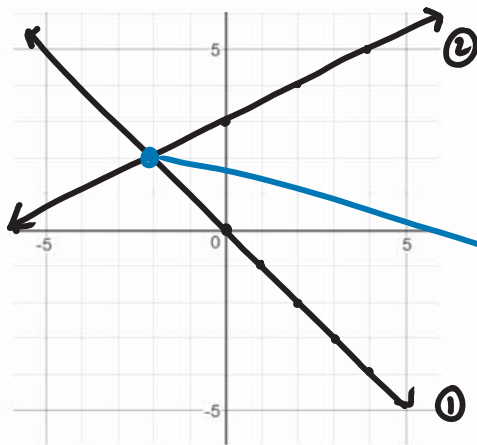


7.6 Properties of Linear Systems

When we graph a system of linear equations, the solution is the intersection point of the two equations.

Example 1: Determine the number of solutions of each linear system.

1) Solve graphically: $y = -x$ and $2y = x + 6$



$$\textcircled{1} y = -x \quad (m = -1, b = 0)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{2y}{2} = \frac{x+6}{2 \quad 2}$$

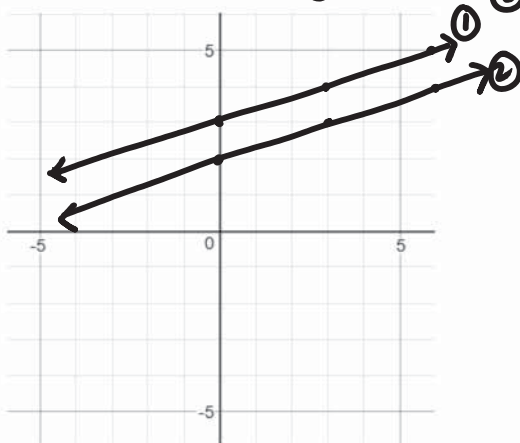
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3 \quad (m = \frac{1}{2}, b = 3)$$

intersection point
 $(-2, 2)$

Because these graphs have different slopes, they intersect at exactly one point.

Solution: There is one solution

2) Solve graphically: $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 3$ and $x - 3y + 6 = 0$



$$\textcircled{1} y = \frac{1}{3}x + 3 \quad (m = \frac{1}{3}, b = 3)$$

$$\textcircled{2} x - 3y + 6 = 0$$

$$-x \quad -6 \quad -x - 6$$

$$\frac{-3y}{-3} = \frac{-x-6}{-3 \quad -3}$$

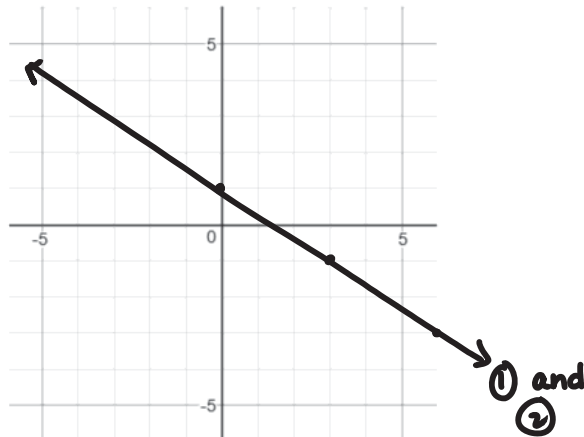
$$y = \frac{1}{3}x + 2 \quad (m = \frac{1}{3}, b = 2)$$

Because these graphs have the same slope and different y-intercepts, they are parallel.

Solution: There is no solution

(parallel lines never intersect)

3) Solve graphically: $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 1$ and $2x + 3y - 3 = 0$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 1 \quad (m = -\frac{2}{3}, b = 1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 2x + 3y - 3 = 0$$

$$-2x \quad +3 \quad -2x + 3$$

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

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

Because these graphs have the same slope and same y-intercept, they are coincident.

Solution: There are infinite number of solutions.

Possible Solutions for a Linear System		
Intersecting Lines	Parallel Lines	Coincident Lines
One Solution	No Solution	Infinite Solutions

Example 2: Determine the number of solutions without solving (examine the slopes and y-intercepts).

a) $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 1$ and $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 4$

same slope
different y-intercepts

these lines are parallel
therefore there is no solution

c) $y = -3x - 6$ and $2y = -6x - 12$
rewrite first

$$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{-6x - 12}{2}$$

$$y = -3x - 6$$

same slope, same y-intercept, these lines are coincident
therefore there is an infinite number of solutions.

Practice: p. 448 # 4, 6, 7, 10
Mrs. Donnelly