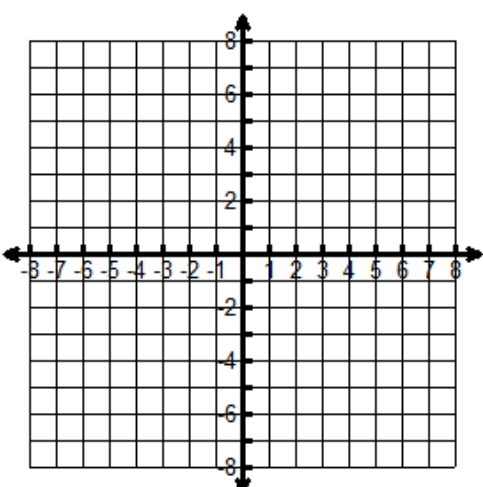
6)  $y = x - 4$

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_ slope \_\_\_\_\_



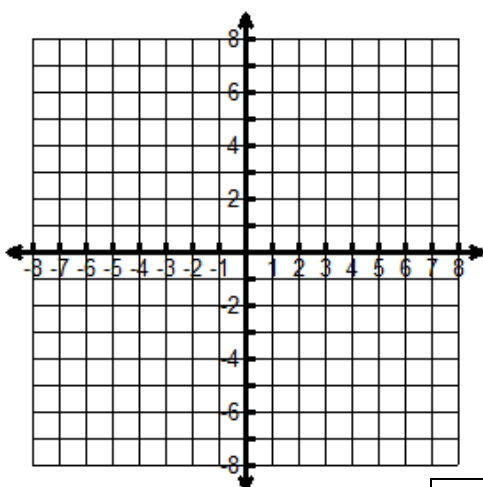
7)  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$

b: \_\_\_\_\_ m: \_\_\_\_\_



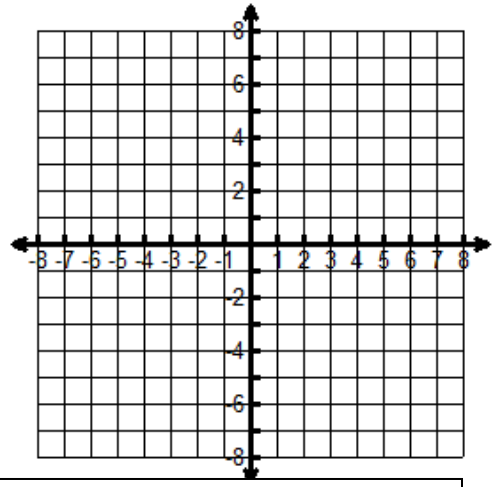
8)  $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 4$

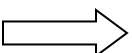
y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_ slope \_\_\_\_\_



9)  $y = -x + 3$

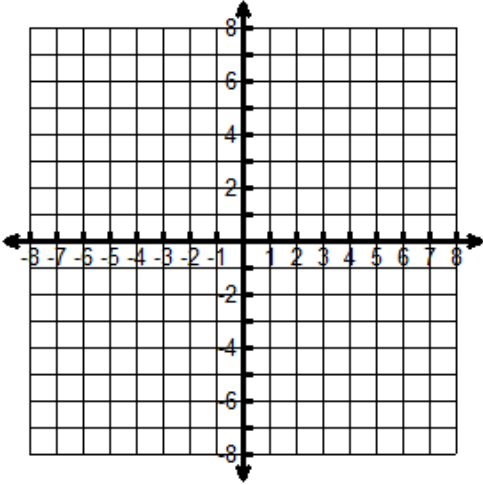
b: \_\_\_\_\_ m: \_\_\_\_\_



Homework is continued 

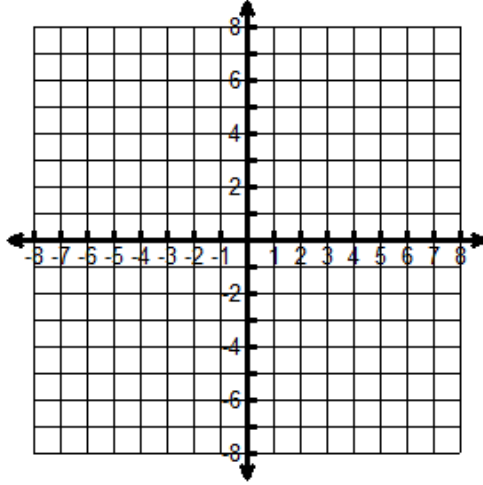
10)  $y = 3x - 4$

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_ slope \_\_\_\_\_



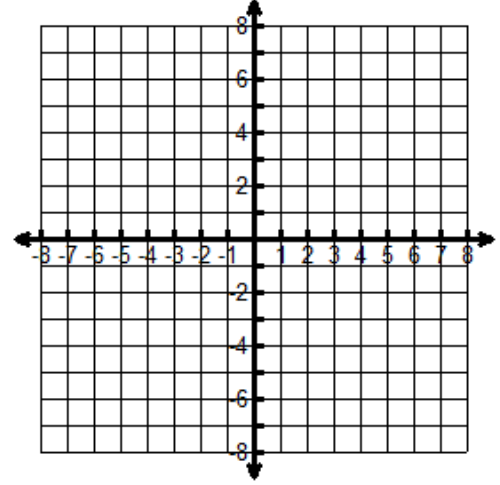
11)  $y = -5$

b: \_\_\_\_\_ m: \_\_\_\_\_



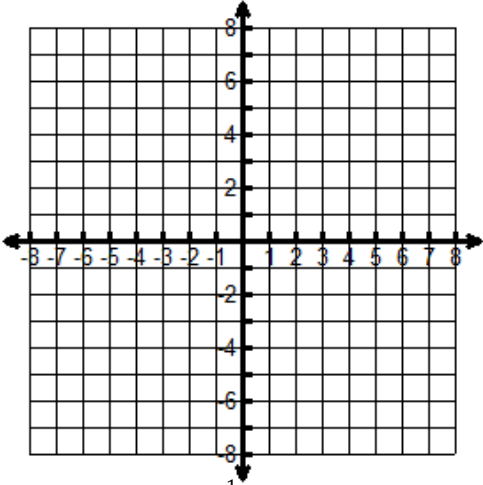
12)  $y = -2x - 3$

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_ slope \_\_\_\_\_



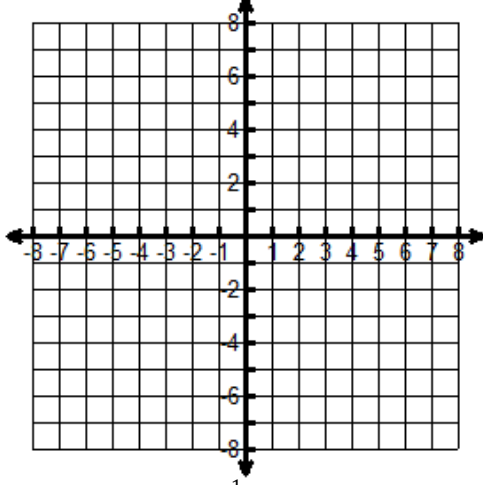
13)  $y = -\frac{2}{5}x + 5$

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_ slope \_\_\_\_\_



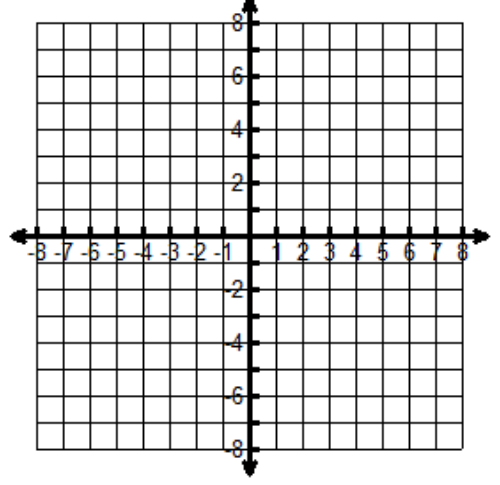
14)  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$

b: \_\_\_\_\_ m: \_\_\_\_\_



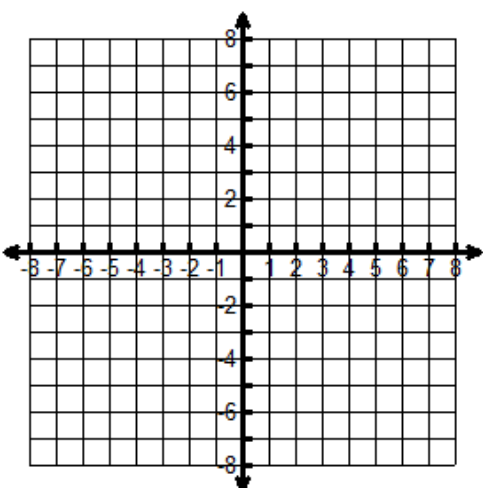
15)  $y = -x + 6$

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_ slope \_\_\_\_\_



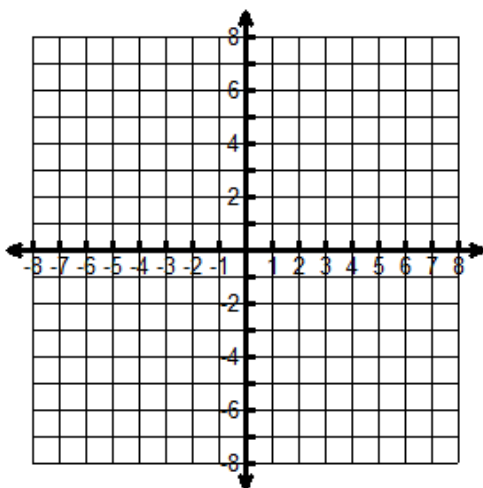
16)  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 2$

b: \_\_\_\_\_ m: \_\_\_\_\_



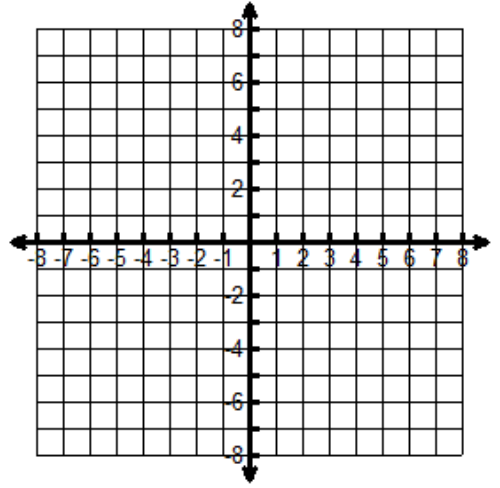
17)  $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 4$

y-intercept: \_\_\_\_\_ slope \_\_\_\_\_



18)  $y = x$

b: \_\_\_\_\_ m: \_\_\_\_\_



I can graph lines in  $Ax + By = C$  form using the x and y-intercepts.

### Graphing Lines, $Ax + By = C$ with x and y intercepts

Equations that are written in  $Ax + By = C$  form are easier to graph using the x-intercept and y-intercepts. Before we begin, let's see what standard form looks like.

Standard form is presented as:

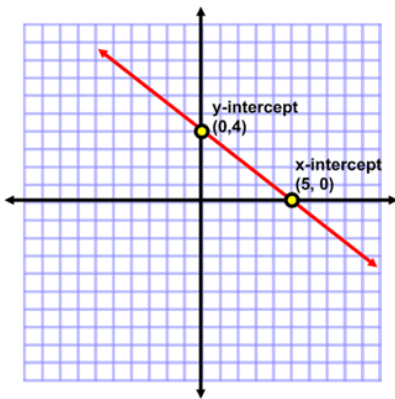
#### What is Standard Form?

$$Ax + By = C$$

Where A and B are coefficients and C is a constant.

- Examples:
- $2x + 4y = 8$
  - $5x - 7y = 12$
  - $3x - 9y = -18$

Now let's review what the term **intercepts** means. An intercept is where your line crosses an axis. We have an x intercept and a y intercept.



The point where the line touches the x axis is called the **x intercept**.

The point where the line touches the y axis is called the **y intercept**.



If we can find the points where the line crosses the x and y axis, then we would have two points and we'd be able to draw a line.

When equations are written in standard form, it is pretty easy to find the intercepts. Take a look at this diagram, as it will help you to understand the process.

**Y Intercept:**

Any point on the y axis is going to have an x coordinate of 0. Take a look!

All of these points are y intercepts.

So, to find the **y intercept** within an equation, we are going to let **x = 0**.

**X Intercept:**

Any point on the x axis is going to have a y coordinate of 0. Take a look!

All of these points are x intercepts.

So, to find the **x intercept** within an equation, we are going to let **y = 0**.

Now, let's apply this. Just remember:

**To find the x intercept: Let y = 0**  
**To find the y intercept: Let x = 0**

### Example 1

$$2x + 4y = 8$$

Let  $y = 0$

$$2x + 4y = 8$$

$$2x + 4(0) = 8$$

$$2x + 0 = 8$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$$

$$x = 4$$

The x intercept is:  
 $(4, 0)$

Let  $x = 0$

$$2x + 4y = 8$$

$$2(0) + 4y = 8$$

$$0 + 4y = 8$$

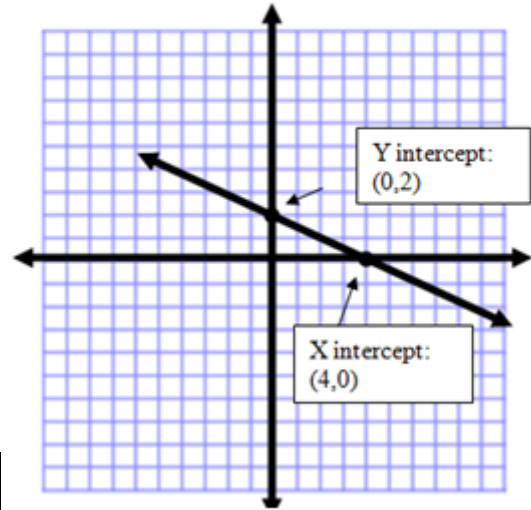
$$\frac{4y}{4} = \frac{8}{4}$$

$$y = 2$$

The y intercept is:  
 $(0, 2)$

The x intercept is:  
 $(4, 0)$

The y intercept is:  
 $(0, 2)$



You can also represent the x and y intercepts in a table.

x	y
4	0
0	2

Use the x and y intercepts to graph the equations.

1)  $x + y = -6$

y-intercept:  $(0, \underline{\quad})$

x-intercept:  $(\underline{\quad}, 0)$

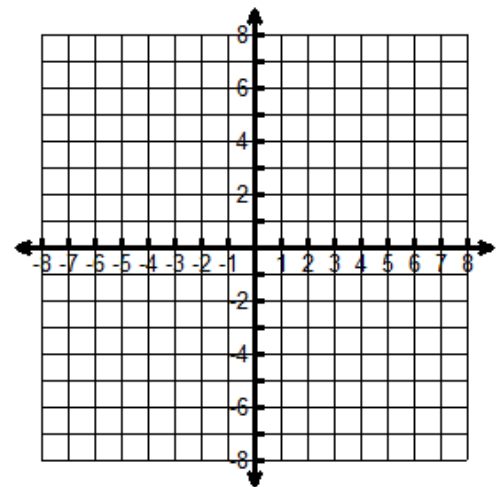
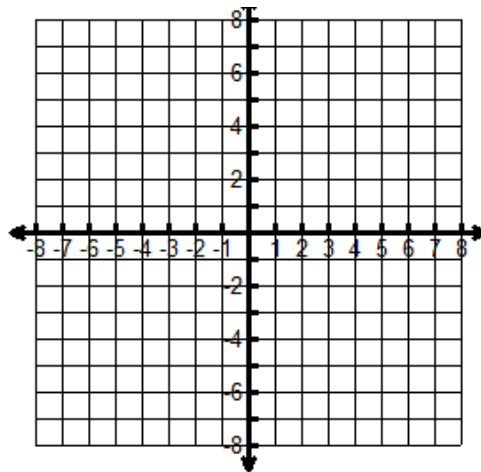
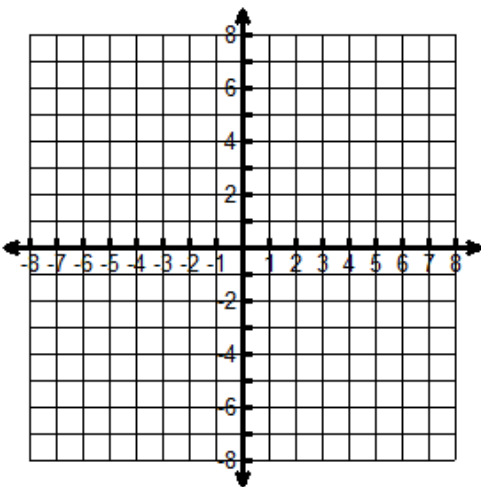
2)  $6x - 3y = 24$

x	y
0	
	0

3)  $-2x + y = -8$

y-intercept:  $(0, \underline{\quad})$

x-intercept:  $(\underline{\quad}, 0)$



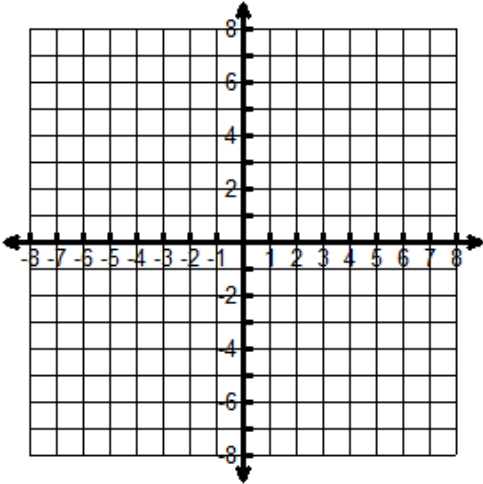
On Your Own...

