

## 1.5 Types of Intersections & Equivalent Systems

Solve using the substitution method.

a) 
$$\begin{aligned} x + y &= 8 \\ 3x + 3y &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

b) 
$$\begin{aligned} p - 2q &= -3 \\ 4q &= 2p + 6 \end{aligned}$$

### Types of Intersections

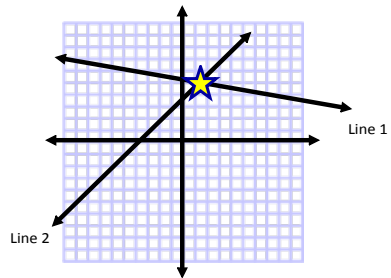
A linear system can have:

\_\_\_\_\_ SOLUTION

--> The lines intersect at \_\_\_\_\_ point.

The two linear equations have

- \_\_\_\_\_ slopes
- y-intercept \_\_\_\_\_

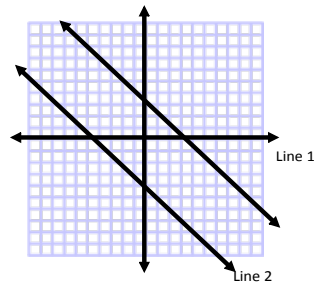


\_\_\_\_\_ SOLUTION

--> The lines \_\_\_\_\_ intersect.

The two linear equations have

- \_\_\_\_\_ slope
- \_\_\_\_\_ y-intercepts

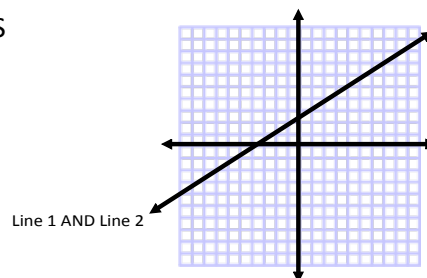


\_\_\_\_\_ NUMBER OF SOLUTIONS

--> The lines intersect at \_\_\_\_\_ point.

The two linear equations have

- \_\_\_\_\_ slope
- \_\_\_\_\_ y-intercept



Ex. 1 Complete the table.

System #	Equations	Slope	y-int	# of intersections	Solution
1	$y = \frac{2}{3}x - 1$				
	$y = \frac{2}{3}x + 2$				
2	$y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1$				
	$x + 2y = -2$				
3	$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 1$				
	$y = 2x + 1$				

Ex. 2 For what value of  $p$  will the system of linear equations have NO solution?

a)  $x - 2y = 4$   
 $y = px + 1$

b)  $3x + y = 1$   
 $x + y = p(x + 2)$