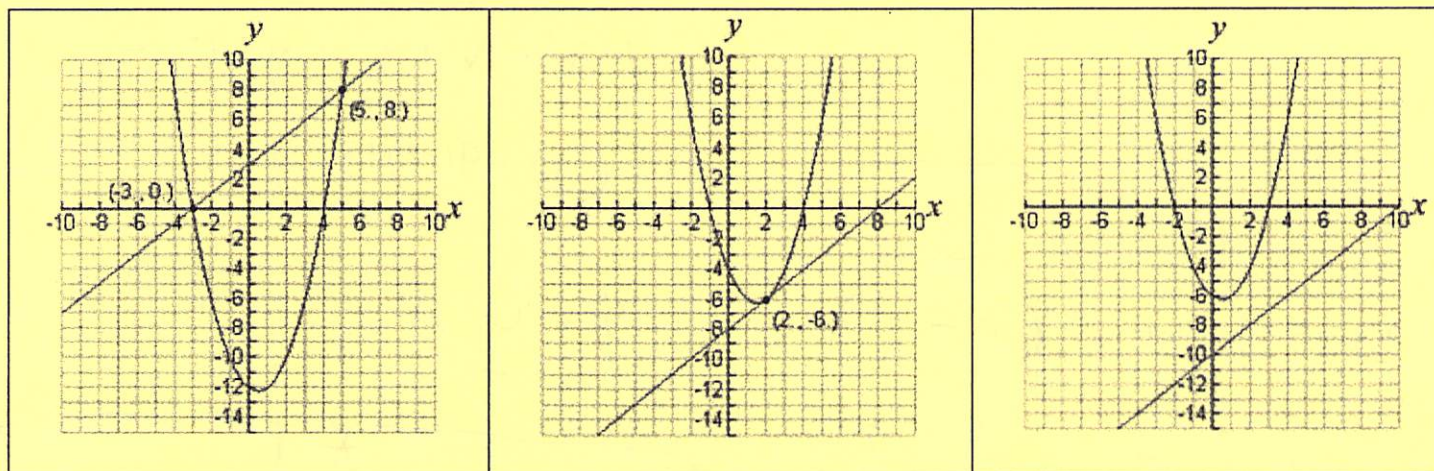


Systems of Linear and Quadratic Equations

Remember when we talk about solving a system of equations we are talking about finding the coordinates or points that the functions have in common. We will need to solve systems of linear and quadratic equations both **graphically** and **algebraically**.

How many solutions or points in common do the following systems have?



Examples:

1. Solve the following system of quadratic-linear equations **graphically**.

$$y = x^2 - 4x - 2$$

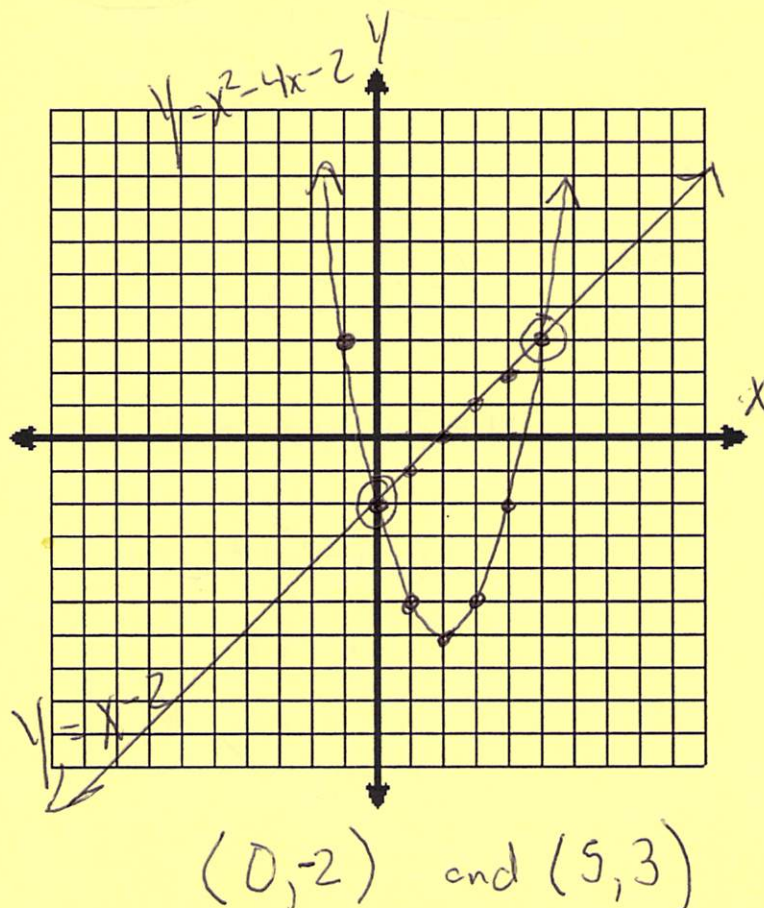
$$y = x - 2$$

$$y = x^2 - 4x - 2$$

$$y = x - 2$$

X	Y

X	Y



2. Solve the following system of quadratic-linear equations **algebraically**.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= x^2 + 4x + 3 \\ y &= 2x + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 6 = x^2 + 4x + 3 \\ -6 \qquad \qquad -6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x = x^2 + 4x - 3 \\ -2x \qquad \qquad -2x \end{array}$$

$$0 = x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$0 = (x + 3)(x - 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x + 3 = 0 \\ -3 \quad -3 \end{array}$$

$$x = -3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 1 = 0 \\ +1 \quad +1 \end{array}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = -3$$

$$y = x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$y = (-3)^2 + 4(-3) + 3$$

$$9 - 12 + 3$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = x^2 + 4x + 3$$

$$y = 1^2 + 4(1) + 3$$

$$y = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{c} * \\ * \end{array} \boxed{(-3, 0)} \begin{array}{c} * \\ * \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} * \\ * \end{array} \boxed{(1, 8)} \begin{array}{c} * \\ * \end{array}$$

Check:

$$(-3, 0)$$

$$y = 2x + 6$$

$$0 = (2(-3) + 6)$$

$$0 = -6 + 6$$

$$0 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$(1, 8)$$

$$y = 2x + 6$$

$$8 = 2(1) + 6$$

$$8 = 2 + 6$$

$$8 = 8 \checkmark$$

Solve the following system of quadratic-linear equations **graphically**.

$$y = -x^2 + 2x + 4$$

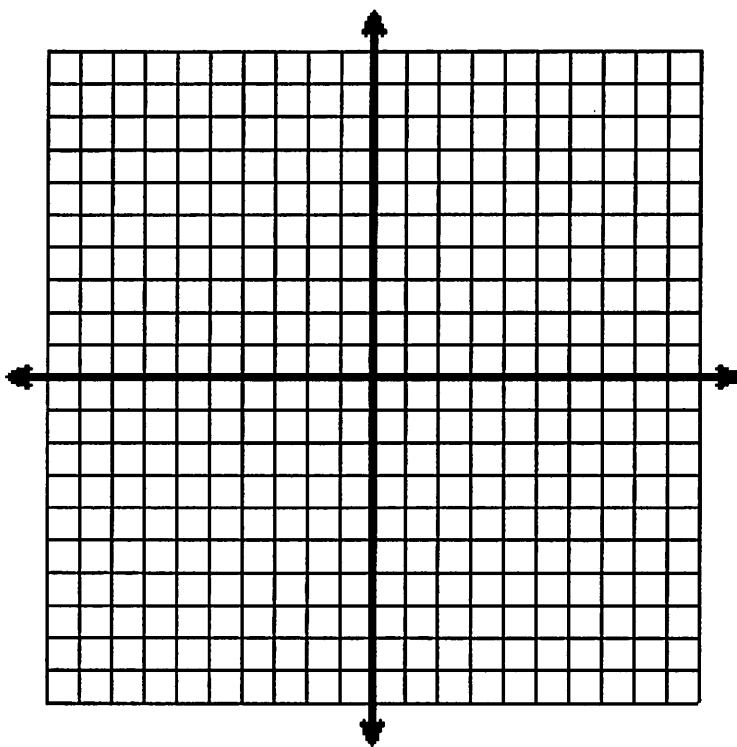
$$y = -x + 4$$

$$y = -x^2 + 2x + 4$$

$$y = -x + 4$$

X	Y

X	Y



Solve the following system of quadratic-linear equations **algebraically**.

$$y = x^2 - 3x + 3$$

$$y = 3x - 6$$