Use the x and y intercepts to graph the equations.

1)  $x + y = 4$

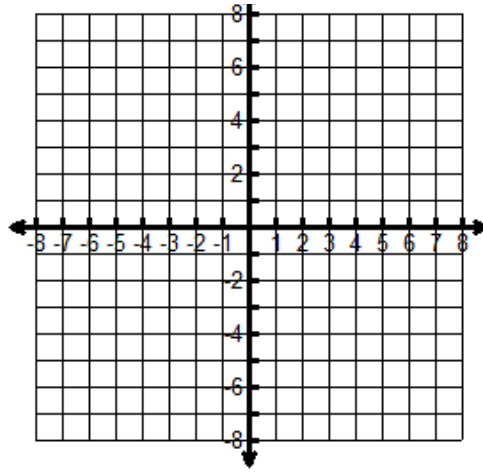
y-intercept: ( 0 , \_\_\_\_\_ )

x-intercept: ( \_\_\_\_\_ , 0 )



2)  $2x - 3y = 12$

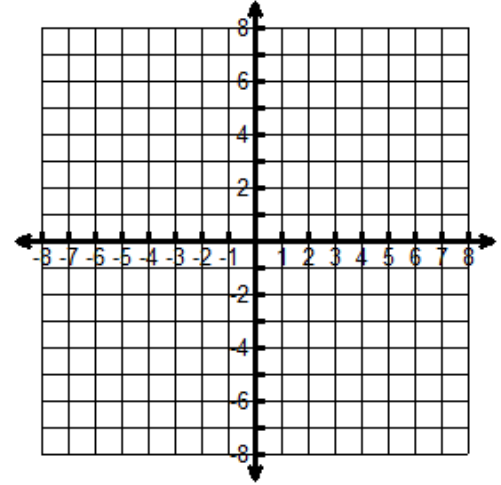
x	y
0	
	0



3)  $-2x + y = -4$

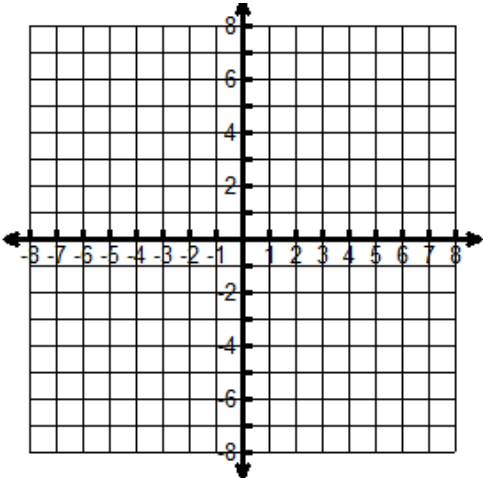
y-intercept: ( 0 , \_\_\_\_\_ )

x-intercept: ( \_\_\_\_\_ , 0 )



4)  $x - y = -2$

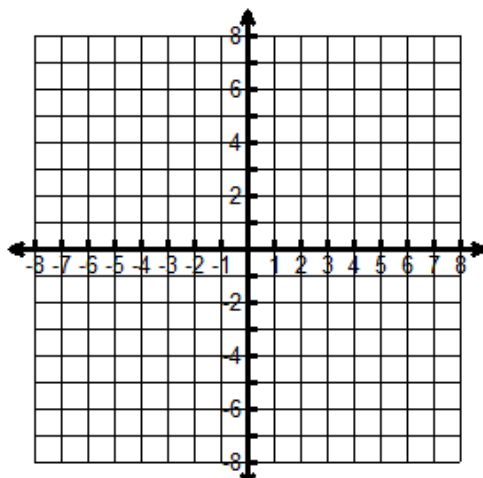
x	y
0	
	0



5)  $x + 3y = 6$

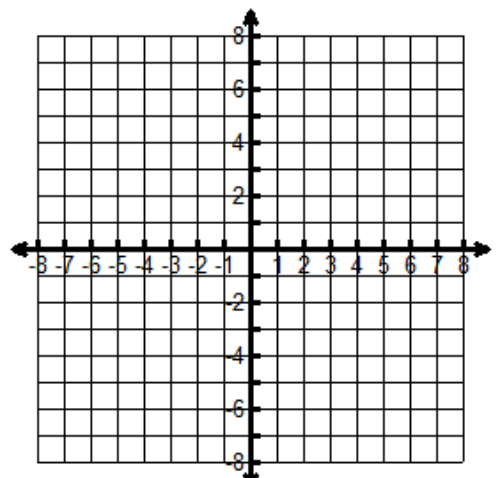
y-intercept: ( 0 , \_\_\_\_\_ )

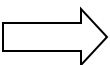
x-intercept: ( \_\_\_\_\_ , 0 )



6)  $2x + y = 8$

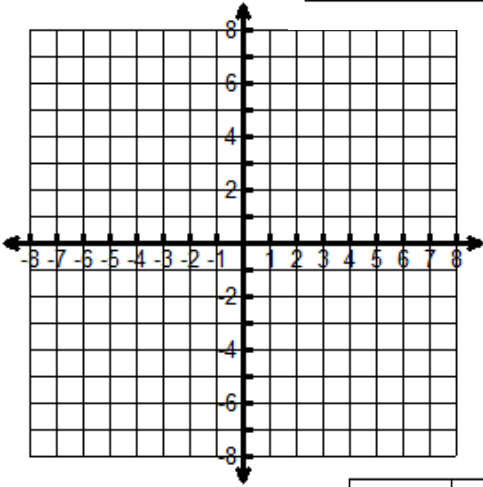
x	y
0	
	0



Homework is continued 

7)  $2x - 7y = 14$

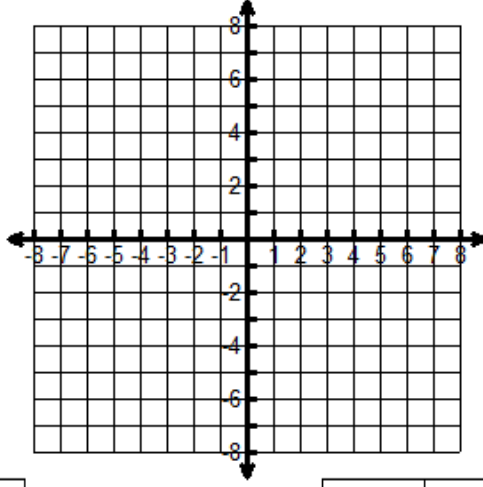
x	y
0	
	0



8)  $-10x - 4y = 20$

y-intercept: ( 0 , \_\_\_\_\_ )

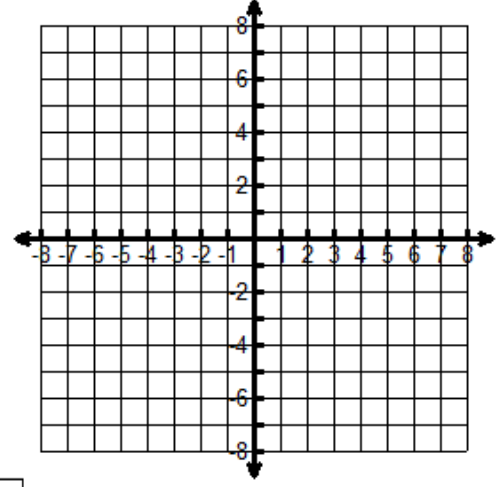
x-intercept: ( \_\_\_\_\_ , 0 )



9)  $-2x + 8y = -8$

y-intercept: ( 0 , \_\_\_\_\_ )

x-intercept: ( \_\_\_\_\_ , 0 )



10)  $6x - 9y = -18$

x	y
0	
	0

11)  $12x + 8y = 24$

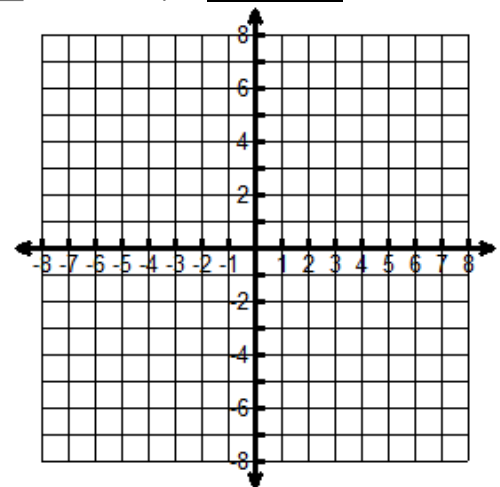
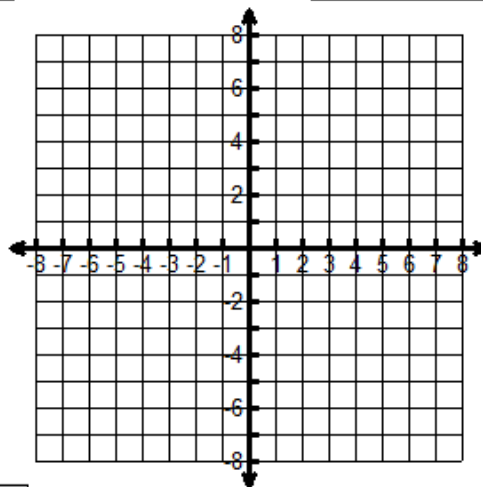
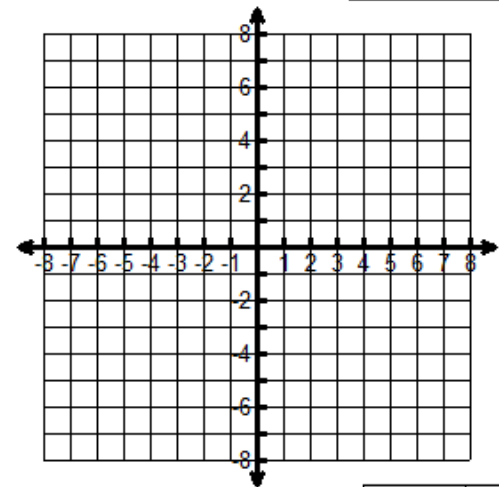
x	y
0	
	0

12)  $-2x + y = -6$

y-intercept: ( 0 , \_\_\_\_\_ )

x-intercept: ( \_\_\_\_\_ , 0 )

x-intercept: ( \_\_\_\_\_ , 0 )



13)  $-6x - 3y = 12$

x	y
0	
	0

14)  $9x + 6y = -36$

y-intercept: ( 0 , \_\_\_\_\_ )

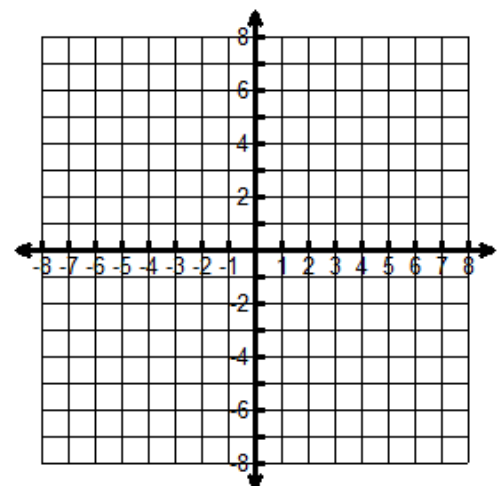
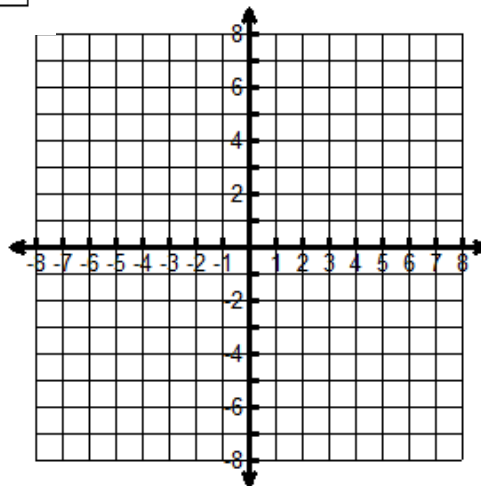
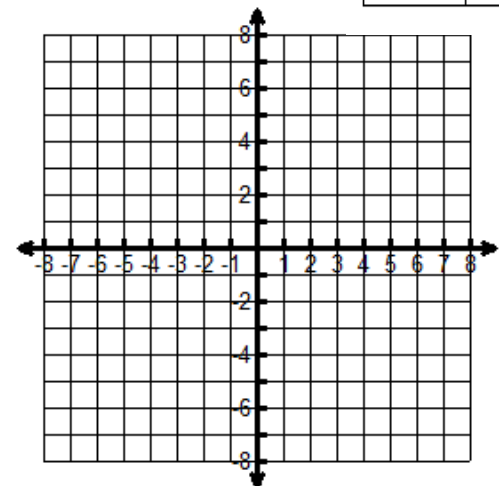
x-intercept: ( \_\_\_\_\_ , 0 )

15)  $2x + 8y = -16$

y-intercept: ( 0 , \_\_\_\_\_ )

x-intercept: ( \_\_\_\_\_ , 0 )

x-intercept: ( \_\_\_\_\_ , 0 )





I can graph a system of lines to find the solution.

## Graphing Systems of Lines

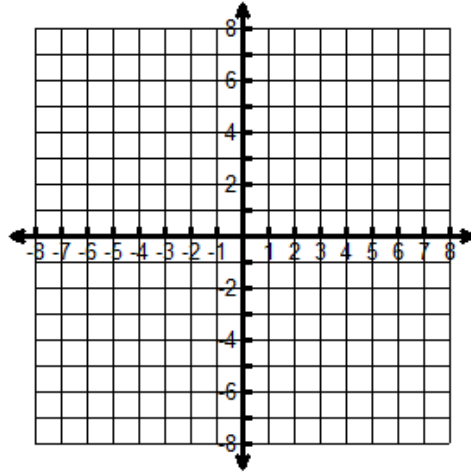
A system of linear equations contains two or more equations e.g.  $x - 2y = -4$  and  $y = x - 2$ . The solution of such a system is the ordered pair that is a solution to both equations. To solve a system of linear equations graphically we graph both equations in the same coordinate system. The solution to the system will be in the point where the two lines intersect.

Graph the two lines on the same coordinate grid.

$x - 2y = -4$  and  $y = x - 2$

x	y
0	
	0

b: \_\_\_\_ m: \_\_\_\_



Where the two lines intersect is your solution to the system which means the point works in both equations.

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

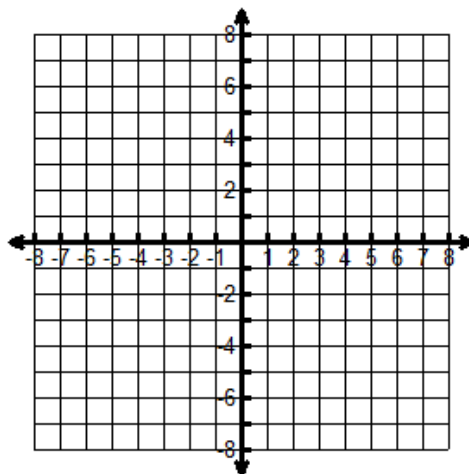
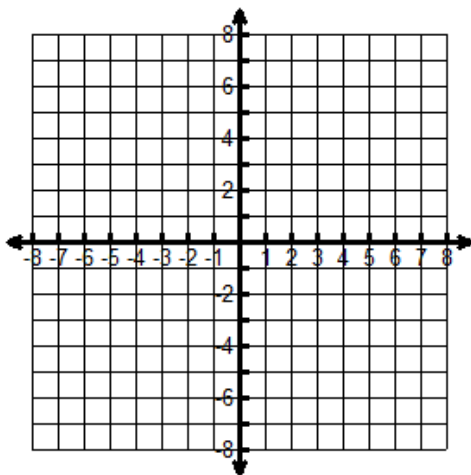
Show how the point satisfies both equations.

