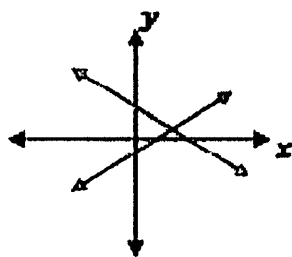
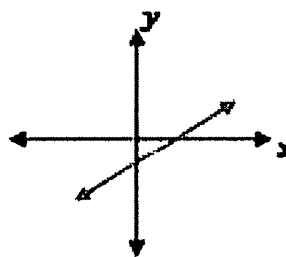


# Solving Systems Graphically: Special Cases

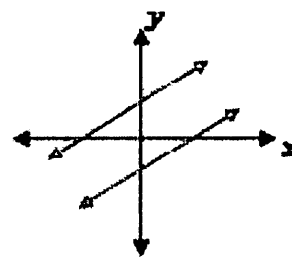
Graph of a System



One



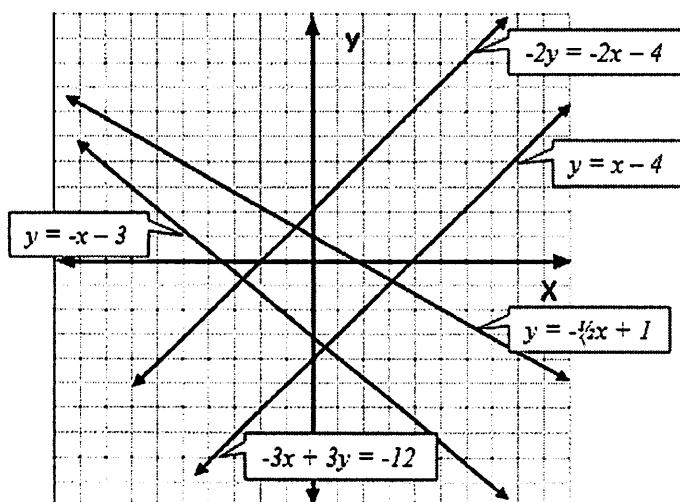
Infinitely Many



Zero

Number of Solutions

What can we tell from the slopes and  $y$ -intercepts?



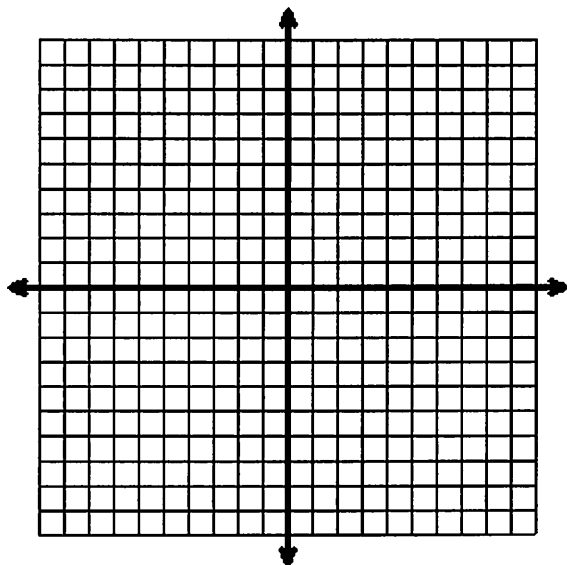
Determine 2 Equations that produce ONE Solution

