

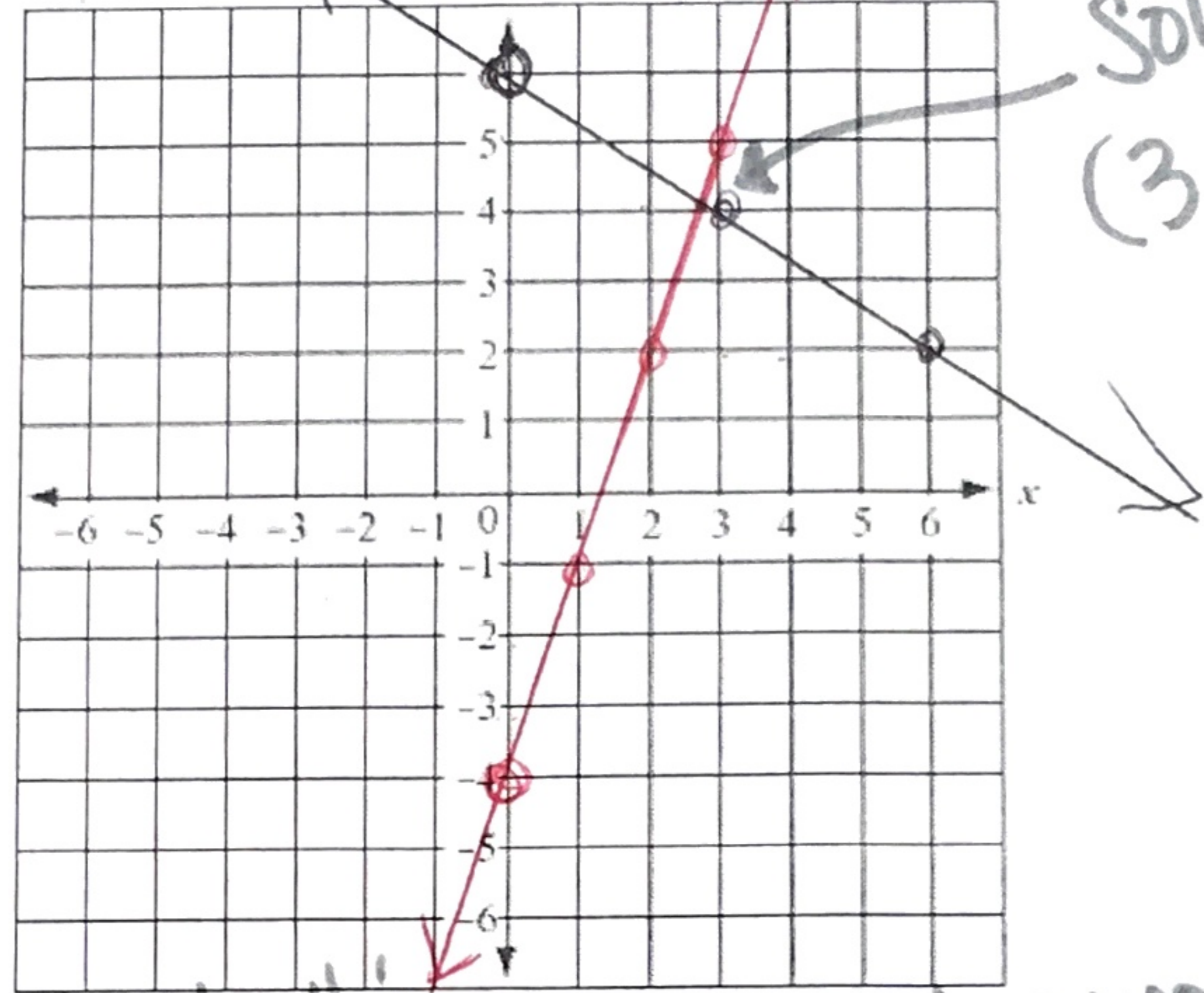
Unit 4 Day 8: When graphing doesn't work...

Focus Question: What is another strategy for finding solutions to systems when the answer is not easy to determine with a graph?

