

17,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 17. \quad (3x + 3y = 6) \cdot 2 \\
 \quad \quad 5x - 6y = 15 \\
 \quad \quad + 6x + 6y = 12 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad 11x = 27 \\
 \quad \quad x = \frac{27}{11}
 \end{array}$$

$$3\left(\frac{27}{11}\right) + 3y = 6$$

$$\left(\frac{81}{11} + 3y = 6\right) \cdot 11$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 81 + 33y = 66 \\
 -81 \qquad -81 \\
 \hline
 33y = -15
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{33y = -15}{33}$$

$$y = \frac{-15}{33} = \frac{-5}{11}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{27}{11}, \frac{-5}{11}\right)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 18. \quad (3x - 2y = 6) \cdot 3 \\
 \quad \quad (5x + 3y = -9) \cdot 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9x - 6y = 18 \\
 + 10x + 6y = -18 \\
 \hline
 19x = 0 \\
 \frac{19x = 0}{19} \\
 x = 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 5(6) + 3y = -9 \\
 3y = -9 \\
 \frac{3y = -9}{3} \\
 y = -3
 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{(0, -3)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 21. \quad 2p - 5q = 14 \\
 \quad \quad \left(p + \frac{3}{2}q = 5\right) \cdot 2
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2p + 3q = 10 \\
 + -2p + 5q = 14 \\
 \hline
 8q = -4 \\
 \frac{8q = -4}{8}
 \end{array}$$

$$q = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2p + 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 10$$

$$2p - 1.5 = 10$$

$$\frac{2p = 11.5}{2}$$

$$p = 5.75 = 2\frac{3}{4} = 5\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{23}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$22. \quad d = 2 \quad \begin{matrix} +6c \\ -6c \end{matrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}d - c = 1\right)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} d + 6c = 2 \\ + -d + 2c = -2 \\ \hline 8c = 0 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

$$c = 0 \quad d = 2 - \cancel{6 \cdot 0}$$

$$d = 2$$

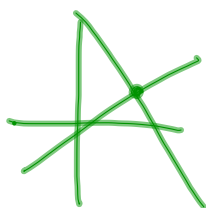
$$\boxed{(0, 2)}$$

HW Assessment

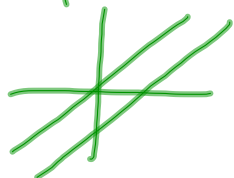
18. $3x - 2y = 6$
 $5x + 3y + 9 = 0$

No Solution / All Real #

A solution to a system of equations is where the two lines meet aka their point of intersection.

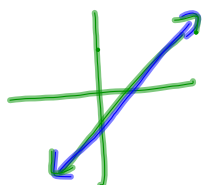


No Solution: the lines never intersect, they are parallel!



All Real #'s: Not actually ~~ARN~~, but there is an infinite # of solutions.

THEY ARE THE SAME LINE!!



• our answer is the equation of this line.
 $y = mx + b$

$$3x - 2y = x + 8$$

substitution

$$y = x - 4$$

$$3x - 2(x - 4) = x + 8$$

$$3x - 2x + 8 = x + 8$$

$$x + 8 = x + 8$$

$-x$

$-x$

$$8 = 8 \quad \leftarrow \text{true statement}$$

but not ARN
the same line

$$y = x - 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (-3x + 5y = -6) \cdot 6 \\ (6x - 10y = 12) \cdot 3 \end{array}$$

Linear
combination

$$\begin{array}{r} -18x + 30y = -36 \\ + 18x - 30y = 36 \\ \hline 0 = 0 \end{array}$$

true statement
same line

$$\begin{array}{r} 6x - 10y = 12 \\ -6x \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-10y}{-10} = \frac{12}{-10} - \frac{6x}{-10}$$

$$y = -\frac{6}{5} + \frac{3}{5}x$$

$$2(y-x) = 5 + 2x$$

$$2(y+x) = 5 - 2y$$

Simplify first!

$$2y \overset{-2x}{-2x} = 5 \overset{-2x}{+2x}$$

$$2y \overset{+2x}{+2x} = 5 \overset{-2y}{+2y}$$

$$2y - 4x = 5$$

$$(4y + 2x = 5) \cdot 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2y - 4x = 5 \\ + 8y + 4x = 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{10y = 15}{10}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)}$$

$$2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - 4x = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 - 4x = 5 \\ -3 \qquad -3 \end{array}$$

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

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