

Algebra 9.1 Systems of Equations

Solve the following systems of equations using substitution

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 + 1 \\ x + y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$x + y = 3 \Rightarrow x + x^2 + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = -2, 1$$

$$y = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow y = (-2)^2 + 1 \quad y = (1)^2 + 1$$

$$y = 5 \quad y = 2$$

write your final answer as coordinates

$$\boxed{(-2, 5), (1, 2)} \quad \leftarrow \text{note: these points are where the lines intersect}$$

Solve the following systems of equations using substitution

$$\begin{cases} x - y^3 = 1 \\ 2x = 9y^2 + 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{rewrite to get } x \text{ by itself} \Rightarrow x = (y^3 + 1)$$

$$2x = 9y^2 + 2 \Rightarrow 2(y^3 + 1) = 9y^2 + 2 \Rightarrow 2y^3 + 2 = 9y^2 + 2$$

$$2y^3 - 9y^2 = 0$$

$$y^2(2y - 9) = 0$$

$$y^2 = 0 \quad 2y - 9 = 0$$

$$y = 0 \quad y = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$x = y^3 + 1$$

$$x = (0)^3 + 1 \quad x = \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^3 + 1$$

$$x = 1 \quad x = \frac{729}{8} + 1 = \frac{737}{8}$$

$$(1, 0), \left(\frac{737}{8}, \frac{9}{2}\right)$$

Solve the following systems of equations using substitution

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 25 \\ 3x + 4y = -25 \end{cases}$$

$$3x + 4y = -25 \Rightarrow 4y = -3x - 25 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-3x - 25}{4}$$

$$x^2 + \left(\frac{-3x - 25}{4}\right)^2 = 25 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{9x^2 + 150x + 625}{16} = 25 \Rightarrow 16x^2 + 9x^2 + 150x + 625 = 400$$

$$25x^2 + 150x + 225 = 0 \Rightarrow 25(x^2 + 6x + 9) = 0 \Rightarrow 25(x+3)(x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$$

$$y = \frac{-3x - 25}{4} \quad y = \frac{-3(-3) - 25}{4} \quad y = \frac{-16}{4} \quad y = -4$$

$$\boxed{(-3, -4)}$$

Algebra 9.1 cont.

Solve the following systems of equations using substitution

$$\begin{cases} xy=2 \\ 6x-y+4=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{y}$$

$$6\left(\frac{2}{y}\right) - y + 4 = 0$$

$$12 - y^2 + 4y = 0$$

$$-y^2 + 4y + 12 = 0$$

$$y^2 - 4y - 12 = 0$$

$$(y-6)(y+2) = 0$$

$$y = 6, -2$$

$$y = 6, -2$$

$$x = 2/y$$

$$x = \frac{2}{6}$$

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

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

$$x = -1$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{1}{3}, 6\right), (-1, -2)}$$

Solve the following system of equations using substitution

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 3y^2 = 13 \\ x^2 - y^2 = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 12 \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2 + 12$$

$$y^2 + 12 + 3y^2 = 13$$

$$4y^2 = 1$$

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2 = y^2 + 12$$

$$x^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 12$$

$$x^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 12$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{48}{4}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{48}{4}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{49}{4}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{49}{4}$$

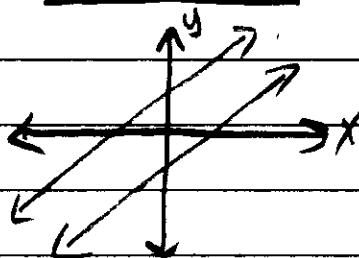
$$x = \pm \frac{7}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{7}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

Inconsistent system

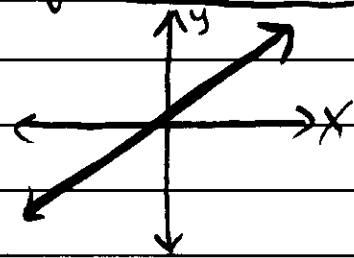
no solution



two parallel lines, never intersecting

Dependent system

infinite solutions



two overlapping lines, all points of each line intersect with the other.