$x - 2y = -4$  and  $y = x - 2$

Graph the following systems of equations to find their solution.

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

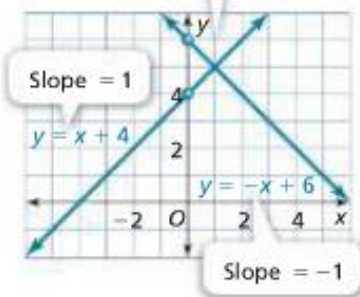
2)  $\begin{cases} y = -x + 3 \\ 2x - y = 6 \end{cases}$



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

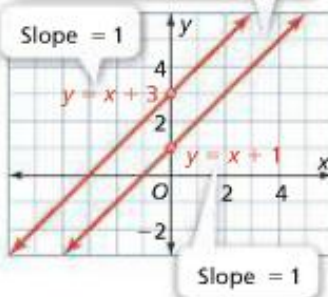
Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

The lines intersect at 1 point. This system has 1 solution.



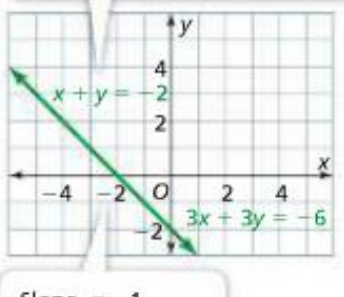
The equations of the linear system  
 $y = x + 4$   
 $y = -x + 6$   
 have different slopes.  
 The system has 1 solution (1, 5).

The lines do not intersect; they are parallel. This system has no solution.



The equations of the linear system  
 $y = x + 3$   
 $y = x + 1$   
 have the same slopes and different y-intercepts.  
 The system has no solution.

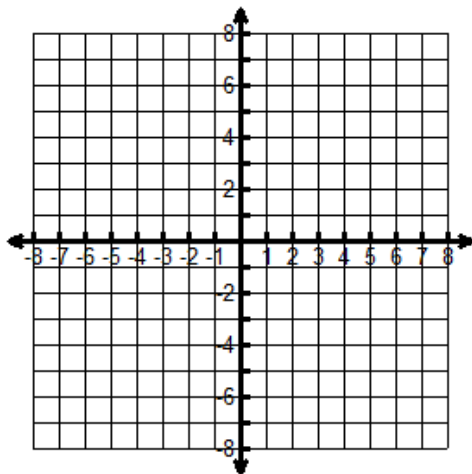
The lines intersect at every point; they are the same line. This system has infinitely many solutions.



The equations of the linear system  
 $x + y = -2$   
 $3x + 3y = -6$   
 have the same slopes and the same y-intercepts. They represent the same line.  
 The system has infinitely many solutions.

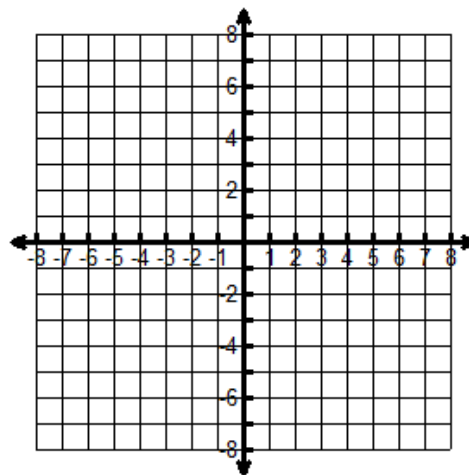
Graph the following systems of equations to find their solution.

3)  $\begin{cases} 3x - y = -6 \\ y = 3x + 1 \end{cases}$



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

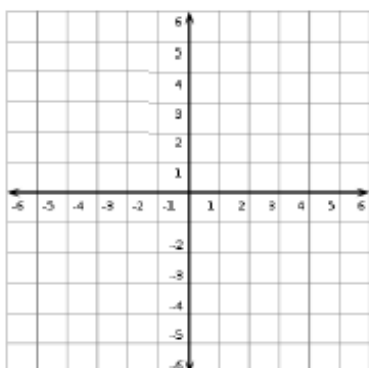
4)  $\begin{cases} y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 4 \\ 2x + 3y = 12 \end{cases}$



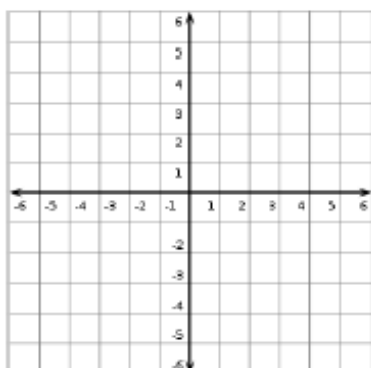
Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solve each system of equations by graphing.

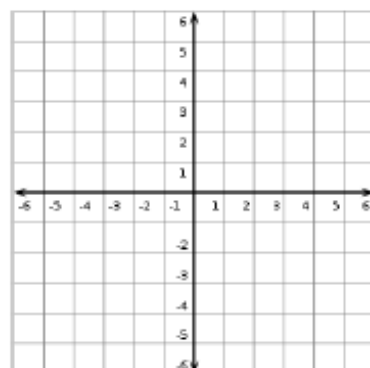
1.  $x + y = 5$   
 $x - y = 1$



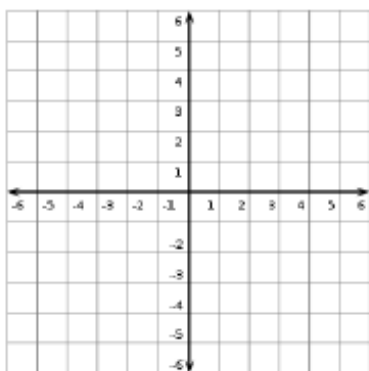
2.  $4x - 2y = -8$   
 $y = 2x + 4$



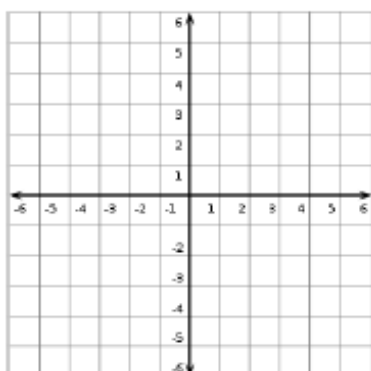
3.  $y = -3x + 2$   
 $y = 2x - 3$



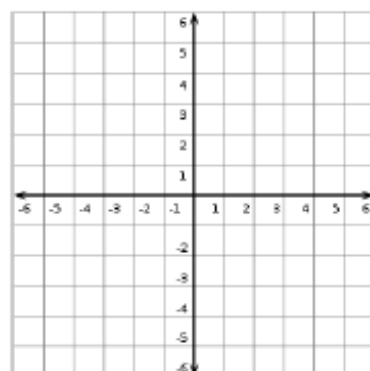
4.  $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 1$   
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$



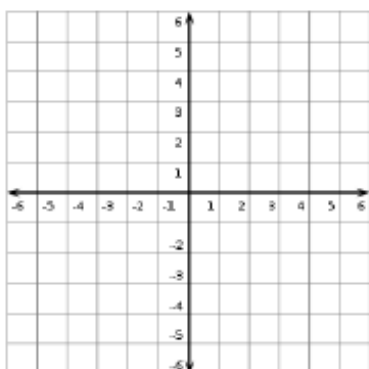
5.  $4x - 6y = 12$   
 $2x + 2y = 6$



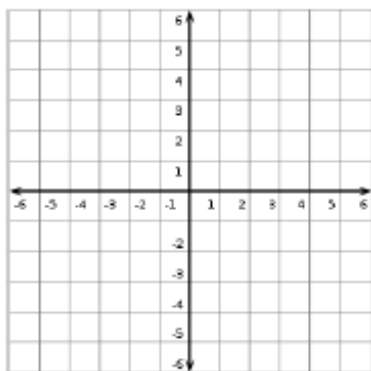
6.  $y = 3$   
 $x - y = -4$



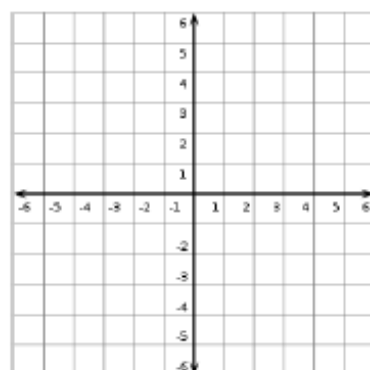
7.  $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$   
 $y = -x - 2$



8.  $4x + 6y = -12$   
 $2x + 3y = 6$



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



I can write and evaluate an equation in slope-intercept form given a real life situation.

## Equations of Lines (slope-intercept form)

When you have a real world (word problem) that requires you to write an equation in slope intercept form, there are two things that you want to look for:

1. **A Rate.** The rate is your slope in the problem. The following are examples of a rate

- \$3 per day
- \$2 an hour
- 60 mph
- 2 m/s
- \$6 a minute
- 45 words per minute

This number is always related to the x-value.

Per is a key word that is often associated with slope.

2. **A Flat Fee.** A flat fee or starting value is your y-intercept. This value is a constant. It never changes.

Use the chart below to help you organize your information as you analyze each word problem. This will help you to write your equation!

Flat Fee (starting #)	b (y-intercept)	__?__
Rate	m (slope)	__?__

Take a look at the examples below to better clarify how this chart can help you!

### Example 1

You are visiting Baltimore MD, and a taxi company charges a flat fee of \$3.00 for using the taxi and an additional \$0.75 per mile. Write an equation that you could use to find the cost of a taxi ride in Baltimore, MD. Let \_\_\_ represent the number of miles and \_\_\_ represent the total cost.

- How much would a taxi ride for 8 miles cost?

Flat Fee (starting #)	b (y-intercept)	
Rate	m (slope)	

$$y = m x + b$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

- The equation could be used to find the cost of a taxi ride in Baltimore, MD is \_\_\_\_\_
- To find out the cost for an 8 mile ride, substitute 8 for x.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

A taxi ride would cost \_\_\_\_\_ for 8 miles.

## Example 2

A plumber charges a fee of \$120 to make a house call. He also charges \$10.00 an hour for labor. Write an equation that you could use to find the amount a plumber charges for a house call based on the number of hours of labor. Let \_\_\_\_\_ represent the number of hours of labor and \_\_\_\_\_ represent the total cost.

- How much would a house call cost that requires 2.5 hours of labor?

Flat Fee (starting #)	b (y-intercept)	
Rate	m (slope)	

$$y = m x + b$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

- The equation could be used to find the amount a plumber charges is \_\_\_\_\_
- To find out the cost for the 2.5 hours, substitute 2.5 for x.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

A plumber would cost \_\_\_\_\_ for 2.5 hours.

## Your Turn...

- Hannah's electricity company charges her \$0.10 per kWh (kilowatt-hour) of electricity, plus a basic connection charge of \$15.00 each month. Write a linear function that models her monthly electricity bill as a function of electricity usage. Let \_\_\_\_\_ represent the cost and \_\_\_\_\_ represent the amount of electricity.

- How much would her bill be if she used 500kWh of electricity?

Flat Fee (starting #)	b (y-intercept)	
Rate	m (slope)	

$$y = m x + b$$

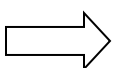
$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

- The equation could be used to find the charge on her electric bill is \_\_\_\_\_
- To find out the cost for the electricity, substitute 500 for x.

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

A bill would be \_\_\_\_\_ for 500kWh.

Homework is continued



2. Joe is throwing a party. The clubhouse charges \$500 to rent the space and \$25 per person. Write a linear function that models the total bill as a function of the number of guests. Let \_\_\_\_ represent the cost and \_\_\_\_ represent the number of people attending.

- How much would the bill be if there were 40 attendees?

Flat Fee (starting #)	b (y-intercept)	
Rate	m (slope)	

$$y = m x + b$$

$$\text{_____} = \text{_____}(\text{_____}) + \text{_____}$$

- The equation could be used to find the charge on Joe's party bill is \_\_\_\_\_
- To find out the cost for the clubhouse, substitute 40 for x.

$$\text{_____} = \text{_____}(\text{_____}) + \text{_____}$$

A bill would be \_\_\_\_\_ for 40 people

3. Savannah is driving on a trip. She is going an average speed of 70mph. She has already gone 100 miles today. Write a linear function that models the total distance as a function of the number of hours left to travel. Let \_\_\_\_ represent the distance and \_\_\_\_ represent the number of hours.

- How many miles would she have travelled in 6 more hours.

Flat Fee (starting #)	b (y-intercept)	
Rate	m (slope)	

$$y = m x + b$$

$$\text{_____} = \text{_____}(\text{_____}) + \text{_____}$$

- The equation could be used to find the distance travelled is \_\_\_\_\_
- To find out the distance travelled in 6 more hours, substitute 6 for x.

$$\text{_____} = \text{_____}(\text{_____}) + \text{_____}$$

The distance would be \_\_\_\_\_ for 6 hours.

4. Jordan is buying a new TV. She can make a down payment of \$100, and then will pay \$60 per month. Write a linear function that models the total amount paid as a function of the number of months. Let \_\_\_\_ represent the amount paid and \_\_\_\_ represent the number of months.

- How much money will Jordan have paid in 12 months?

Flat Fee (starting #)	b (y-intercept)	
Rate	m (slope)	

$$y = m x + b$$

$$\text{_____} = \text{_____}(\text{_____}) + \text{_____}$$

- The equation could be used to find the total paid is \_\_\_\_\_
- To find out the total paid in 12 months, substitute 12 for x.

$$\text{_____} = \text{_____}(\text{_____}) + \text{_____}$$

The total paid would be \_\_\_\_\_ for 12 months.

5. Kallie is conditioning for try-outs. She has already run 10 miles. She will run 2 miles per day. Write a linear function that models the total she has run as a function of the number of days. Let \_\_\_\_ represent the total number of miles and \_\_\_\_ represent the number of days.
- How many miles will Kallie have run in 20 days?

Flat Fee (starting #)	b (y-intercept)	
Rate	m (slope)	

$$y = m x + b$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}(\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

- The equation could be used to find the total number of miles is \_\_\_\_\_
- To find out the total number of miles, substitute 20 for x.

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

The total run would be \_\_\_\_\_ in 20 days.

6. Bethany is renting a cabin in Tennessee. They charge a \$200 cleaning fee and \$100 per night. Write a linear function that models the total amount charged as a function of the number of nights of the vacation. Let \_\_\_\_ represent the total charged and \_\_\_\_ represent the number of nights.
- How much would be charged for a 4 night stay?

Flat Fee (starting #)	b (y-intercept)	
Rate	m (slope)	

$$y = m x + b$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}(\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

- The equation could be used to find the total amount charged is \_\_\_\_\_
- To find out the total amount charged, substitute 4 for x.

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

The total bill would be \_\_\_\_\_ for 4 nights.

**Review.**

Simplify the following expressions. Show work without a calculator.

1)  $2 + 5(-12)$

2)  $-10 + 2(5 - 9)$

3)  $4 + 5 * 4^2$

4)  $10 \div 5 * 2$

Evaluate the following expressions if  $x = 4$ ,  $y = -2$ , and  $z = 10$ . Show work.

5)  $2x - z$

6)  $-3yz + 2x$

7)  $\frac{z+y}{x}$

8)  $z - \frac{xz}{y}$

Solve each of the following. Show work.

9)  $-5 + \frac{x}{7} = -8$

10)  $\frac{2}{5}x + 8 = -10$

11)  $\frac{x+3}{4} = 5$

12)  $3(x - 7) = -12$

13)  $3x + 5x = 56$

14)  $-5 + 6x = -30$

15)  $-8 + \frac{x}{3} = -6$

16)  $6 - (x + 2) = 12$

17)  $\frac{x-6}{4} = -9$



I can create a math model for a real life situation using system of equations in slope intercept form and a graph.

