

Units 5, 6, and 7 Exam Review

Systems of Linear Equations

Vocabulary

→ Trapezoid, Parallelogram, Rectangle, Rhombus, Square

Formulas

→ Slope

$$\frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}$$

→ Distance

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

→ Midpoint

Parallel & Perpendicular Lines

→ If parallel, both lines have the SAME slope

→ If perpendicular, lines have OPPOSITE (positive/negative) RECIPROCAL (flipped form) slopes

→ If given a point and a line, use the slope from the line and the x-value and y-value from the point to solve for the y-intercept

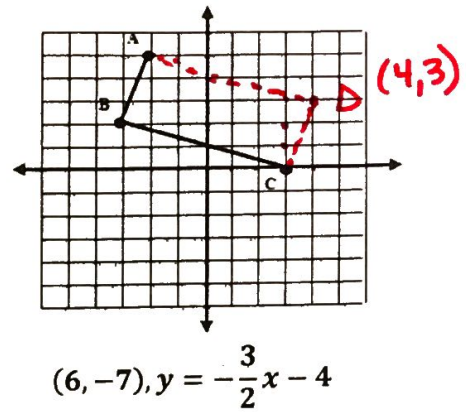
Solving by Graphing (or finding "Break Even" point)

→ Both equations must be in slope-intercept form to graph ($y = mx + b$)

→ Enter both equations as $y=$ into the calculator, then graph

→ Press 2nd CALC (above Trace) → 5:intersection → Enter 3 times

→ The point (x, y) of intersection is the solution!



(5, 2)

$$\begin{cases} y = 7 - x \\ 2x - y = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$-2x \quad -2x$$

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

$$y = 2x - 8$$

Remember, if both lines have the same slope and different y-intercepts, then they are PARALLEL lines and have NO SOLUTION. If both lines have the same slope and the same y-intercept, then they are the SAME line and have INFINITELY MANY SOLUTIONS (all points on the line)

Solving by Substitution

→ Solve one equation for one of the variables and plug that expression into the other equation, then solve for the remaining variable

→ Enter the solution value into the first equation and solve for the other variable.

→ Write answer as an ordered pair (x, y)

Solving by Elimination

→ Stack the equations on top of each other.

→ Decide if you must multiply one or both equations to create opposite values for one of the variables. One must be negative and one must be positive to cancel out!!!

→ Add the equations together and solve for one variable, then plug that value into either equation and solve for the other variable.

→ Write your answer as an ordered pair (x, y)

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y = 6 \\ x = y + 2 \end{cases} \quad x = 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$3(y + 2) + y = 6 \quad \mathbf{(2, 0)}$$

$$3y + 6 + y = 6$$

$$4y = 0 \quad y = 0$$

$$-2(x - 5y = 10)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 10y = 20 \\ -2x + 10y = -20 \end{cases}$$

$$0 = 0$$

Infinitely many Solutions

Remember, if x and y cancel out so that you are left with a FALSE statement, there is NO SOLUTION. If x and y cancel out so that you are left with a TRUE statement, there are INFINITELY MANY SOLUTIONS.

Check Solutions

→ To check a solution, remember to plug each order pair into both equations.

Word Problems

→ Define the variables. Tell what x and y represent.

→ Write two equations, then solve for both variables.

→ Answer the question you were asked in a complete sentence.

Graphing Inequalities

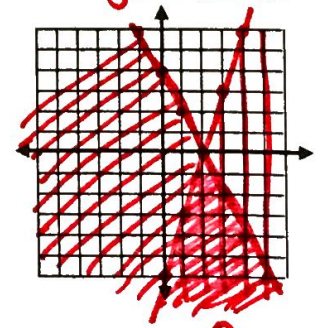
→ Get y by itself (remember to flip the inequality sign if you divide by a negative!)

→ Decide whether to draw a solid (\leq or \geq) or dotted line ($<$ or $>$)

→ Shade up for greater than and down for less than

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y \leq 4 \\ 3x - y \geq 6 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} y &\leq -2x + 4 \\ y &\leq 3x - 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$-y \geq -3x + 6$$



(2, -3) is a solution