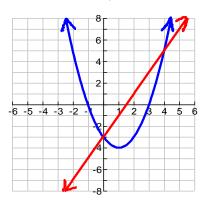
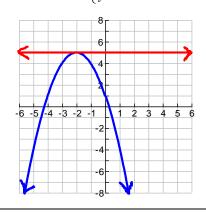
Types of Solutions Produced By a Linear and Quadratic System

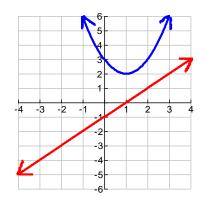
Example 1: $\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 2x - 3 \\ y = 2x - 3 \end{cases}$



Example 2: $\begin{cases} y = -(x+2)^2 + 5 \\ y = 5 \end{cases}$



Example 3: $\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 2x + 4 \\ y = x - 1 \end{cases}$



Number of Solution(s): _____

What are the solutions?

Number of Solution(s): _____

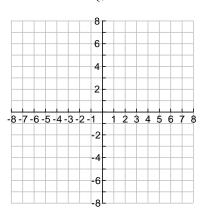
What are the solutions?

Number of Solution(s):

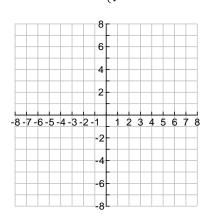
What are the solutions?

Solving Linear and Quadratic System By Graphing Examples

$$\begin{cases} y = (x+2)^2 - \\ y = 4x - 2 \end{cases}$$

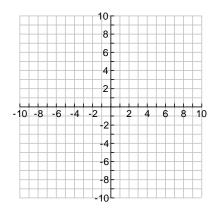


Solution(s): _____



Solution(s):

Example 4a: $\begin{cases} y = (x+2)^2 - 6 \\ y = 4x - 2 \end{cases}$ Example 5a: $\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 2x - 3 \\ y = -5 \end{cases}$ Example 6a: $\begin{cases} y = -x^2 + 2x + 7 \\ y = -2x + 2 \end{cases}$



Solution(s): _____

Solving Linear and Quadratic System By Substitution (Rework Examples Above) Examples

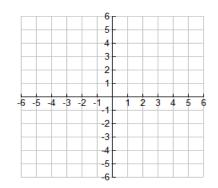
$$\begin{cases} y = (x+2)^2 - 6 \\ y = 4x - 2 \end{cases}$$

Example 4b:
$$\begin{cases} y = (x+2)^2 - 6 \\ y = 4x - 2 \end{cases}$$
 Example 5b:
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 2x - 3 \\ y = -5 \end{cases}$$

Example 6b:
$$\begin{cases} y = -x^2 + 2x + 7 \\ y = -2x + 2 \end{cases}$$

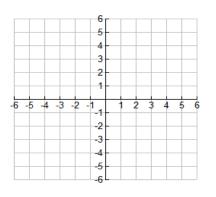
I. Solve each linear and quadratic system BY GRAPHING. State the solution(s) on the line. Must be ACCURATE!

1.)
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 + 2x - 3 \\ y = 2x + 1 \end{cases}$$



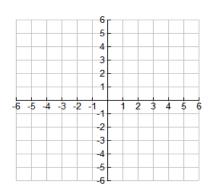
Solution(s):

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



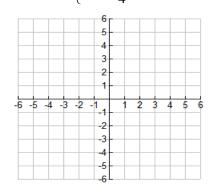
Solution(s):

3.)
$$\begin{cases} y = -(x-2)^2 + 5 \\ y = -x + 1 \end{cases}$$



Solution(s):

4.)
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - 4x + 2 \\ y = -\frac{3}{4}x - 1 \end{cases}$$



Solution(s):

II. Solve each linear and quadratic system BY SUBSTITUTION. State the solution(s) on the line. Must SHOW WORK!

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 + 5x - 2 \\ y = 3x - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Solution(s):} \qquad \qquad \begin{cases} y = -x^2 - 3x + 2 \\ y = x + 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Solution(s):} \qquad \qquad \begin{cases} 7. \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = -2x^2 - 4x - 1 \\ y = 2x + 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Solution(s):} \qquad \qquad \end{cases}$$

6.)
$$\begin{cases} y = -x^2 - 3x + 2 \\ y = x + 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Solution(s):}$$

7.)
$$\begin{cases} y = -2x^2 - 4x - 1 \\ y = 2x + 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Solution(s): } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

8.)
$$\begin{cases} x + y = 5 \\ y + 1 = 3x^2 + 2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Solution(s):}$$
 9.)
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y - 8 = 0 \\ x + y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Solution(s):}$$

9.)
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y - 8 = 0 \\ x + y - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 Solution(s): _____

10.)
$$\begin{cases} 5x + y = 2x^2 + 6 \\ y + 4x = 7x - 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Solution(s): } \underline{\qquad}$$