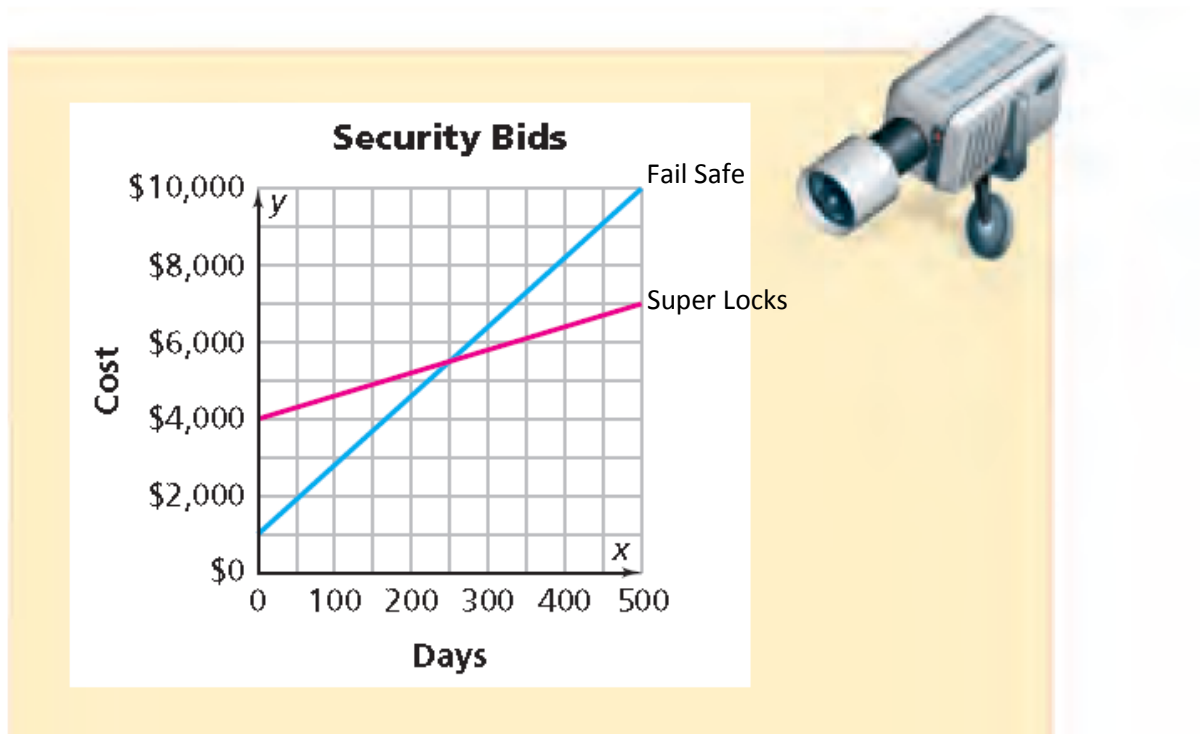
Graphs of Linear Systems (slope-intercept form;  $y = mx + b$ )

Suppose the managers of a shopping center want to upgrade their security system. Two providers bid for the job.

- Super Locks will charge \$3,975 to install the equipment and then \$6.00 per day to monitor the system and respond to alerts.
- Fail Safe will charge \$995 to install the equipment and then \$17.95 per day to monitor the system and respond to alerts.

Both companies are reliable and capable, so the choice comes down to cost.

**T**he cost of the security services from Super Locks and Fail Safe depends on the number of days the company provides service. The graph below shows the bids for both companies.



A. Use the graphs to estimate the answers to these questions.

1. For what number of days will the costs for the two companies be the same? \_\_\_\_ What is the cost? \_\_\_\_
2. For what number of days will Super Locks cost less than Fail Safe? \_\_\_\_
3. For what number of days will Superlocks cost more than Fail Safe? \_\_\_\_
4. For what number of days will Super Locks cost less than \$6000? \_\_\_\_
5. What is the cost of one year of service from Fail Safe? \_\_\_\_\_

B. For each company, write an equation for the cost,  $c$ , for  $d$  days of security services.

Super Locks: \_\_\_\_\_ Fail Safe: \_\_\_\_\_

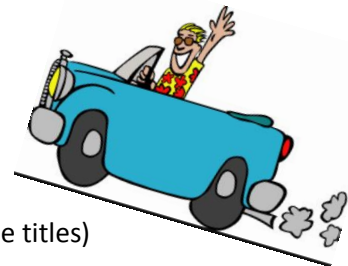
Sometimes it is easier to graph equations of lines using two points. The following problem asks you to fill in the first and last values for  $x$  and find the  $y$ -values.

Sam needs to rent a car for a one-week trip in Oregon. He is considering two companies. A+ Auto Rental charges \$160 plus \$0.10 per mile. Zippy Auto Rental charges \$80 plus \$0.20 per mile.

Define your variables: rental cost: \_\_\_\_ Miles driven: \_\_\_\_

Equation for A+ Auto Rental: \_\_\_\_\_

Equation for Zippy Auto Rental: \_\_\_\_\_



b. Complete the missing values in the table and then graph the equations. (include titles)

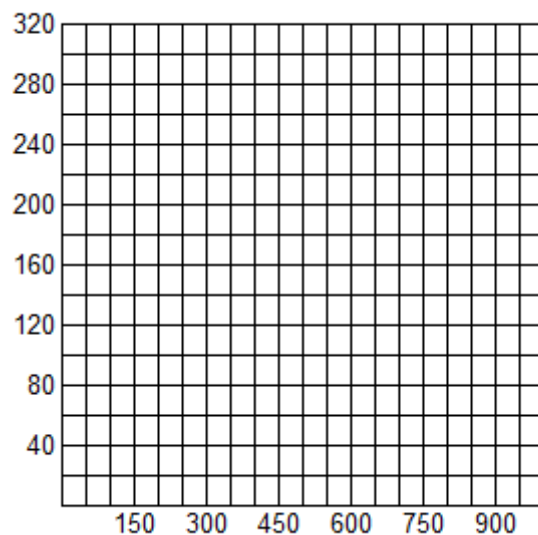
A+ Auto Rental

Miles	Cost
0	
1000	

Zippy Auto Rental

Miles	Cost
0	
1000	

- 1) Approximate the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation? (Include what each value means, what it means if more miles are travelled and what it means if fewer miles are traveled.)



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Example 1:

**Taxi Company A**

You are visiting Baltimore MD, and Taxi Company A charges a flat fee of \$3.00 for using the taxi and an additional \$0.75 per mile. Write an equation that you could use to find the cost of a taxi ride in Baltimore, MD.

\_\_\_\_\_ = the # of miles    \_\_\_\_\_ = the cost.

Equation:

x	y
0	
8	

**Taxi Company B**

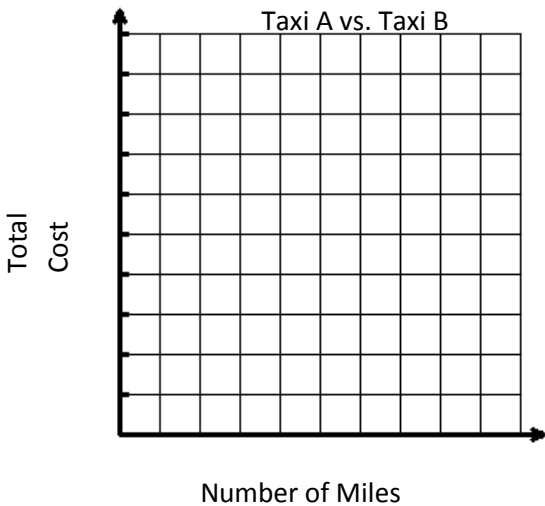
You are visiting Baltimore MD, and Taxi Company B charges a flat fee of \$5 for using the taxi and an additional \$0.50 per mile. Write an equation that you could use to find the cost of a taxi ride in Baltimore, MD.

\_\_\_\_\_ = the # of miles and \_\_\_\_\_ = the cost.

Equation:

x	y
0	
10	

Graph both equations on the following grid. Use an interval of 1 on both axes.



- 1) Name the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation? (Include what each value means, what it means if more miles are travelled and what it means if less miles are traveled.)

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Example 2:

**Brady the Plumber**

Brady, a plumber, charges a fee of \$120 to make a house call. He also charges \$10.00 an hour for labor. Write an equation that you could use to find the amount Brady charges for a house call based on the number of hours of labor.

\_\_\_\_\_ = # of hours    \_\_\_\_\_ = the cost.

Equation:

x	y
0	
4	

**Valeria the Plumber**

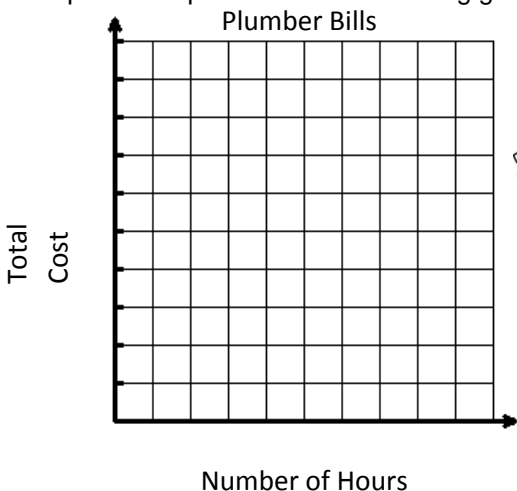
Valeria, a plumber, charges a fee of \$100 to make a house call. She also charges \$15.00 an hour for labor. Write an equation that you could use to find the amount Valeria charges for a house call based on the number of hours of labor.

\_\_\_\_\_ = # of hours    \_\_\_\_\_ = the cost.

Equation:

x	y
0	
5	

Graph both equations on the following grid. Use an interval of 1 on the x-axis and 20 on the y-axis.



- 1) Name the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation? (Include what each value means, what it means if more hours are needed and what it means if fewer hours are needed.)

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**On your own; #1**

**Hannah's Electricity**

Hannah's electricity company charges her \$0.10 per kWh (kilowatt-hour) of electricity, plus a basic connection charge of \$15.00 per month. Write a linear function that models her monthly electricity bill as a function of electricity usage.

\_\_\_\_\_ = the cost and \_\_\_\_\_ = kWh of electricity.

Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

x	y
0	
200	

**Kerry's Electricity**

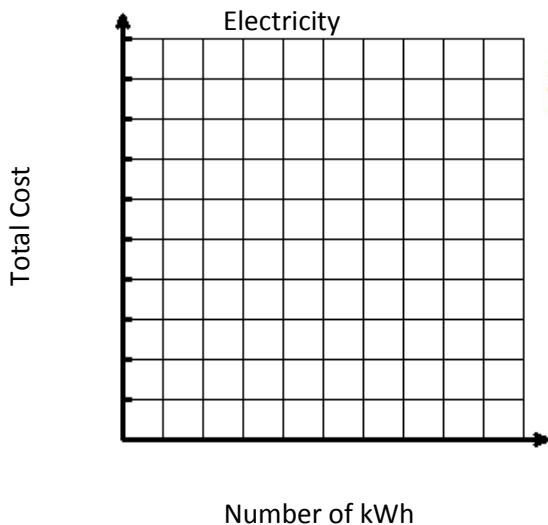
Kerry's electricity company charges her \$0.15 per kWh (kilowatt-hour) of electricity, plus a basic connection charge of \$10.00 per month. Write a linear function that models her monthly electricity bill as a function of electricity usage.

\_\_\_\_\_ = the cost and \_\_\_\_\_ = kWh of electricity.

Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

x	y
0	
200	

Graph both equations on the following grid. Use an interval of 20 on the x-axis and 5 on the y-axis.



- 1) Name the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation? (Include what each value means, what it means if more kWh are needed and what it means if fewer kWh are needed.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**On your own; #2**

**Joe's Party**

Joe is throwing a party. The clubhouse charges \$500 to rent the space and \$25 per person.

\_\_\_\_\_ = cost and \_\_\_\_\_ = # of people

Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

x	y
0	
20	

**Jack's Party**

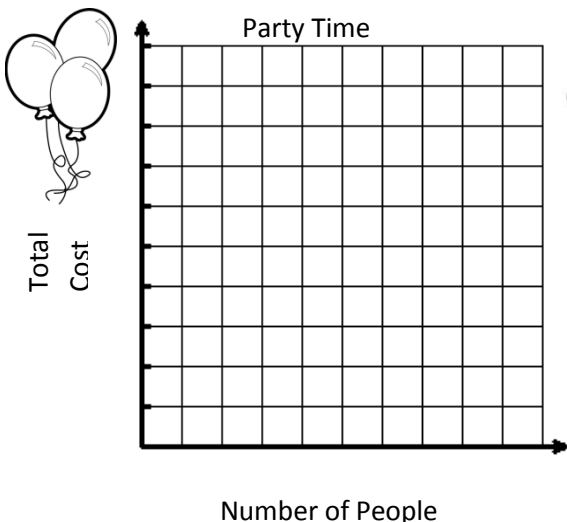
Jack is throwing a party. The clubhouse charges \$600 to rent the space and \$15 per person.

\_\_\_\_\_ = cost and \_\_\_\_\_ = # of people

Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

x	y
0	
20	

Graph both equations on the following grid. Use an interval of 2 on the x-axis and 100 on the y-axis.



- 1) Name the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation? (Include what each value means, what it means if more people attend and what it means if fewer people attend.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**On your own; #3**



**Savannah's Trip**

Savannah is driving on a trip. She is going an average speed of 70mph. She has already gone 100 miles today.

\_\_\_\_\_ = distance and \_\_\_\_\_ = # hours

Equation:

x	y
0	
10	

**Amy's Trip**

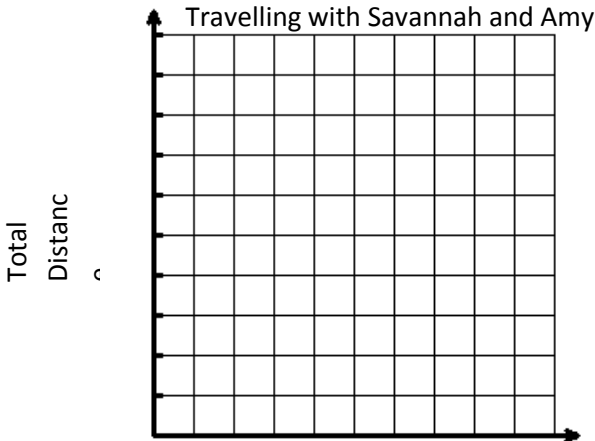
Amy is driving on a trip. She is going an average speed of 50mph. She has already gone 200 miles today.

\_\_\_\_\_ = distance and \_\_\_\_\_ = # hours

Equation:

x	y
0	
10	

Graph both equations on the following grid. Use an interval of 1 on the x-axis and 100 on the y-axis.



1) Name the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_

2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation?  
(Include what each value means, what it means if more hours are travelled and what it means if fewer hours are travelled.)

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**On your own; #4**

Number of Hours

**Jordan's TV**

Jordan is buying a new TV. She can make a down payment of \$100, and then will pay \$60 per month.

\_\_\_\_\_ = \$ paid \_\_\_\_\_ = # of months

Equation:

x	y
0	
10	

**Perla's TV**

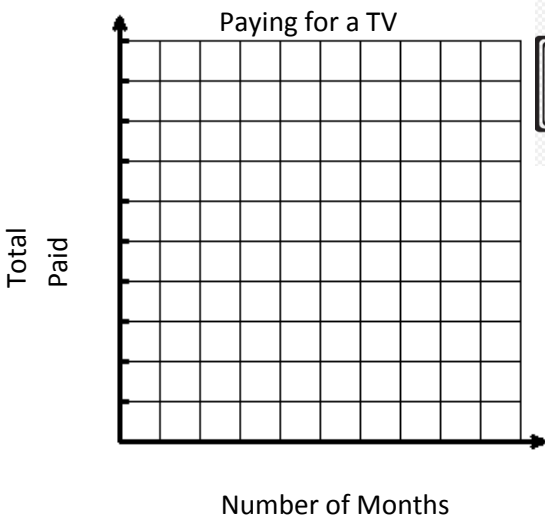
Perla is buying a new TV. She can make a down payment of \$200, and then will pay \$40 per month.

\_\_\_\_\_ = \$ paid \_\_\_\_\_ = # of months

Equation:

x	y
0	
10	

Graph both equations on the following grid. Use an interval of 1 on the x-axis and 100 on the y-axis.



1) Name the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_

2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation?  
(Include what each value means, what it means if they pay more months and what it means if they pay fewer months.)

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Number of Months

I can write a system of equations in standard form given a real life situation.

Equations of Lines (standard form,  $Ax + By = C$ )

We've studied word problems that allow for you to write an equation in slope intercept form. How do we know when a problem should be solved using an equation written in standard form?

In standard form, there *appears* to be 2 rates! These two numbers are the number per x and the number per y. Each of these is multiplied to x and y, respectively. There is no beginning amount, nor are there points given. However, there may be a TOTAL involved. In this case, the equation can be written in  $Ax + By = C$  form with C being the total amount. *Neither variable is dependent on the other in this case!*

As you are reading and analyzing the word problem, if you find that you can set up two addition problems, and you have two set totals (constant)...one tells you the value and the other the total number, then you will be able to write equations in standard form.

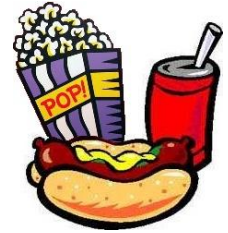
**Example 1:** You are running a concession stand at the basketball game. You sell hotdogs for \$1 and sodas for \$2.