Determine 2 Equations that produce NO Solutions

Determine 2 Equations that produce INFINITELY MANY Solutions

Determine the Solutions to the System of Equations

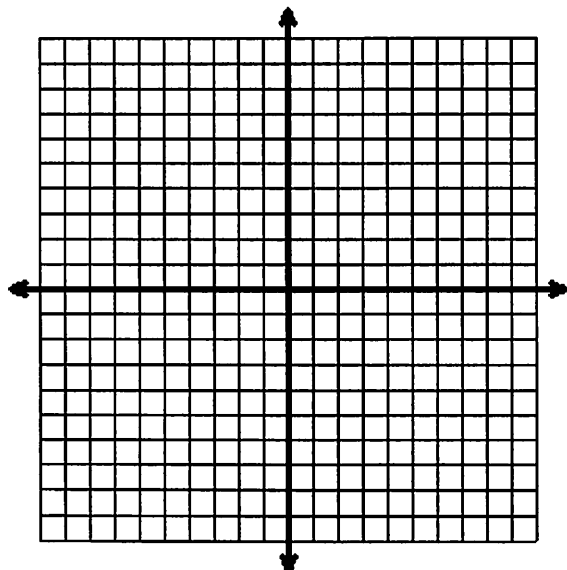
A:  $y = -2x + 1$



Solution:

B:  $2y = -4x - 8$

A:  $2x + 4y = 8$



Solution:

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

Without Graphing, decide whether each system has *one solution*, *no solutions*, or *infinitely many solutions*

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 2x \\ y &= 2x - 5 \end{aligned}$$

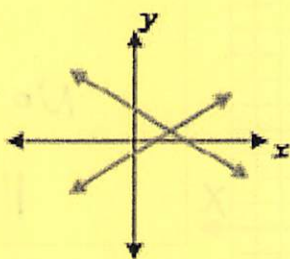
$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 10 \\ 2x + 2y &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -3x + 1 \\ y &= 3x + 7 \end{aligned}$$

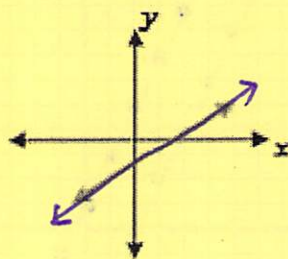
$$\begin{aligned} 2x - 5y &= 20 \\ y &= \frac{3}{5}x + 4 \end{aligned}$$

# Solving Systems Graphically: Special Cases

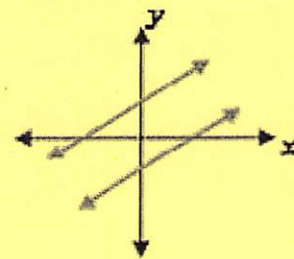
Graph of a System



One



Infinitely Many



Zero

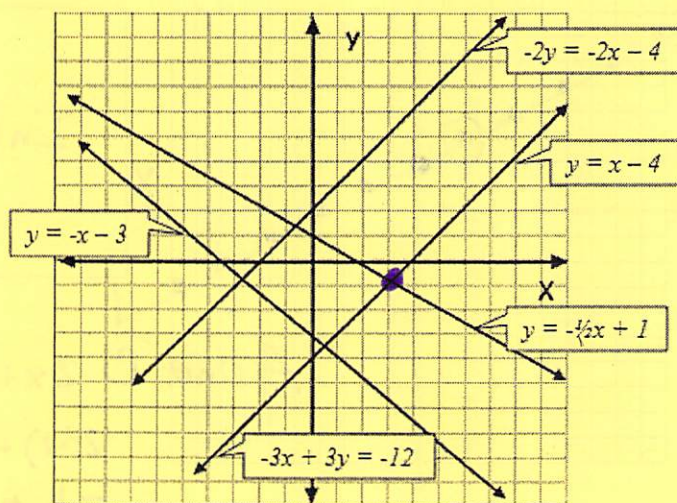
Number of Solutions

Different Slopes

Same Slope  
Same y-intercept

Same Slope  
Different y-intercepts

What can we tell from the slopes and y-intercepts?



