

The solution to a system of equations is the point or points that satisfy both equations.

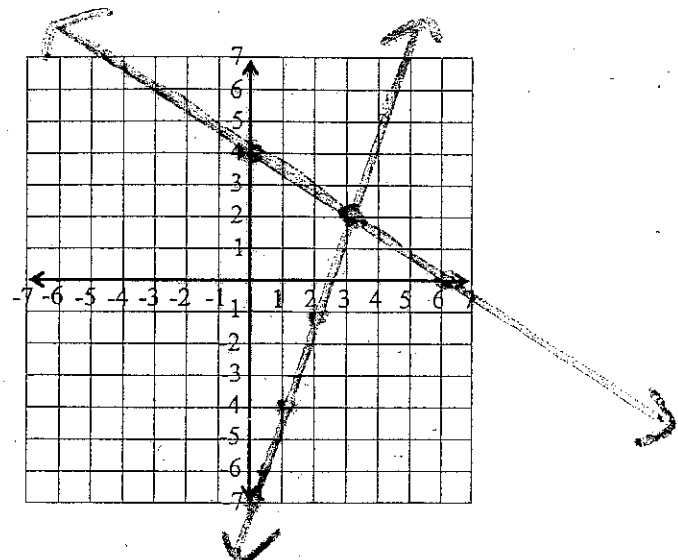
Solve by graphing.

$y = mx + b$

EX  $y = 3x - 7$   $m = 3$   $y\text{-int } (0, -7)$   
 $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 4$   $m = -\frac{2}{3}$   $y\text{-int } (0, 4)$

Solution:

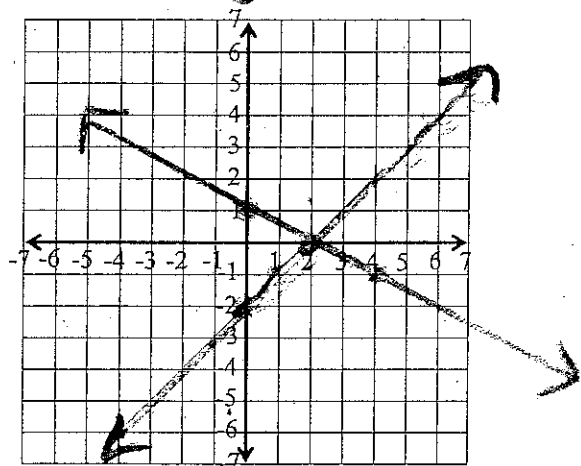
$(3, 2)$



TRY  $y = x - 2$   $m = 1$   $y\text{-int } (0, -2)$   
 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$   $m = -\frac{1}{2}$   $y\text{-int } (0, 1)$   
 $b = 1$

Solution:

$(2, 0)$

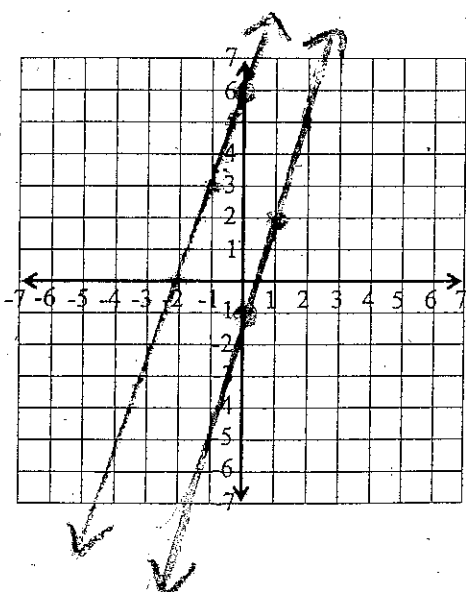


EX  $y = 3x - 1$   $m = 3$   $y\text{-int } (0, -1)$   $b = -1$   
 $y = 3x + 6$   $m = 3$   $y\text{-int } (0, 6)$   $b = 6$

$m = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{1}$

Solution:

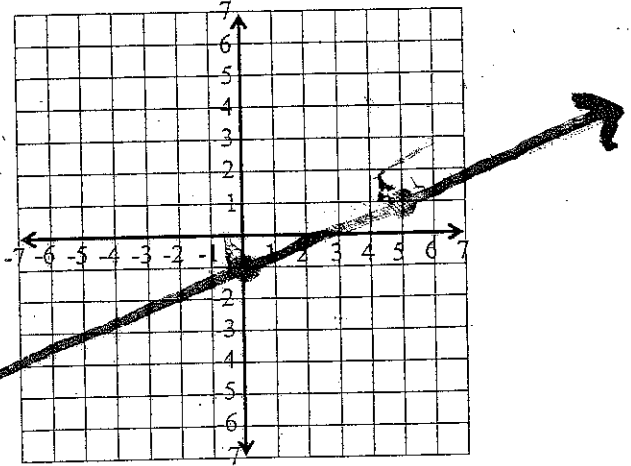
$\emptyset$   
 no solution



TRY \*\*\* Put equations into slope-intercept form first. Show work.

$$y = \frac{2}{5}x - 1 \quad m = \frac{2}{5} \quad y\text{-int } (0, -1) \quad b = -1$$

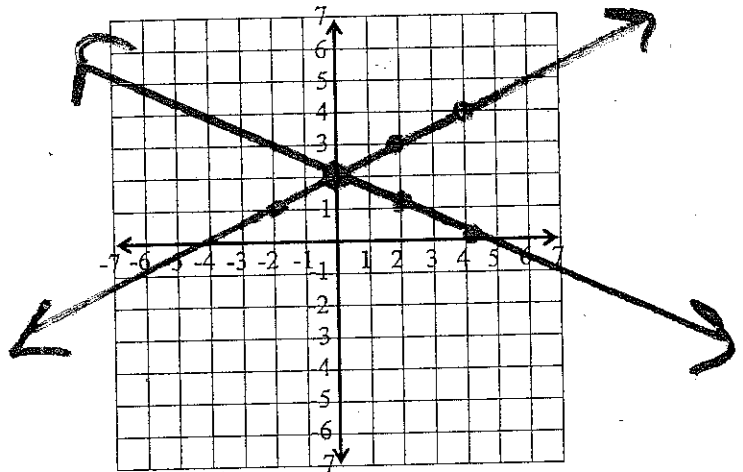
$$\rightarrow 2x = 5y + 5 \quad m = \frac{2}{5} \quad y\text{-int } (0, -1) \quad b = -1$$



Solution:

$\infty$   
infinitely many points

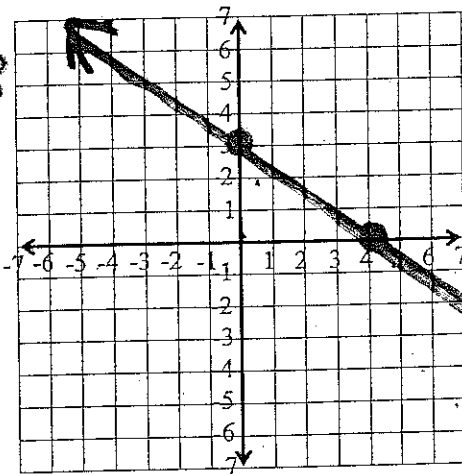
EX:  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$   $m =$   $y\text{-int } ( , )$   
 $2x + 4y = 8$   $m =$   $y\text{-int } ( , )$



Solution:

$(0, 2)$

EX:  $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 3$   $m = -\frac{3}{4}$   $y\text{-int } ( , )$   $b = 3$   
 $3x + 4y = 12$   $m =$   $y\text{-int } (0, 3)$   $b = 3$



$$3x + 4y = 12$$

x-int      y-int

$x = 4$        $y = 3$

Solution:

$\infty$  infinitely many

WHAT ARE THE THREE POSSIBILITIES WHEN SOLVING A SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS BY GRAPHING? EXPLAIN.

1.)  $\infty$   
infinite  
(same line)

2.)  $\emptyset$   
no solution  
parallel

3.) 1  
solution  
intersecting lines