Let your variables be the number of each of the items. \_\_\_\_\_: # of hotdogs \_\_\_\_\_: # of sodas

**You sold a total of 120 items. At the end of the night, you made \$200.**

Write an equation for the number of items you sold: \_\_\_\_\_

Write an equation for the value of the items you sold: \_\_\_\_\_



**Example 2:** Beaumont is sponsoring a pancake dinner to raise money for a field trip. Each adult ticket will cost \$20 and each child's ticket will cost \$10.

Let your variables be the number of each type of ticket. \_\_\_\_\_: # of adults \_\_\_\_\_: # of children

**You estimate a total of 70 tickets to be sold. At the end of the night, you made \$900.**

Write an equation for the number of tickets you sold: \_\_\_\_\_

Write an equation for the value of the tickets you sold: \_\_\_\_\_



**Your turn.**

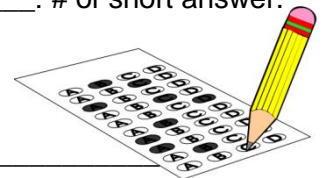
**1) A test has *multiple choice* questions worth 2 points apiece and *short answer* questions worth 4 points apiece.**


Let your variables be the # of each type of question. \_\_\_\_\_: # of multiple choice; \_\_\_\_\_: # of short answer.

**There are a total of 30 questions. The test is worth a total of 100 points.**

Write an equation for the number of questions that may be on the test: \_\_\_\_\_

Write an equation for the value of the test questions: \_\_\_\_\_



Homework is continued 

**2) Justin has saved five dollar bills and singles.**

Let your variables be the # of each type of bills. \_\_\_\_\_: # of \$5 bills; \_\_\_\_\_: # of \$1.

**Justin has a total of 35 bills. His savings are worth a total of \$75.**

Write an equation for the number of bills Justice has. \_\_\_\_\_

Write an equation for the value of the bills: \_\_\_\_\_



**3) Claire bought sandwiches and drinks at the ballgame. The sandwiches cost \$4 each and the drinks were \$2 each.**

Let your variables be the number of each type of item. \_\_\_\_\_: # of sandwiches; \_\_\_\_\_: # of drinks

**Claire bought 9 items for a total of \$28.**

Write an equation for the number of items Claire bought: \_\_\_\_\_

Write an equation for the value of the items: \_\_\_\_\_



**4) The store at which Michael usually shops is having a sale. Roast beef costs \$4 a pound and shrimp costs \$10 a pound. He bought 16 pounds of meat for a total cost of \$100.**

Let your variables be the #r of pounds of each type of meat: \_\_\_\_\_: # of Lbs of roast beef; \_\_\_\_\_: # Lbs of shrimp

Write an equation for the number of pounds that Michael bought: \_\_\_\_\_

Write an equation for the value of the meat: \_\_\_\_\_




**5) It will take 20 points to make the playoffs, the hockey team coach told the players. "We get 2 points for a win and 1 point for a tie." The team has 12 games left in the season.**

Let your variables be the # of each type of outcome: \_\_\_\_\_: # of wins; \_\_\_\_\_: # of ties

Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



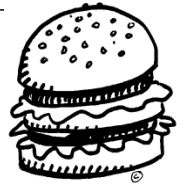
Homework is continued 



6) You are in charge of buying the hamburger and chicken for a party. You have \$60 to spend. The hamburger costs \$2 per pound and chicken is \$3 per pound. You bought 25 pounds of meat.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

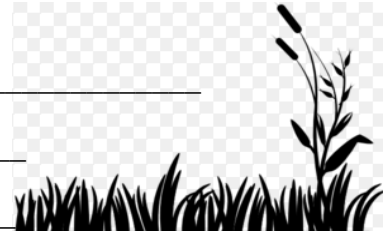
Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



7) You are buying \$48 worth of lawn seed that consists of two types of seed. One type is a quick-growing rye grass that costs \$4 per pound, and the other type is a higher-quality seed that costs \$6 per pound. You need a total of 11 pounds of seed.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

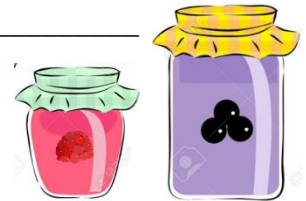
Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



8) Your grandmother made 240 oz. of jelly. You have two types of jars. The smaller holds 10 oz. And the larger holds 12 oz. Your grandmother wants to fix 22 jars.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



9) You are buying \$30 worth of birdseed that consists of two types of seed. Thistle seed attracts finches and costs \$2 per pound. Dark oil sunflower seed attracts many kinds of sunbirds and costs \$1.50 per pound. You are buying 18 pounds of birdseed.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





I can create a math model for a real life situation using system of equations in standard form and a graph.

Graphs of Linear Systems (Standard Form:  $Ax + By = C$ )

1. At a school band concert, Christopher and Celine sell memberships for the band’s booster club. An adult membership costs \$10, and a student membership costs \$5.

At the end of the evening, the students had sold 50 memberships for a total of \$400. The club president wants to know how many of the new members are adults and how many are students.

A. Let  $x$  stand for the number of \$10 adult memberships and  $y$  for the number of \$5 student memberships.

1. What equation relates  $x$  and  $y$  to the \$400 income? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Give two solutions for your equation from part (1). \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
3. What equation relates  $x$  and  $y$  to the total of 50 new members? \_\_\_\_\_

Are the solutions you found in part (2) also solutions of this equation? \_\_\_\_\_

B. 1. Graph the two equations from Question A on the grid.

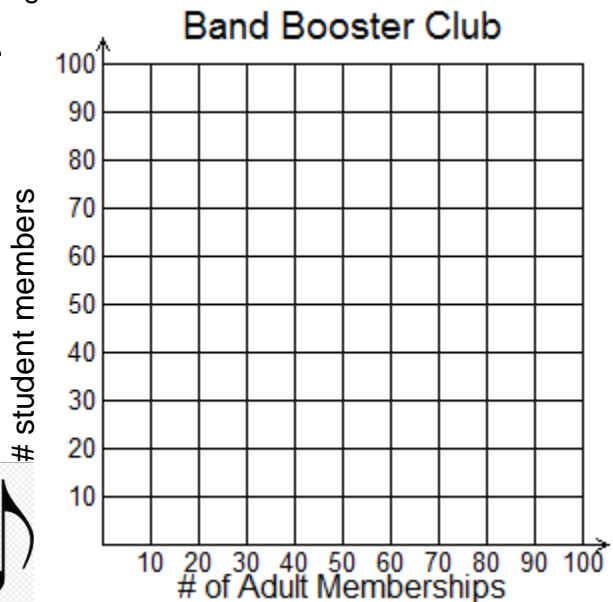
These charts will help you find the  $x$  and  $y$  intercepts.

Income Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

# of Adults	# of Students
0	
	0

# of Members Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

# of Adults	# of Students
0	
	0



2. Estimate the coordinates of the point where the graphs intersect. \_\_\_\_\_ Explain what the coordinates tell you about the situation. (Include both values and what it means to both equations.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

In Question A, you wrote a system of equations. One equation represents all  $(x, y)$  pairs that give you a total income of \$400, and the other represents all  $(x, y)$  pairs that give you a total of 50 memberships. The coordinates of the intersection point satisfy both equations, or conditions. These coordinates are the solution to the system.



2. For a fundraiser, students sell calendars and posters. Each calendar will profit them \$3 and each poster will profit them \$2. Their goal is to earn \$600. 250 items have been donated by a generous corporation.

a. Write an equation to represent earning the \$600. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Write an equation to represent the donation of 250 items. \_\_\_\_\_

**p = # of posters**  
**c = # of calendars**

c. Graph both equations on the same coordinate grid. (c, p) Use an interval of 25 on the x-axis and 50 on the y-axis.

**These charts will help you find the x and y intercepts.**

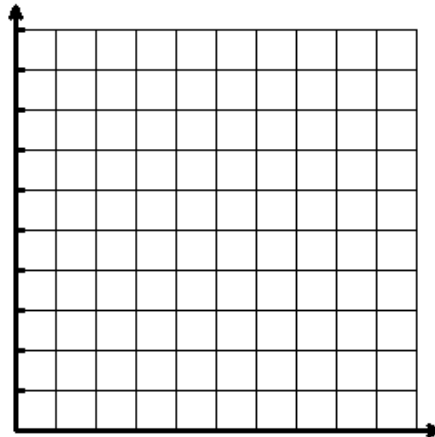
Value Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

x	y
0	
	0

# of Items Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

x	y
0	
	0

Posters



Calendars

d. State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation. (Include both values and what it means to both conditions.)

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3. Neema has a collection of quarters and dimes. She has a goal of \$10. Suppose she collects 70 coins.

a. Write an equation that relates q and d to her goal of \$10. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Write an equation that relates q and d to the 70 coins that she collected. \_\_\_\_\_

**q = # of quarters**  
**d = # of dimes**

c. Graph both equations on the same grid. (q, d) Use an interval of 10 on both axes.

**These charts will help you find the x and y intercepts.**

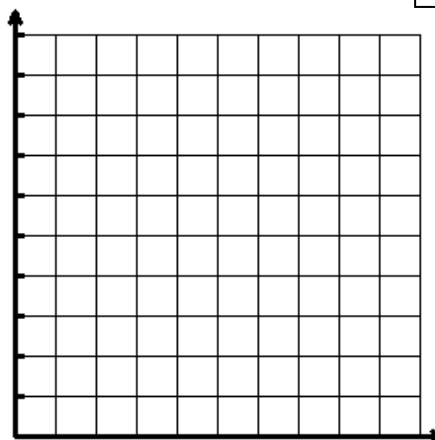
Value Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

x	y
0	
	0

# of Items Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

x	y
0	
	0

# of Dimes



# of Quarters

d. State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation. (Include both values and what it means to both conditions.)

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Homework is continued

4. Student's in Eric's gym class must cover a distance of 1,600 meters by running or walking. Most students run part of the way and walk part of the way. Eric can run at an average speed of 200 meters per minute and walk an average of 80 meters per minute. He will spend a total of 14 minutes exercising. (time spent running =  $x$ , time spent walking =  $y$ )

a. Write an equation that relates the time Eric spends running and walking to his goal of covering 1,600 meters.

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Write an equation that relates  $x$  and  $y$  to Eric's total time. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Graph both equations on the same grid.  
Use an interval of 2 on the x-axis and 2 on the y axis.

**These charts will help you find the  $x$  and  $y$  intercepts.**

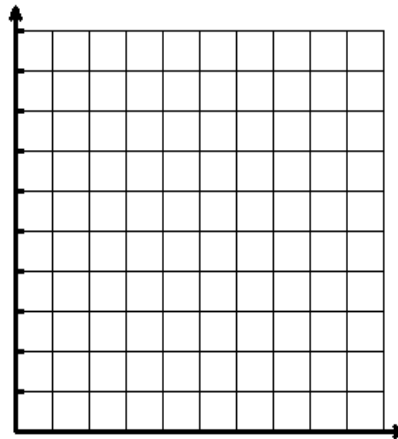
Distance Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$
0	
	0

**Walking  
Minutes**

Time Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

$x$	$y$
0	
	0



**Running Minutes**

d. State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation. (Include both values and what it means to both conditions.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use graphic methods to solve each system. In each case, substitute the solution values into the equations to see if your solution is correct.

1)  $x + y = 4$

y-intercept:  $(0, \underline{\quad})$

x-intercept:  $(\underline{\quad}, 0)$

$x - y = -2$

y-intercept:  $(0, \underline{\quad})$

x-intercept:  $(\underline{\quad}, 0)$

2)  $x - y = 2$

y-intercept:  $(0, \underline{\quad})$

x-intercept:  $(\underline{\quad}, 0)$

$x + 3y = 6$

y-intercept:  $(0, \underline{\quad})$

x-intercept:  $(\underline{\quad}, 0)$

3)  $-2x + y = -4$

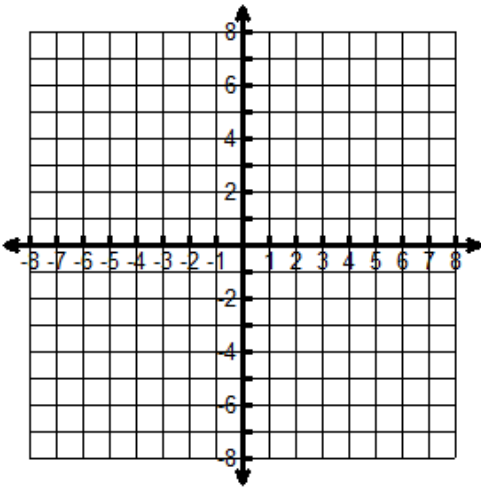
y-intercept:  $(0, \underline{\quad})$

x-intercept:  $(\underline{\quad}, 0)$

$2x + y = 8$

y-intercept:  $(0, \underline{\quad})$

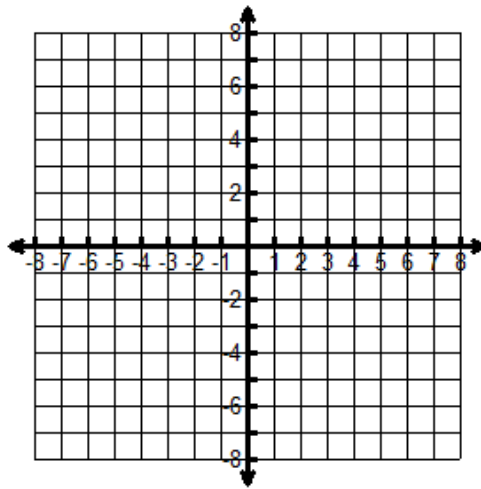
x-intercept:  $(\underline{\quad}, 0)$



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

**Check Equation 1:**  $x + y = 4$

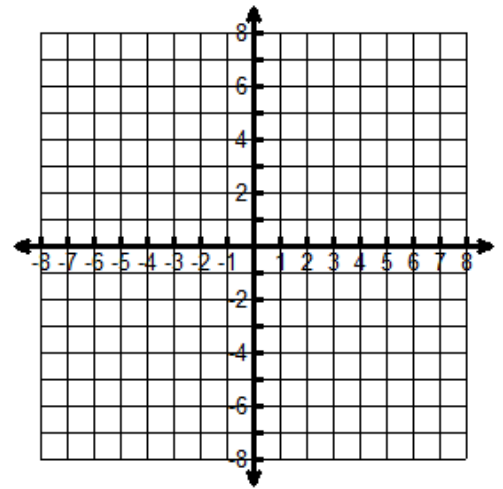
**Check Equation 2:**  $x - y = -2$



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

**Check Equation 1:**  $x - y = 2$

**Check Equation 2:**  $x + 3y = 6$



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

**Check Equation 1:**  $-2x + y = -4$

**Check Equation 2:**  $2x + y = 8$

Homework is continued

**On your own; #4 (Refer to page 12, #5 for help.)**

**Kallie's Work-outs**

Kallie is conditioning for try-outs. She has already run 10 miles. She will run 2 miles per day.

\_\_\_\_\_ = distance and \_\_\_\_\_ = #days

Equation:

x	y
0	
20	

**Blake's Work-outs**

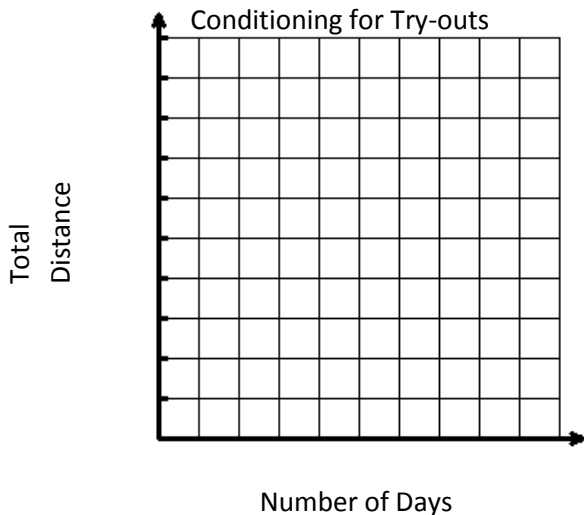
Blake is conditioning for try-outs. He has already run 15 miles. He will run 1.5 miles per day.

\_\_\_\_\_ = distance and \_\_\_\_\_ = #days

Equation:

x	y
0	
20	

Graph both equations on the following grid. Use an interval of 2 on the x-axis and 5 on the y-axis.



- 1) Name the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation?  
(Include what each value means, what it means if they exercise more days and what it means if they exercise fewer days.)

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**On your own; #5 (Refer to page 12, #6 for help.)**

**Bethany's Cabin**

Bethany is renting a cabin in Tennessee. They charge a \$200 cleaning fee and \$100 per night.

