

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## NOTES: Section 7.5 – Special Types of Linear Systems

Goals: #1 - I can identify how many solutions a linear system has.

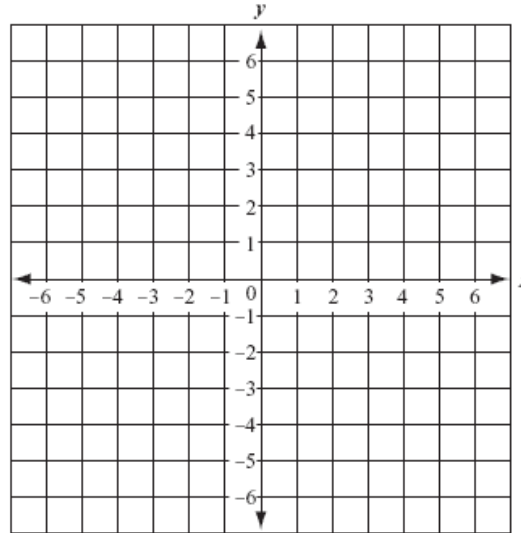


*Homework: Section 7.5 Worksheet*

**Exploration #1:** Work with a partner. Graph both linear equations on the same graph.

$$4x + y = 8$$

$$2x - 3y = 18$$



Circle where these lines intersect. Can you check if your answer is correct?

**Notes:**

A \_\_\_\_\_, consists of two \_\_\_\_\_ equations.

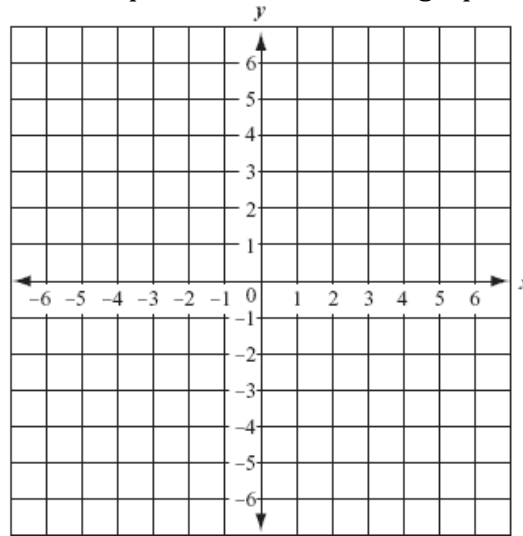
A \_\_\_\_\_ of a system of linear equations, is an \_\_\_\_\_  
( $x, y$ ) where the graphs of the equations in a system \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exploration #2:** Work with a partner. Graph both linear equations on the same graph.

$$2x + y = 4$$

$$2x + y = 1$$



Circle where these lines intersect. Can you check if your answer is correct?

**Notes:**

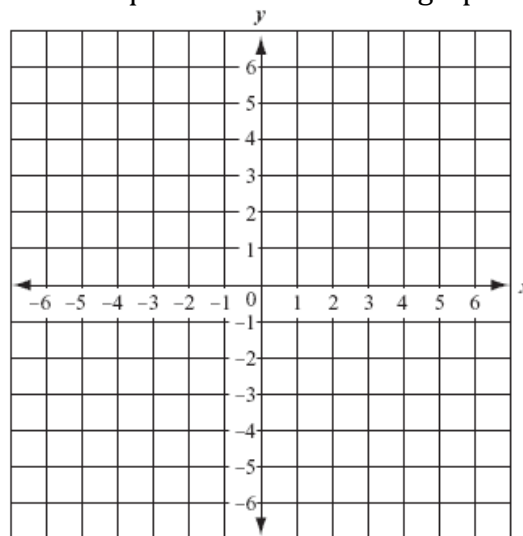
Lines that never intersect are called \_\_\_\_\_.

Since the graphs of the system do \_\_\_\_\_ intersect, we have \_\_\_\_\_  
to the linear system.

**Exploration #3:** Work with a partner. Graph both linear equations on the same graph.

$$4x - 3y = 6$$

$$8x - 6y = 12$$



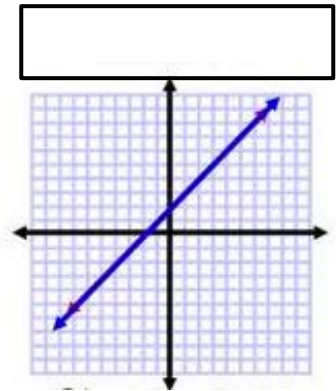
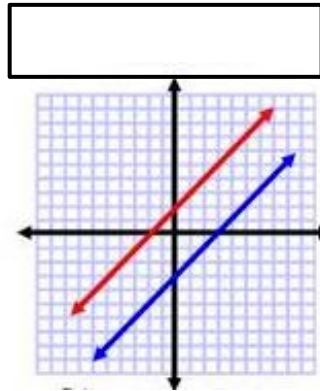
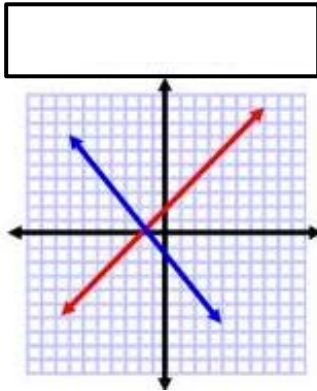
Circle where these lines intersect. Can you check if your answer is correct?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