Determine 2 Equations that produce ONE Solution

$$y = x - 4$$

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

Determine 2 Equations that produce NO Solutions

$$y = x - 4$$

$$\frac{-2y}{-2} = \frac{-2x}{-2} - \frac{4}{-2}$$

$$y = x + 2$$

Determine 2 Equations that produce INFINITELY MANY Solutions

$$\begin{array}{r} -3x + 3y = -12 \\ +3x \qquad +3x \end{array}$$

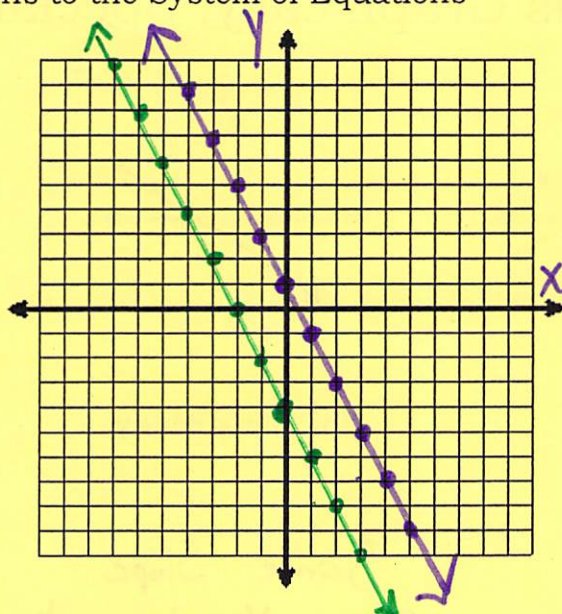
$$\frac{3y}{3} = \frac{3x}{3} - \frac{12}{3}$$

$$y = x - 4$$



Determine the Solutions to the System of Equations

A:  $y = -2x + 1$



Solution:

No Solutions  
|| Lines

B:  $\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{-4x - 8}{2}$

$y = -2x - 4$

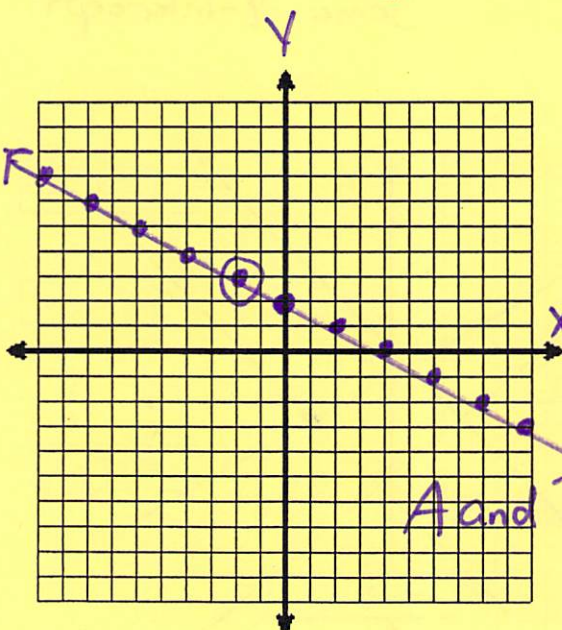
A:  $\frac{2x}{-2} + \frac{4y}{-2} = \frac{8}{-2}$

$-2x - 2y = -4$

$\frac{4y}{4} = \frac{-2x + 8}{4}$

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

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



Solution:

Infinitely Many  
Solutions

$(-2, 3)$

A and B  $2x + 4y = 8$   $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$   
 $2(-2) + 4(3) = 8$   $3 = -\frac{1}{2}(-2) + 2$   
 $-4 + 12 = 8$   $3 = 1 + 2$   
 $8 = 8 \checkmark$   $3 = 3 \checkmark$

Without Graphing, decide whether each system has one solution, no solutions, or infinitely many solutions

$y = 2x$   
 $y = 2x - 5$

Parallel

No Solutions

$x + y = 10$   
 $2x + 2y = 8$

$\frac{x}{-1} + \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{10}{-1}$

$y = -x + 10$

Parallel

No Solutions  $y = -x + 4$

$y = -3x + 1$   
 $y = 3x + 7$

$\frac{2x}{-2} + \frac{2y}{-2} = \frac{8}{-2}$

$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{-2x + 8}{2}$

One

Solution

$2x - 5y = 20$

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

ONE  
Solution

$2x - 5y = 20$

$-2x$   $-2x$

$\frac{-5y}{-5} = \frac{-2x + 20}{-5}$

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