\_\_\_\_\_ = total cost and \_\_\_\_\_ = #nights

Equation:

x	y
0	
8	

**Mandy's Hotel**

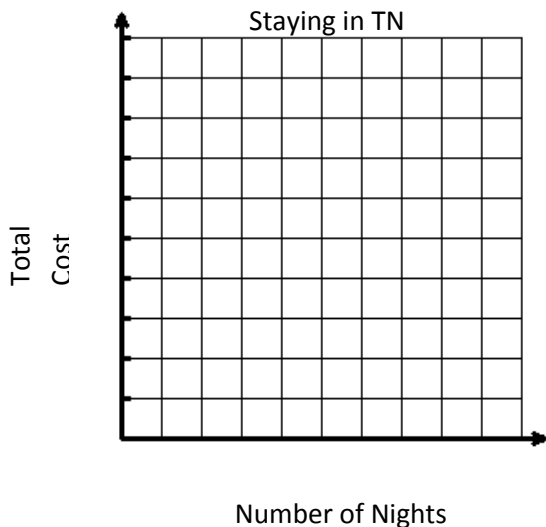
Mandy is renting a hotel room at the Lodge in Tennessee. They don't charge a cleaning fee and \$150 per night.

\_\_\_\_\_ = total cost and \_\_\_\_\_ = #nights

Equation:

x	y
0	
6	

Graph both equations on the following grid. Use an interval of 1 on the x-axis and 100 on the y-axis.



- 1) Name the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation?  
(Include what each value means, what it means if they stay more nights and what it means if they stay fewer nights.)

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I can create a math model for a real life situation using system of equations in standard form and a graph.

More Graphs of Linear Systems (Standard Form:  $Ax + By = C$ )

We are going to revisit some situations where you have already written the equations. You can refer back to your previous assignments to help you.

**Example 1:** You are running a concession stand at the basketball game. You sell hotdogs for \$1 and sodas for \$2. You sold a total of 120 items. At the end of the night, you made \$200.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

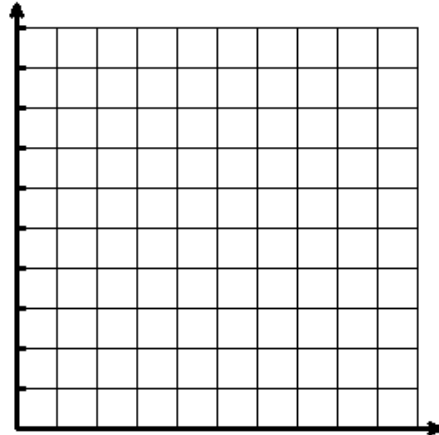
Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

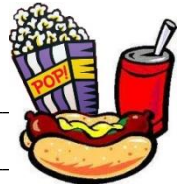
Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Hotdogs, Sodas) Use an interval of 20 on the x-axis and 20 on the y-axis)



State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Example 2:** Beaumont is sponsoring a pancake dinner to raise money for a field trip. Each adult ticket will cost \$20 and each child's ticket will cost \$10. You estimate a total of 70 tickets to be sold. At the end of the night, you made \$900.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

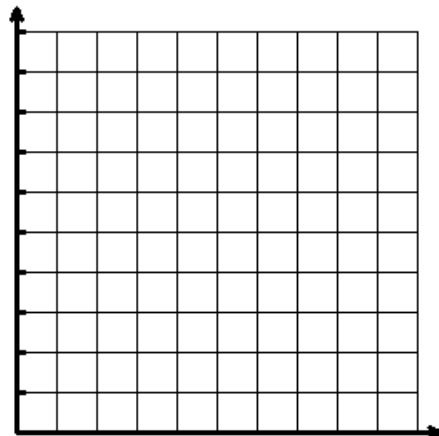
Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Adults, Children) Use an interval of 10 on the x-axis and 10 on the y-axis)



State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Your turn.**

1) A test has **multiple choice** questions worth 2 points apiece and **short answer** questions worth 4 points apiece. There are a total of 30 questions. The test is worth a total of 100 points.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

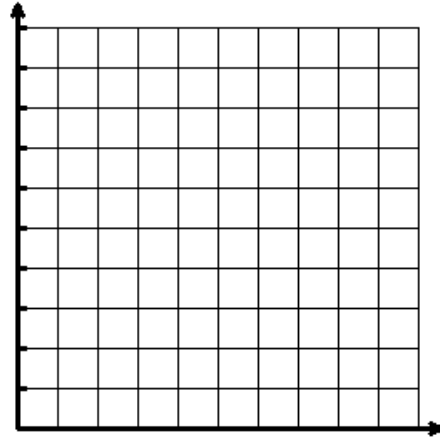
Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(MC Questions, SA Questions) Use an interval of 5 on the x-axis and 5 on the y-axis)

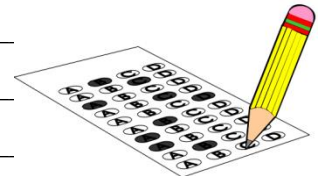


State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



2) Justin has saved five dollar bills and singles. Justin has a total of 35 bills. His savings are worth a total of \$75.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

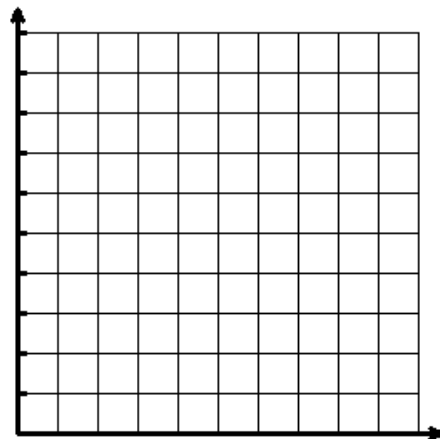
Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Fives, Singles) Use an interval of 5 on the x-axis and 10 on the y-axis)



State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**3) Claire bought sandwiches and drinks at the ballgame. The sandwiches cost \$4 each and the drinks were \$2 each. Claire bought 9 items for a total of \$28.**

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

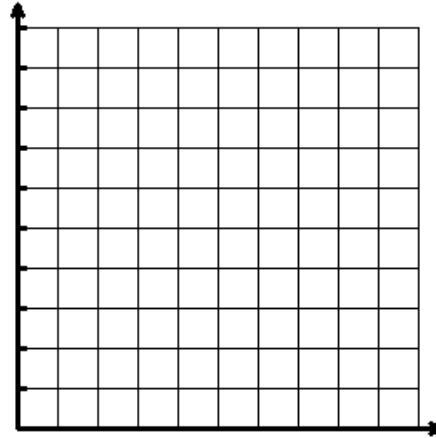
Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Sandwiches, Drinks) Use an interval of 1 on the x-axis  
and 2 on the y-axis)



State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**4) The store at which Michael usually shops is having a sale. Roast beef costs \$4 a pound and shrimp costs \$10 a pound. He bought 16 pounds of meat for a total cost of \$100.**

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

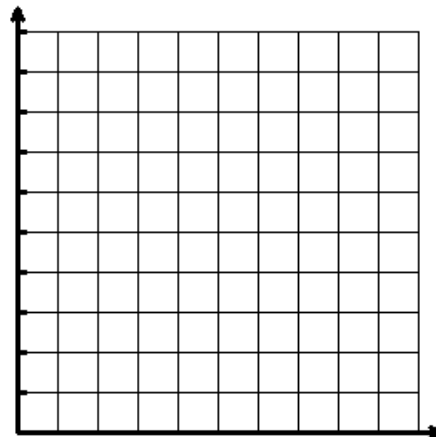
Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Roastbeef, shrimp) Use an interval of 2.5 on the x-axis  
and 2 on the y-axis)




State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Homework is continued 



5) It will take 20 points to make the playoffs, the hockey team coach told the players. "We get 2 points for a win and 1 point for a tie." The team has 12 games left in the season.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

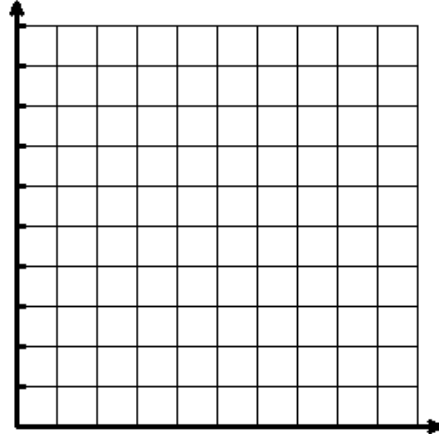
Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Wins, Ties) Use an interval of 2 on the x-axis  
and 2 on the y-axis)



State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



6) You are in charge of buying the hamburger and chicken for a party. You have \$60 to spend. The hamburger costs \$2 per pound and chicken is \$3 per pound. You bought 25 pounds of meat.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

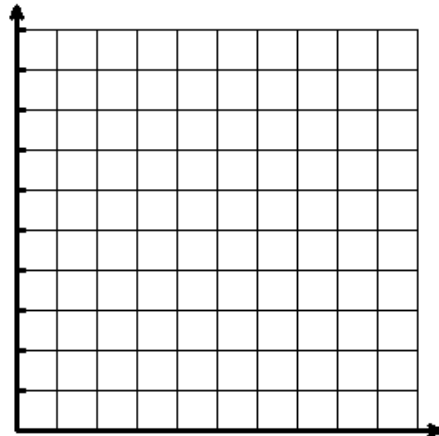
Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Hamburger, Chicken) Use an interval of 5 on the x-axis  
and 5 on the y-axis)



State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Review Writing Systems of Equations & Solving by Graphing**

#1

**Heather's Bunny**

Heather has a bunny that weighs 5 pounds and gains 3 pounds per year.

\_\_\_\_\_ = weight and \_\_\_\_\_ = time

Equation:

x	y
0	
3	

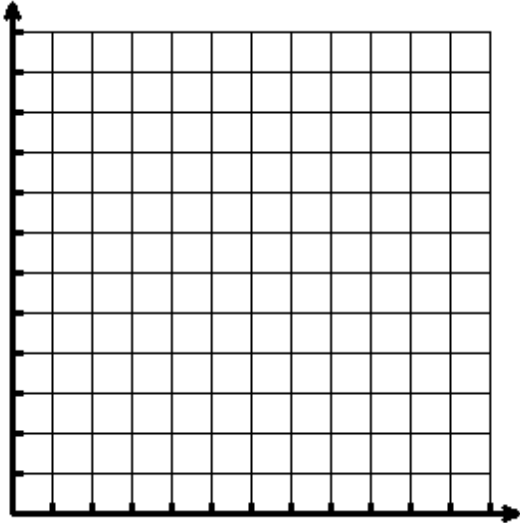
**Heather's Cat**

Heather has a cat that weighs 15 pounds and gains 1 pound per year.

Equation:

x	y
0	
7	

Graph both equations on the following grid. Use an interval of 1 on the x-axis and 2 on the y-axis.



1) Name the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_

2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation?

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#2

**Fertilizer A**

You are testing two fertilizers on palm trees. Palm tree A is 8 cm tall growing at a rate of 6cm/day.

\_\_\_\_\_ = height \_\_\_\_\_ = # of days

Equation:

x	y
0	
4	

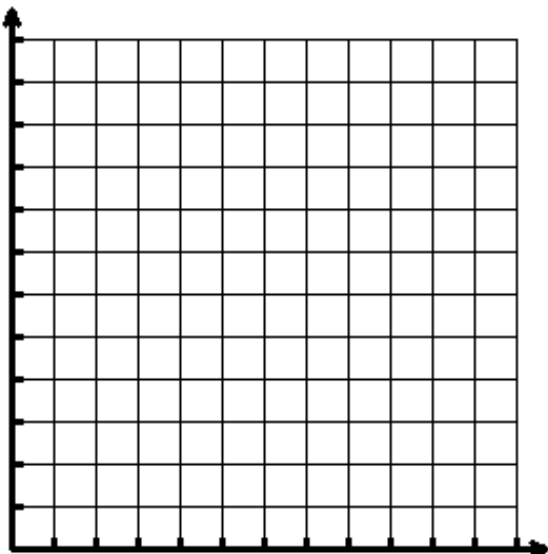
**Fertilizer B**

You are testing two fertilizers on palm trees. Palm tree B is 20 cm tall growing at a rate of 4cm/day.

Equation:

x	y
0	
4	

Graph both equations on the following grid. Use an interval of 1 on the x-axis and 4 on the y-axis.



1) Name the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_

2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation?

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Homework is continued

#3

DISH TV

Jonathan is getting Dish TV installed. It costs \$200 for the installation and \$30 per month for the channels he wants.

\_\_\_\_\_ = cost    \_\_\_\_\_ = # of months

Equation:

x	y
0	
5	

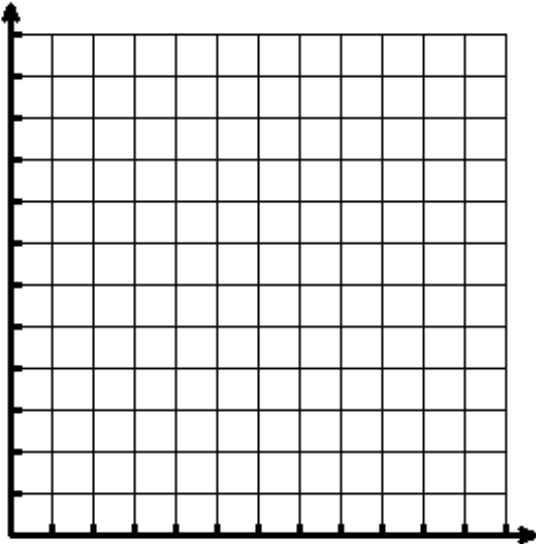
Cable TV

Anthony is getting cable TV. There is no installation fee and he will have to pay \$50 per month for the channels he wants.

Equation:

x	y
0	
5	

Graph both equations on the following grid. Use an interval of 1 on the x-axis and 50 on the y-axis.



1) Name the point of intersection: \_\_\_\_\_

2) What does the point of intersection mean to the situation?

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#4 A class of 270 students went on a field trip. They took 8 vehicles, some buses and vans. Find the number of buses and the number of vans they took if each bus holds 45 students and each van holds 15 students.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

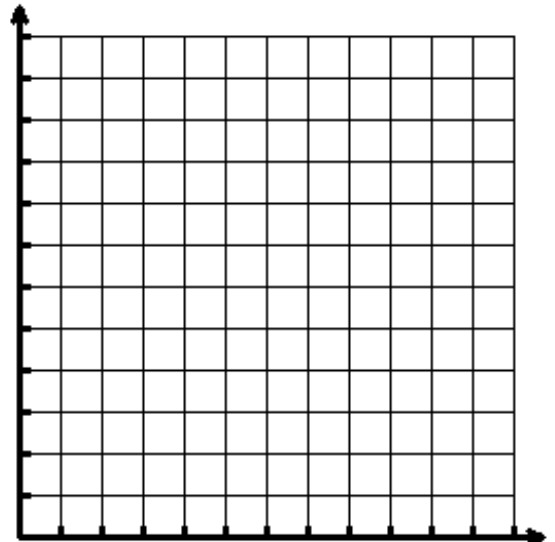
\_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Buses, Vans) Use an interval of 1 on the x-axis and 1.5 on the y-axis)



State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

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Homework is continued



**#5 Colin has saved quarters and dimes. Colin has a total of 50 coins. He has \$8.00 in his piggy bank.**

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

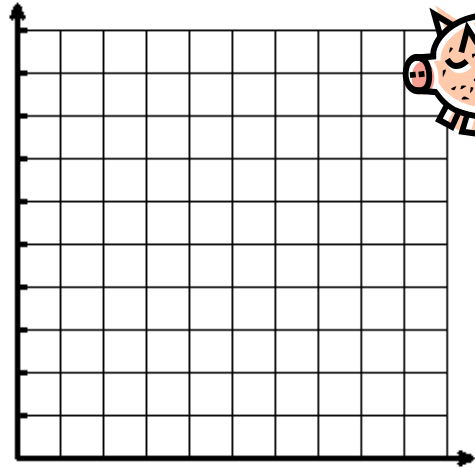
\_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Quarters, Dimes) Use an interval of 5 on the x-axis  
and 10 on the y-axis)



State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**#6 The Lakers scored a total of 96 points in a basketball game against the Bulls. The Lakers made a total of 40 two-point and three-point baskets. How many two-point shots did the Lakers make? How many three-point shots did the Lakers make?**

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

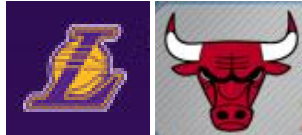
Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

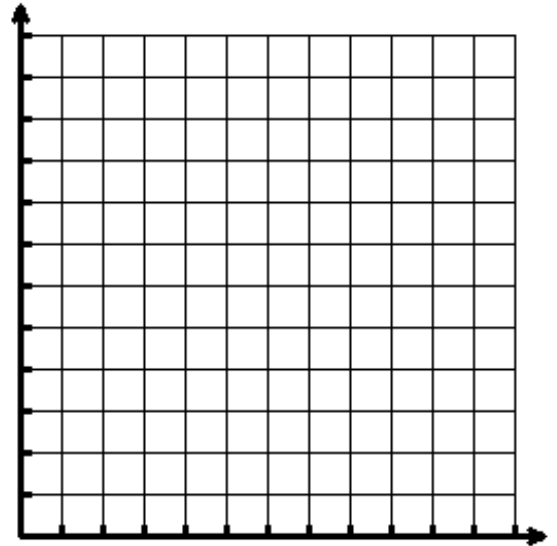
Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_



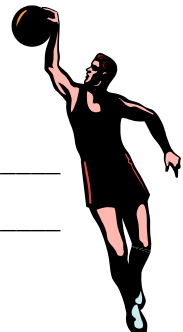
Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Two-point Shots, Three-Point Shots)  
Use an interval of 4 on the x-axis  
and 4 on the y-axis)



State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Solving Systems by Substitution**

I can solve a system of equations by substitution.

