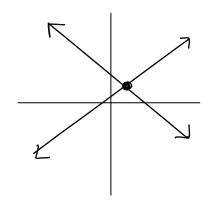
## Lesson 5 – Sec. 7.6: Properties of Systems of Linear Equations

When you attempt to solve a linear system of two equations in two variables, there are only **<u>three</u>** different possibilities. You can determine the number of solutions using different methods.

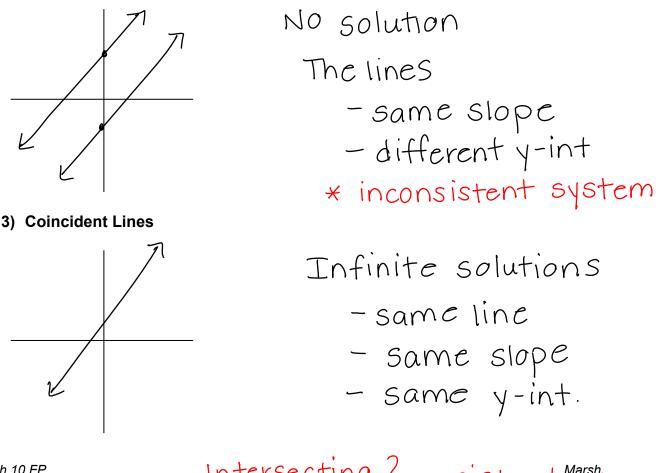
Possible Solutions for a Linear System

1) Intersecting Lines



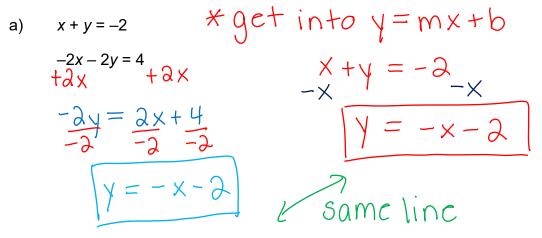
2) Parallel Lines

1 solution P(x,y)

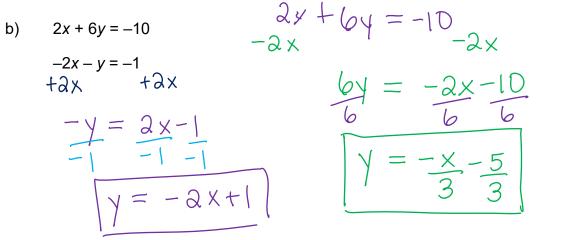


Math 10 FP

Intersecting? consistent have Coincident J systems (solution) Example 1: Determine the number of solutions of each linear system.



Coincident lines w/ infinite solutions



Intersecting Lines  $\rightarrow$  I solution

c) 
$$3x + y = -1$$
  
 $-6x - 2y = 12$   
 $+6x$   
 $+6x$   
 $-2y = 6x + 12$   
 $-2 - 2 - 2$   
 $y = -3x - 6$   
Math 10 FP  
Math 10 FP  
 $3x + y = -1$   
 $-3x$   
 $-3x$   

 $\gamma = 2x + 4$  m=2 b=4

**Example 2**: Given the equation -2x + y = 4, write another linear equation that will form a linear system with:

- a) Exactly one solution  $\rightarrow$  different m, b
- b) No solution
- c) Infinite solutions

a) choices are endless  

$$\gamma = 3x - 1$$
  
 $\gamma = 1000000 x + 9001$ 

b) same Slope  
$$y = ax+9$$
  
or  $y = ax-5$ 

c) same line y = 2x + 4.

page 448 #7,10-13,16,22