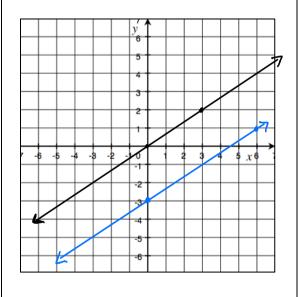
Date:

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** We will look at systems of equations that have no solutions and systems that have infinitely many solutions. (G8M4L23)

### **CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT:**

Graph the following system of equations in the space provided:

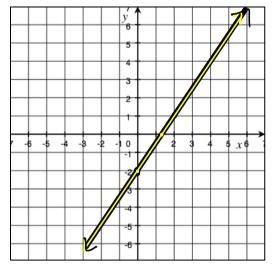
$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{2}{3}x \\ y = \frac{4}{6}x - 3 \end{cases}$$



Graph the following system of equations in the space provided:

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$3x - 2y = 4$$



- · Lines are parallel
- · Lines have the same are Collinear.

  Slope.

   Different y-intercepts

   Same slope.

   Same y-intercept

Parallel lines will have no points of intersection, THE SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS HAS NO **SOLUTION!!!!!!** 

- · Two lines are the same. They are Collinear.

Lines that have the same slope and same y-intercept form a system with INFINITELY MANY SOLUTIONS!!!!!

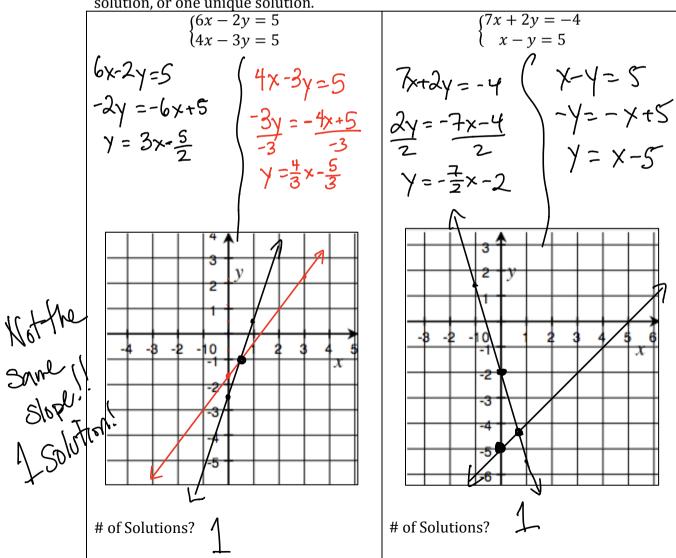
### **GUIDED PRACTICE:**

## Steps for Determining the Number of Solutions to a System of Linear **Equations**

- 1. Identify the slope of each linear equation.
- 2. If the slopes are the same, identify the y-intercept.
- 3a. If the y-intercepts are the same, the two equations represent the same line and there are INFINITELY MANY SOLUTIONS.
- 3b. If the v-intercepts are different, the two equations are distinct parallel lines and have NO SOLUTION.
- 3c. If the slopes are different, there will be ONE UNIQUE SOLUTION.

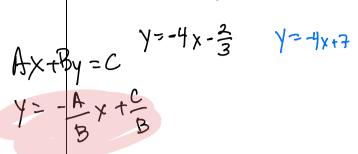
For each problem below, determine if the system has infinitely many solutions, no

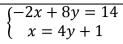
solution, or one unique solution.

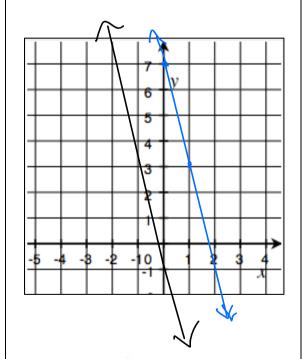


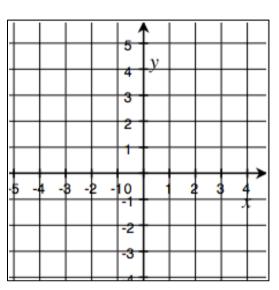
Date:\_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{cases} 12x + 3y = -2\\ 4x + y = 7 \end{cases}$$









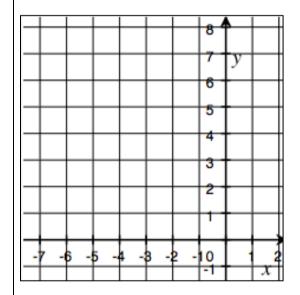
# of Solutions?

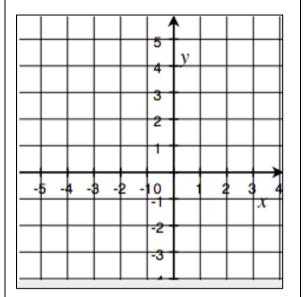
# of Solutions?

Date:\_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{cases} 5y = \frac{15}{4}x + 25\\ y = \frac{3}{4}x + 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 9x + 6y = 3\\ 3x + 2y = 1 \end{cases}$$





# of Solutions?

# of Solutions?

# **INDEPENDENT PRACTICE:**

For each problem below, determine if the system has infinitely many solutions, no solution, or one unique solution.

$$\begin{cases} y = x - 3 \\ 2x - 2y = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 4\\ 3x + 2y = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{5}x - 3\\ y = \frac{3}{5}x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3}{2}x\\ 3x - 2y = -5 \end{cases}$$

Date:\_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{cases} 3y = 5x - 15 \\ 3y = 13x - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 5y = 0 \\ y = \frac{3}{5}x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 10x + 4y = -23 \\ y = -\frac{5}{2}x + 23 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x + 1 \\ x - y = 1 \end{cases}$$

NAME:	Math, Period	
Mr. Rogove	Date:	

#### **ACTIVATING PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:**

We can identify the number of solutions in equations in one variable.

5x + 45 = 2(x + 18) + 3x	3x - 4 = 4x - (x + 4)

### **CLOSURE:**

Write a system of equations that has no solutions and be ready to explain why you know it has no solutions.

#### **TEACHER NOTES:**

Lesson 26 from ENY Mod 4, Grade 8. And first half of Lesson 27...

HW: Khan Graphing Systems of Equations (goes with lesson 50, but it's fine to assign this now)

Khan: Graphing Systems with one, zero, or infinite solutions