**Solve this system of equations using substitution. Check.**

$$\begin{aligned} 3y - 2x &= 11 \\ y &= 9 - 2x \end{aligned}$$



**The substitution method is used to eliminate one of the variables by replacement when solving a system of equations.**



Think of it as "grabbing" what one variable equals from one equation and "plugging" it into the other equation.

Systems of Equations may also be referred to as "simultaneous equations".

**Let's look at an example using the substitution method:**

**Solve this system of equations  
(and check):**

$$\begin{aligned} 3y - 2x &= 11 \\ y &= 9 - 2x \end{aligned}$$

**1. Replace the "y" value in the first equation by what "y" now equals. Grab the "y" value and plug it into the other equation.**

$$3(9 - 2x) - 2x = 11$$

**2. Solve this new equation for "x".**

$$27 - 6x - 2x = 11$$

$$27 - 8x = 11$$

$$-8x = -16$$

$$x = 2$$

**4. Place this new "x" value into either of the ORIGINAL equations in order to solve for "y". Pick the easier one to work with!**

$$y + 2x = 9 \text{ or}$$

$$y = 9 - 2x$$

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

$$y = 9 - 4$$

$$y = 5$$

**Solving Systems by Substitution**

**NOTES**

1)  $y = 20$   
 $y = 5x - 10$

2)  $y = 5x$   
 $y = 2x + 9$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Check solutions

$y = 20$        $y = 5x - 10$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Check solutions

$y = 5x$        $y = 2x + 9$

3)  $y = x + 5$   
 $y = 2x - 12$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Check solutions

$y = x + 5$        $y = 2x - 12$

Solving Systems by Substitution...

- 1) Substitute to make one equation with one variable.
- 2) Solve the equation by UNDOING the order of operations.
- 3) Substitute your solution back in for your known variable to calculate the second value.
- 4) Write your solution as a coordinate point.
- 5) Check your solution by substituting your solution back into both equations.

### Solving Systems by Substitution and Review by Graphing

Solve the following systems of equations using substitution. Check your solutions.

1)  $y = 3x - 4$   
 $y = -3x + 2$

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

3)  $y = -x - 4$   
 $y = 3x + 4$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

*Check Equation 1:*  $y = 3x - 4$

*Check Equation 1:*  $y = 4x - 1$

*Check Equation 1:*  $y = -x - 4$

*Check Equation 2:*  $y = -3x + 2$

*Check Equation 2:*  $y = -x + 4$

*Check Equation 2:*  $y = 3x + 4$

Solve the following systems of equations using substitution. You do NOT have to check your solutions.

4)  $y = 3$   
 $y = -\frac{2}{5}x + 13$

5)  $y = -2x + 1$   
 $y = -x + 3$

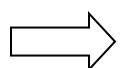
6)  $y = -3x + 6$   
 $y = 2x + 1$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Homework is continued



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

8)  $y = 4x$   
 $y = -x + 15$

9)  $y = 3x - 4$   
 $y = 28$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

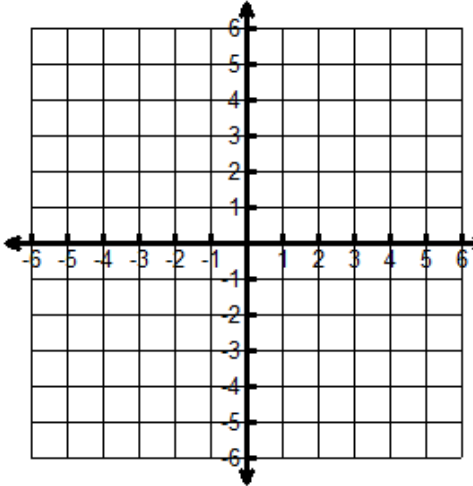
**Solve the following systems of equations by graphing. Check your solutions**

10) Equations:  $y = -\frac{2}{3}x - 3$

b = \_\_\_\_; m = \_\_\_\_

$y = \frac{4}{3}x + 3$

b = \_\_\_\_; m = \_\_\_\_



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

**Check Eq. 1:**  $y = -\frac{2}{3}x - 3$

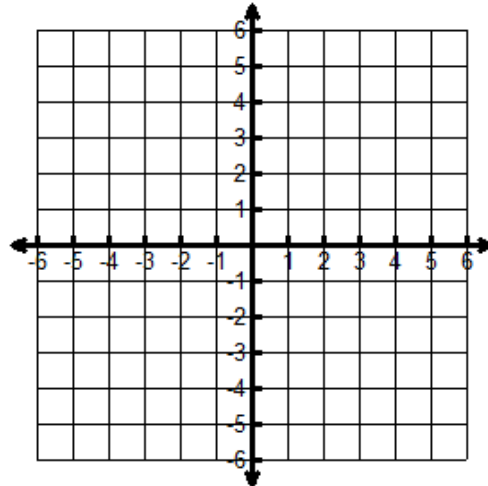
**Check Eq. 2:**  $y = \frac{4}{3}x + 3$

11) Equations:  $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$

b = \_\_\_\_; m = \_\_\_\_

$y = -x - 2$

b = \_\_\_\_; m = \_\_\_\_



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

**Check Eq.1:**  $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$

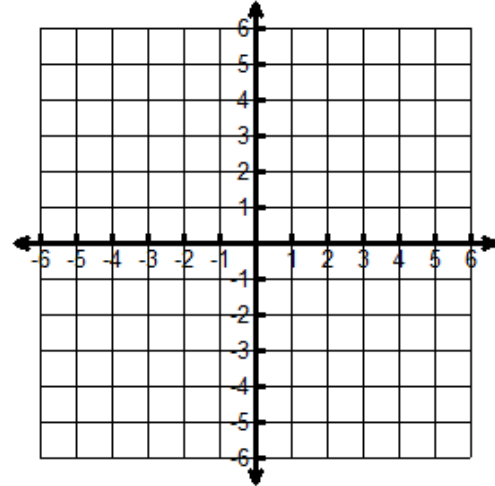
**Check Eq.2:**  $y = -x - 2$

12) Equations:  $y = x - 4$

b = \_\_\_\_; m = \_\_\_\_

$y = -x + 2$

b = \_\_\_\_; m = \_\_\_\_



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

**Check Eq. 1:**  $y = x - 4$

**Check Eq. 2:**  $y = -x + 2$



I can solve a system of equations by substitution.

## Solving Systems by Substitution II Examples and NOTES

1)  $y = -4x$   
 $-2x + y = 24$

$-2x + (-4x) = 24$  ← Step 1

$-6x = 24$  ← Step 2

$x = -4$

$y = -4x$  ← Step 3

$y = -4(-4)$

$y = 16$

$(-4, 16)$  ← Step 4

$y = -4x$   
 $(16) = -4(-4)$   
 $16 = 16$  ✓

$-2x + y = 24$  ← Step 5  
 $-2(-4) + (16) = 24$   
 $8 + 16 = 24$  ✓

3)  $2x - 3y = 8$

$y = 5x + 6$

2)  $y = x - 7$   
 $2x + y = 8$

$2x + (x - 7) = 8$  ← Step 1

$3x - 7 = 8$  ← Step 2

$3x = 15$

$x = 5$

$y = x - 7$  ← Step 3

$y = 5 - 7$

$y = -2$

$(5, -2)$  ← Step 4

$y = x - 7$   
 $(-2) = (5) - 7$   
 $-2 = -2$  ✓

$2x + y = 8$  ← Step 5  
 $2(5) + (-2) = 8$   
 $10 + (-2) = 8$  ✓

4)  $y = -8x + 40$

$3x + y = 10$

### Steps in Solving Systems by Substitution...

- 1) Substitute to make one equation with one variable.
- 2) Solve the equation by UNDOING the order of operations. (Isolate the variable.)
- 3) Substitute your solution back in for your known variable to calculate the second value.
- 4) Write your solution as a coordinate point.
- 5) Check your solution by substituting your solution back into both equations.

**Solving Systems by Substitution II and Review of Graphing**

Solve the following systems of equations using substitution. Don't forget to find the solution for both variables. Put a rectangle around your solution.

1)  $y = 5x$

$$2x + -2y = -64$$

2)  $y = -6$

$$-5x + 3y = 32$$

3)  $-3x + 4y = -60$

$$y = 2x$$

4)  $x = -7y$

$$x - y = -32$$

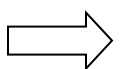
5)  $x = y + 6$

$$x + y = 30$$

6)  $x + 2y = 200$

$$x = y + 50$$

Homework is continued



7)  $x = -3y + 3$   
 $-2x + 3y = -33$

8)  $y = 3x - 10$   
 $y = 2x - 5$

9)  $x = 3y + 7$   
 $2x + 4y = -6$

Solve the following systems of equations by graphing.

10)  $y = -x + 6$

b = \_\_\_; m = \_\_\_

$y = x - 2$

b = \_\_\_; m = \_\_\_

11)  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$

b = \_\_\_; m = \_\_\_

$y = x + 1$

b = \_\_\_; m = \_\_\_

12)  $2x + y = 6$

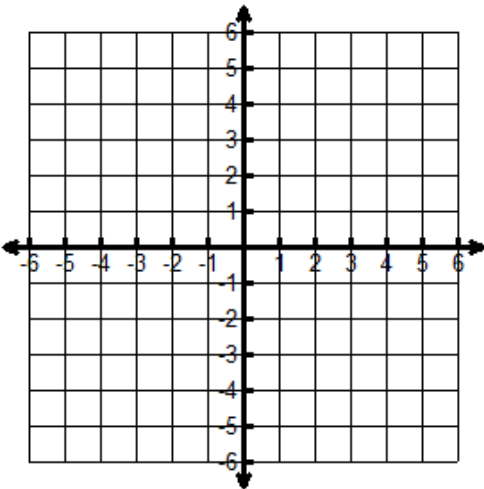
y-intercept:  $(0, \underline{\quad})$

x-intercept:  $(\underline{\quad}, 0)$

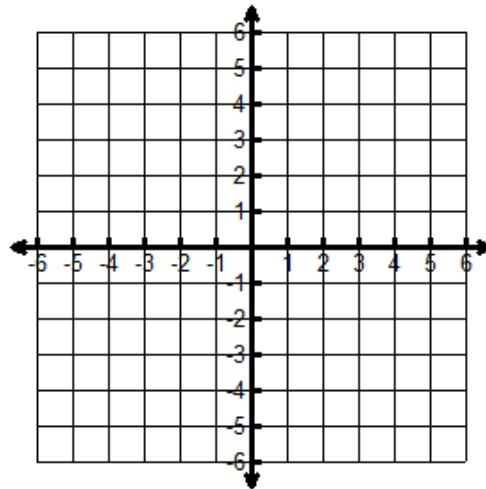
$3x - 3y = -9$

y-intercept:  $(0, \underline{\quad})$

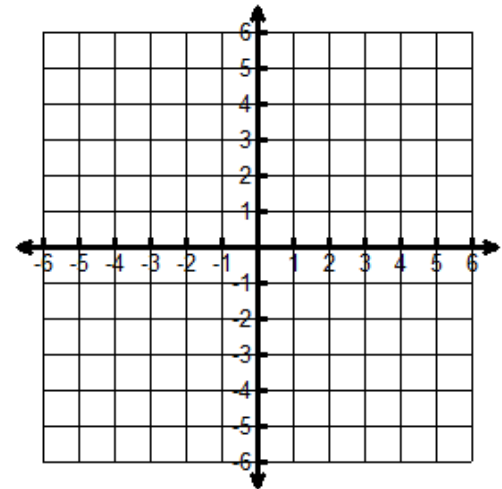
x-intercept:  $(\underline{\quad}, 0)$



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

I can solve a system of equations by elimination.

Solving Systems Using Elimination (also called Addition Method or Combination Method)

The addition method of solving systems of equations is also called the method of elimination. This method is similar to the method you probably learned for solving simple equations. If you had the equation " $x + 6 = 11$ ", you would write "-6" under either side of the equation, and then you'd "add down" to get " $x = 5$ " as the solution.

$$\begin{array}{r} x + 6 = 11 \\ \underline{-6 \quad -6} \\ x = 5 \end{array}$$

You'll do something similar with the addition method.

- **Solve the following system using addition.**

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x + y = 9 \\ 3x - y = 16 \end{array}$$

Note that, if I add down, the y's will cancel out. So I'll draw an "equals" bar under the system, and add down:

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x + y = 9 \\ \underline{3x - y = 16} \\ 5x = 25 \end{array}$$

Now I can divide through to solve for  $x = 5$ , and then back-solve, using either of the original equations, to find the value of y. The first equation has smaller numbers, so I'll back-solve in that one:

$$\begin{array}{l} 2(5) + y = 9 \\ 10 + y = 9 \\ y = -1 \end{array}$$

**Then the solution is  $(x, y) = (5, -1)$ .**

It doesn't matter which equation you use for the backsolving; you'll get the same answer either way. If I'd used the second equation, I'd have gotten:

$$\begin{array}{l} 3(5) - y = 16 \\ 15 - y = 16 \\ -y = 1 \\ y = -1 \end{array}$$

...which is the same result as before.

**Solving Systems by Elimination**

**NOTES**

1)  $x + y = 9$

$x - y = 5$

2)  $2x - 3y = -7$

$-2x - 8y = -4$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

3)  $-10x + 2y = -8$

$3x - 2y = -6$

Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

Solving Systems by Elimination...

- 1) Make sure that when you add your equations, one of the variables will be eliminated.
- 2) Add the two equations.
- 3) Solve for the variable. (Isolate)
- 4) Substitute your solution back in for your known variable to calculate the second value.
- 5) Write your solution as a coordinate point.
- 6) Check your solution by substituting your solution back into both equations.

**Solving Systems by Elimination**

**Solve the following systems of equations using elimination. Make sure you find the value of both of the variables.**

1)  $2x + y = -5$   
 $2x - y = -3$

2)  $3x + 6y = 48$   
 $5x - 6y = -32$

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

4)  $-x + 2y = 8$   
 $3x - 2y = 4$

5)  $x - 2y = -6$   
 $-x - y = -3$

6)  $5x + 6y = 13$   
 $-5x + 2y = 11$

**Decide whether to use substitution or elimination method to solve. Solve each system.**

7)  $y = 6x - 5$   
 $y = -x + 30$

8)  $-x - 7y = 18$   
 $4x + 7y = -30$

9)  $x = 5y - 1$   
 $x + 2y = 27$

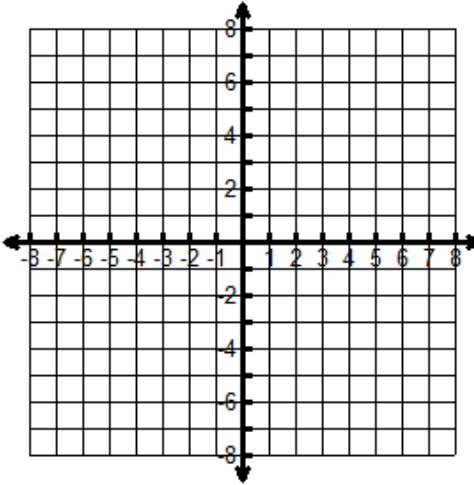
## Review Solving Systems of Equations

Use the graphing method to solve each system.