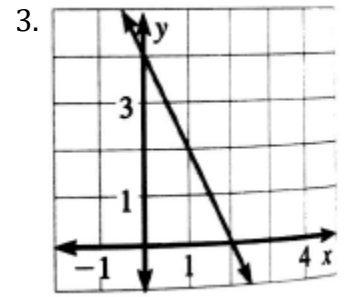
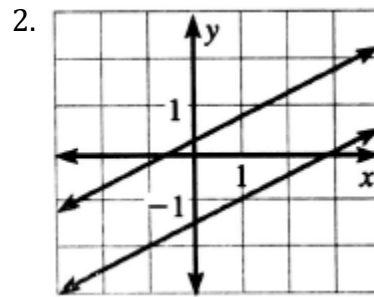
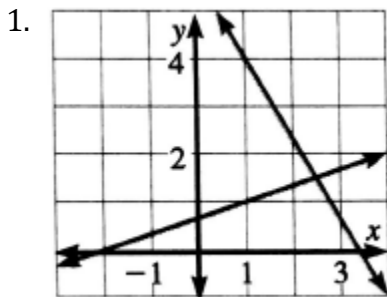
**Notes:**

Lines that intersect at every point are \_\_\_\_\_.

Since the graphs of the system intersect at \_\_\_\_\_ point, we have \_\_\_\_\_ to our linear system.



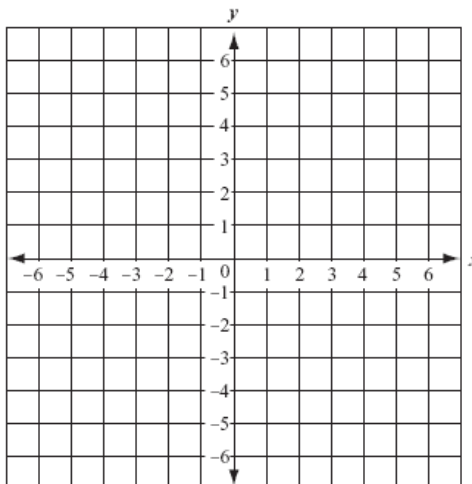
**Example #1:** Tell how many solutions the system has.



**Example #2:** Use the graphing method to tell how many solutions the system has.

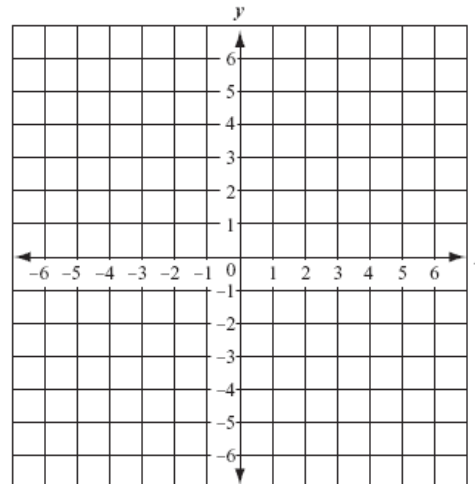
1.  $2x + y = 8$

$-6x - 3y = -8$



2.  $2x + y = 7$

$3x - y = -2$

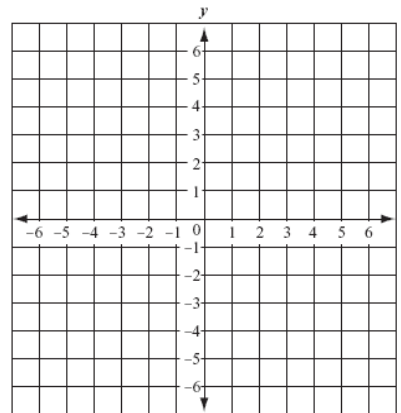


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Warm Up:** Use the graphing method to tell how many solutions the system has.

1.  $-6x + 2y = 4$

$-9x + 3y = 12$



2. When would a linear system have *infinitely many solutions*?

**Review:**

We know that when we solve linear systems, we could have \_\_\_\_\_ solution, \_\_\_\_\_ solution, or \_\_\_\_\_ solutions.

What does this look like algebraically?

**ONE SOLUTION**

**NO SOLUTION**

**INFINITELY MANY SOLUTIONS**

**Example #3:** Use substitution or elimination to solve the linear system.

a.  $x - 2y = 4$

$3x - 6y = 8$

b.  $3x + y = -1$

$-9x - 3y = 3$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Example #4:** Use substitution or elimination to solve the linear system. Then describe the graph of the system.

1.  $-x + y = 7$

$$2x - 2y = -18$$

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

$$-12x + 3y = -24$$

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

$$2x - 2y = -14$$