A. Solve the following system by graphing.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x - y = 4 \\
 -3x \quad -3x \\
 \hline
 -y = -3x + 4 \\
 \hline
 y = 3x - 4
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 2x + 3y = 18 \\
 -2x \quad -2x \\
 \hline
 3y = -2x + 18 \\
 \hline
 y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 6
 \end{array}$$

Check your solution.



Solution (3, 4)? No!

Caution: Some answers are not whole #'s so graphing won't work

B. Revisit the caps and t-shirt fundraiser.

The chart at right shows the T-shirt and cap sales for Day 1. Bobby wrote the following two equations to represent the relationship between the number of shirts sold, x , and the number of caps sold, y .

$$x + y = 18 \qquad 5x + 10y = 125$$

PROFIT

- \$5 profit per T-shirt
- \$10 profit per cap

GOAL

- Raise \$600

DAY 1

- 18 items sold

Bobby's method of solving....

Write a system of two linear equations.

- $x + y = 18$
- $5x + 10y = 125$

Write both equations in slope-intercept form.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1) \quad x + y = 18 \\
 -x \quad -x \\
 \hline
 y = -x + 18
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2) \quad 5x + 10y = 125 \\
 -5x \quad -5x \\
 \hline
 10y = -5x + 125 \\
 \frac{10}{10} \quad \frac{10}{10} \\
 \hline
 y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 12.5
 \end{array}$$

Set the two equations equal to each other to make one linear equation.

1. Pick up where Bobby left off. Solve for x .

$$\begin{array}{r}
 * \quad -\frac{1}{2}x + 12.5 = -x + 18 \\
 +x \qquad \qquad \qquad +x \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{2}x + 12.5 = 18 \\
 -12.5 \quad -12.5 \\
 \hline
 \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x = 5.5 \cdot 2 \\
 \boxed{x = 11}
 \end{array}$$

2. Then find the related value of y by substituting the value of x into either of the equations in the system.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x + y = 18 \qquad 5x + 10y = 125 \\
 11 + y = 18 \\
 -11 \quad -11 \\
 \hline
 \boxed{y = 7}
 \end{array}$$

3. What is Bobby's solution? $(11, 7)$

C. Solving a System by Substitution

1. Why do you think Bobby's method work?

$$\begin{cases} y = -x + 18 \\ y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 12.5 \end{cases}$$

$$-x + 18 = y = y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 12.5$$

2. Bobby's method uses the principal of $f(x)=g(x)$ because at a solution point, the outputs have to be equal. (The inputs also have the same value at the solution point, so you can do $x = x$ if x is easier to isolate, but this is rare.) Practice using this method to solve the following systems algebraically.

a. $\begin{cases} 3x - y = 30 \\ x + y = 14 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - y = 30 \\ -x + y = 14 \\ \hline 4x = 44 \\ x = 11 \end{array}$$

$$y = -x + 14$$

$$y = 3x - 30$$

$$-x + 14 = 3x - 30$$

$$+x \quad +x$$

$$\hline 14 = 4x - 30$$

$$+30 \quad +30$$

$$\hline 44 = 4x$$

$$\frac{44}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$$

$$x = 11$$

The solution to this system is $(11, 3)$

b. $\begin{cases} f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2 \\ g(x) = x - 5 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\frac{1}{2}x + 2 = x - 5 \\ +\frac{1}{2}x \quad +\frac{1}{2}x \\ \hline 2 = \frac{3}{2}x - 5 \\ +5 \quad +5 \\ \hline 7 = \frac{3}{2}x \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 7}{3} = \frac{3}{2}x \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{14}{3} = x$$

The solution to this system is $(\frac{14}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$

$$g(\frac{14}{3}) = \frac{14}{3} - 5$$

$$= \frac{14}{3} - \frac{15}{3}$$

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

c. $\begin{cases} x - y = -5 \\ -2x + 2y = 10 \end{cases}$

The solution to this system is (\quad, \quad)

d. $\begin{cases} f(x) = x - 5 \\ g(x) = x + 4 \end{cases}$

The solution to this system is (\quad, \quad)

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 5 = x + 4 \\ -x \quad -x \\ \hline -5 = 4 \end{array}$$

False so \emptyset
(parallel)