1)  $y = -4x$

**Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

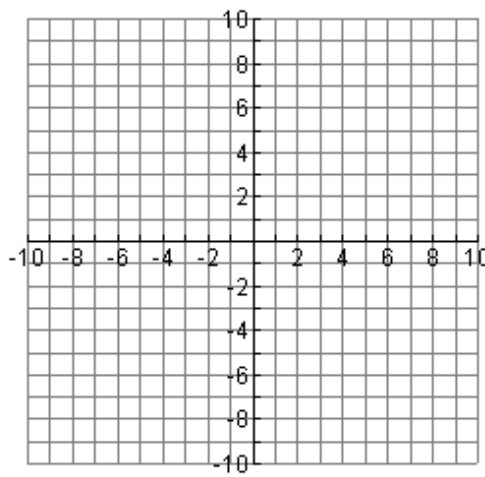
$y = x + 5$



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

**Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

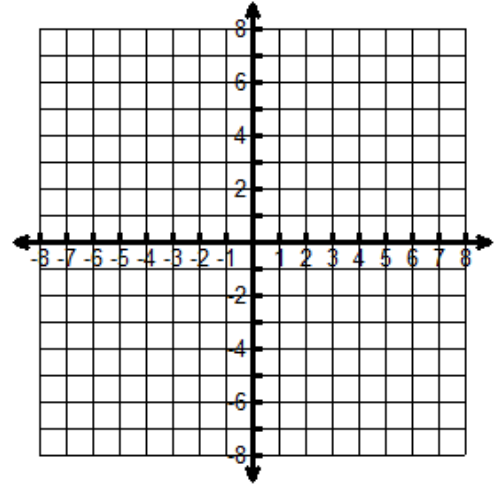
$y = -\frac{5}{3}x - 10$



3)  $2x - 6y = -6$

**Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

$2x + 3y = 12$



Use the substitution method to solve each system.

4)  $y = 4x$

$x + y = 5$

**Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

5)  $x = -4y$

$3x + 2y = 20$

**Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

6)  $y = x - 1$

$x + y = 3$

**Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

7)  $y = 3x - 4$

$2x - 3y = -9$

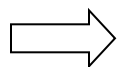
**Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

8)  $x = 8 - 4y$

$2x - 5y = 29$

**Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

Homework is continued



Use the elimination method to solve each system.

9)  $x - y = 1$

$x + y = 3$  **Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

10)  $-x + y = 1$

$x + y = 11$  **Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

11)  $x + 4y = 11$

$-x + 6y = -11$  **Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

12)  $3x + 4y = 19$

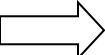
$-3x - 6y = -33$  **Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

13)  $x + 4y = -8$

$x - 4y = -8$  **Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

14)  $3x + 4y = 2$

$4x - 4y = 12$  **Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

Homework is continued 



15) You are buying \$48 worth of lawn seed that consists of two types of seed. One type is a quick-growing rye grass that costs \$4 per pound, and the other type is a higher-quality seed that costs \$6 per pound. You need a total of 11 pounds of seed.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

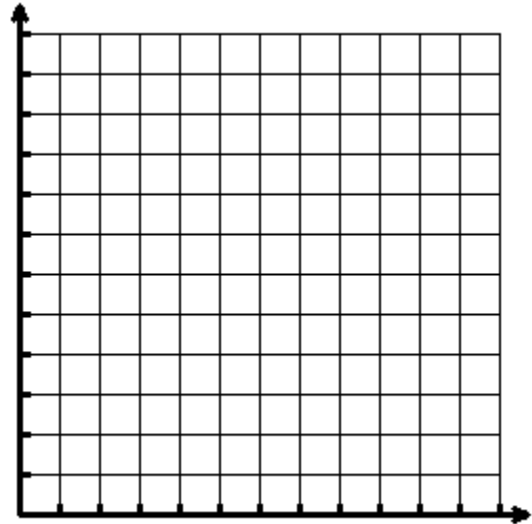
\_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

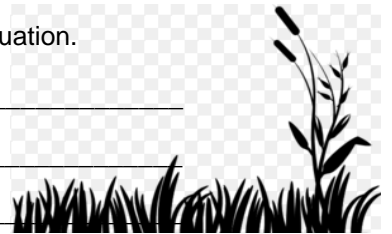
Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Quick, Higher Quality) Use an interval of 1 on the x-axis and 1 on the y-axis)



State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



16) Your grandmother made 240 oz. of jelly. You have two types of jars. The smaller holds 10 oz. And the larger holds 12 oz. Your grandmother wants to fix 22 jars.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

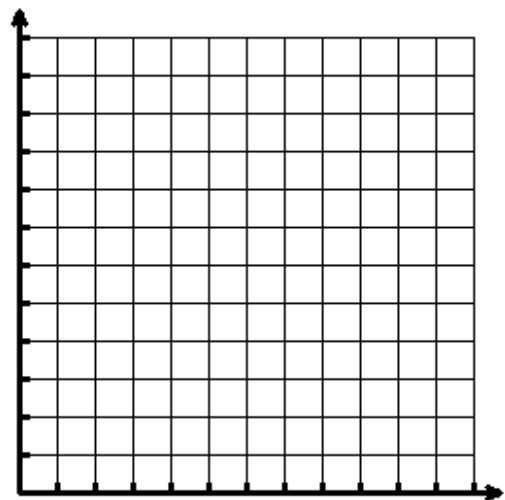
\_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Small, Large) Use an interval of 2 on the x-axis and 2 on the y-axis)



State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



17) You are buying \$30 worth of birdseed that consists of two types of seed. Thistle seed attracts finches and costs \$2 per pound. Dark oil sunflower seed attracts many kinds of sunbirds and costs \$1.50 per pound You are buying 18 pounds of birdseed.

Define your variables: \_\_\_\_\_

Write a system of equations: \_\_\_\_\_

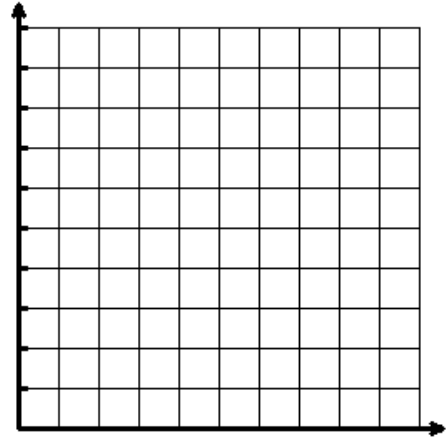
\_\_\_\_\_

Find the x-intercept and y intercept for both equations.

Eq. 1: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Eq 2: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

Graph your system on the same coordinate grid.  
(Thistle, Dark) Use an interval of 3 on the x-axis  
and 3 on the y-axis)

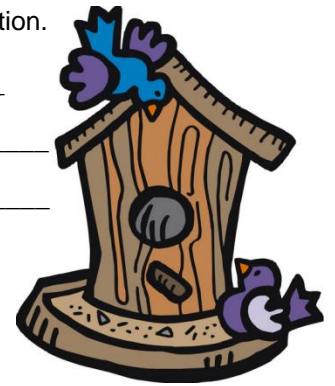


State the coordinates of intersection. Explain what these coordinates tell you about the situation.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



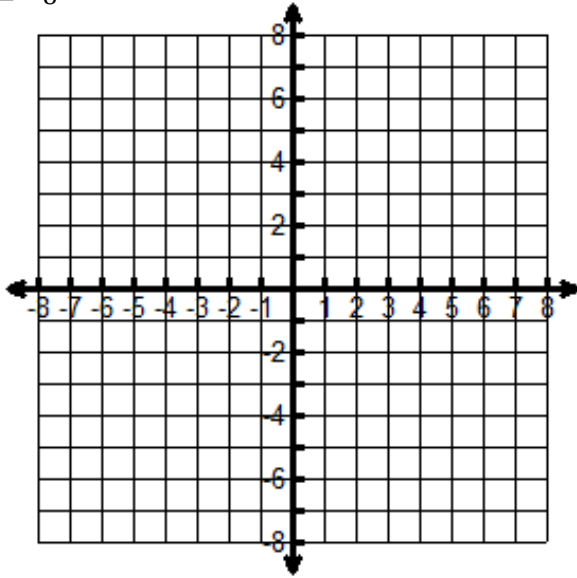
I can recognize special cases when solving a system of equations.

Solving Systems in Special Cases

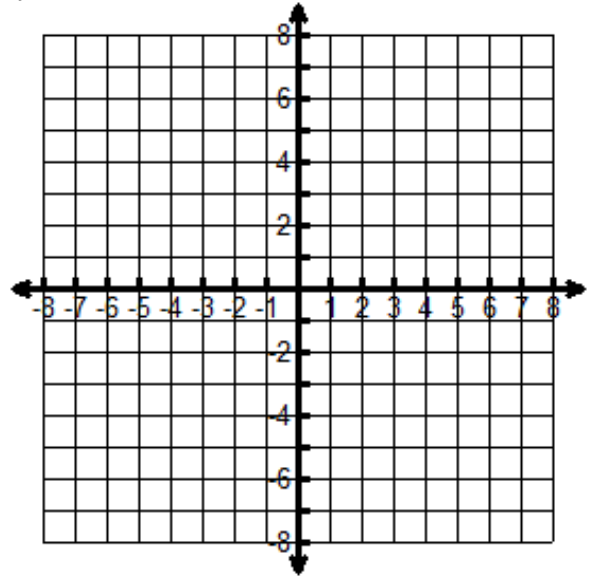
We learned 3 different ways to solve linear systems of equations: graphing, substitution, and elimination. You know the solution is the point where the two lines intersect. But sometimes, weird things can happen:

Solve each linear system by graphing:

$$1) \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}x - 4 \\ 2x - 4y = -8 \end{cases}$$



$$2) \begin{cases} y = -2x + 6 \\ 8x + 4y = 24 \end{cases}$$



- If the lines are **parallel**, then you state that there is **No Solution**.
- If the lines are the **same line**, then you state that there are **Infinitely Many Solutions**.

So let's see what the solutions look like when we solve them by substitution or elimination:

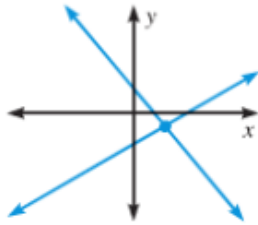
$$1) \begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}x - 4 \\ 2x - 4y = -8 \end{cases}$$

$$2) \begin{cases} y = -2x + 6 \\ 8x + 4y = 24 \end{cases}$$

- If the variables cancel out and the result is NOT EQUAL, then you state that there is **No Solution**.
- If the variables cancel out and the result is EQUAL, then you state that there are **Infinitely Many Solutions**.

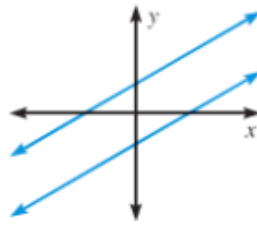
### Number of Solutions of a Linear System

One solution



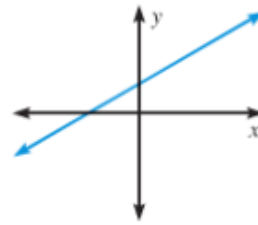
The lines intersect.  
The lines have different slopes.

No solution



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

Infinitely many solutions



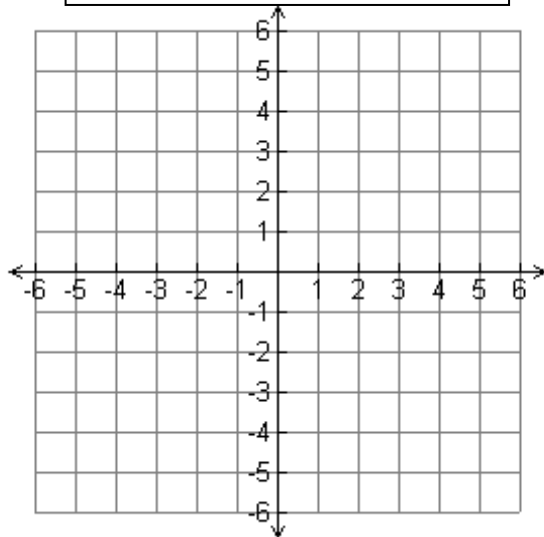
The lines coincide.  
The lines have the same slope and the same y-intercept.

		POSSIBLE OUTCOMES		
		No Solution	1 Unique Solution	Infinitely Many Solutions
METHOD OF SOLVING	Graphing	<i>Parallel Lines</i>	<i>Lines Intersect Once</i>	<i>Both Lines are the Same When Graphed</i>
	Substitution or Elimination	<i>Variables Cancel; Sides Not Equal</i>	<i>Each Variable Has One Solution</i>	<i>Variables Cancel; Sides are Equal</i>

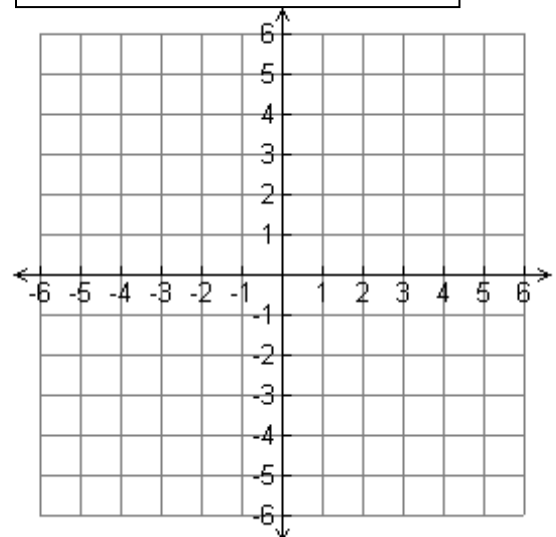
**Practice on Your Own:**

Solve each system by graphing. (You may have one solution, no solution or infinitely many solutions.)

1)  $\begin{cases} y = -x - 4 \\ y = x - 2 \end{cases}$  Solution:



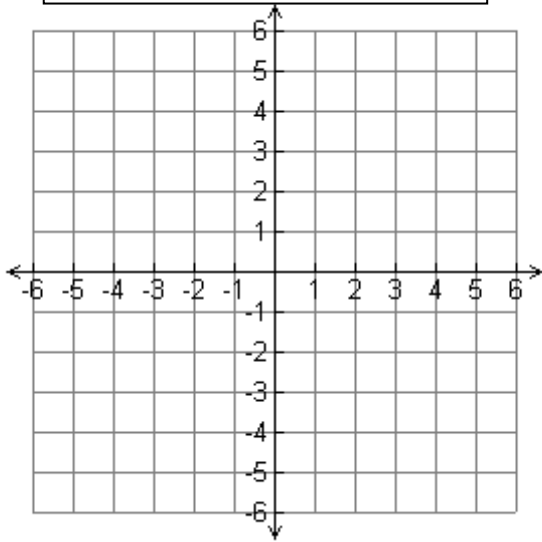
2)  $\begin{cases} y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3 \end{cases}$  Solution:



Homework is continued

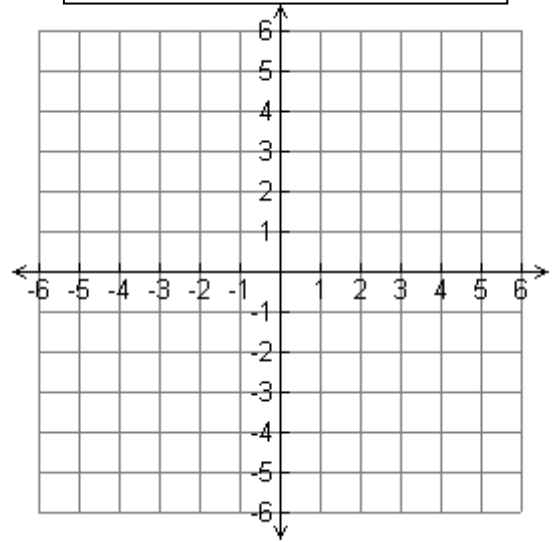
3)  $\begin{cases} x + y = 3 \\ x + y = -1 \end{cases}$

Solution:



4)  $\begin{cases} 2x - y = -4 \\ x - y = -2 \end{cases}$

Solution:



**Solve each system by elimination. (You may have one solution, no solution or infinitely many solutions.)**

5)  $\begin{cases} -6x + 14y = -4 \\ 6x - 14y = 4 \end{cases}$

Solution:

6)  $\begin{cases} 16x - 4y = -4 \\ -16x + 2y = -6 \end{cases}$

Solution:

7)  $\begin{cases} 9x + 15y = -12 \\ -9x - 15y = 21 \end{cases}$

Solution:

8)  $\begin{cases} -10x - 8y = -2 \\ 10x + 8y = 2 \end{cases}$

Solution:

Solve each system by substitution. (You may have one solution, no solution or infinitely many solutions.)

$$9) \begin{cases} 12x - 2y = 3 \\ y = 6x - 2 \end{cases}$$

Solution:

$$10) \begin{cases} y = 3x + 21 \\ -9x + 3y = 63 \end{cases}$$

Solution:

$$11) \begin{cases} 3x - 6y = -6 \\ y = x - 2 \end{cases}$$

Solution:

$$12) \begin{cases} y = -8x - 1 \\ 24x + 3y = -3 \end{cases}$$

Solution: