Systems of Linear and Quadratic Equations



Learning Standards for Mathematics

A.A.11 Solve a system of one linear and one quadratic equation in two variables, where only factoring is required.

NY-6

- **A.G.9** Solve systems of linear and quadratic equations graphically.
- 🖉 Check Skills You'll Need
 - 1. Solve the system using substitution. x = y + 2

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4x + y = 8
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3. Solve $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ by factoring.

GO for Help Lessons 7-1, 7-2, and 10-4

2. Solve the system by graphing. y = 2x + 3x = y

Solving Systems Using Graphing

In Lesson 7-1, you solved systems of linear equations graphically and algebraically. A system of linear equations can have either one solution, no solutions, or infinitely many solutions. In Chapter 10, you solved quadratic equations graphically and algebraically.

In this lesson, you will study systems of linear and quadratic equations. This type of system can have one solution, two solutions, or no solutions.



Solve the following system by graphing. $y = x^2 + x - 2$

hing. $y = x^2 + x - 2$ y = -x + 1

Graph both equations on the same coordinate plane. Identify the point(s) of intersection, if any.

The points (-3, 4) and (1, 0) are the solutions of the system.







Solving System Using Algebraic Methods

In Lesson 7-3, you solved linear systems using elimination. The same technique can be applied to systems of linear and quadratic equations.

3 EXAMPLE Using Elimination

Solve the following system of equations: $y = x^2 - 11x - 36$ v = -12x + 36**Step 1** Eliminate *y*. $y = x^2 - 11x - 36$ $-\frac{(y = -12x + 36)}{0 = x^2 + x - 72}$ Subtract the two equations. Subtraction Property of Equality **Step 2** Factor and solve for *x* $0 = x^2 + x - 72$ 0 = (x + 9)(x - 8)Factor. x + 9 = 0 or x - 8 = 0**Zero-Product Property** x = -9 or x = 8**Step 3** Find the corresponding *y* values. Use either equation. $y = x^{2} - 11x - 36$ $y = (-9)^{2} - 11(-9) - 36$ $y = (x^{2} - 11x - 36)$ $(x^{2} - 11x - 36)$ $y = 81 + 99 - 36 \qquad \qquad y = 64 - 88 - 36$ y = -60v = 144• The solutions are (-9, 144) and (8, -60). **Quick Check 3** Solve the system using elimination. $y = x^2 + 4x - 1$ y = 3x + 1

EXAMPLE Using Substitution

Solve the following system of equations: $y = x^2 - 6x + 9$ and y + x = 5. **Step 1** Solve y + x = 5 for y. y + x - x = 5 - xSubtract x from both sides. v = 5 - x**Step 2** Write a single equation containing only one variable. $v = x^2 - 6x + 9$ $5 - x = x^2 - 6x + 9$ $5 - x = x^2 - 6x + 9$ $5 - x - (5 - x) = x^2 - 6x + 9 - (5 - x)$ Substitute 5 - x for y. Subtract 5 - x from both sides. $0 = x^2 - 5x + 4$ **Step 3** Factor and solve for *x*. 0 = (x - 4)(x - 1)Factor. x - 4 = 0 or x - 1 = 0**Zero-Product Property** x = 4 or x = 1**Step 4** Find the corresponding *y*-values. Use either equation. $= -x^{2} + 4x + 1$ = -(4²) + 4(4) + 1 $y = -x^{2} + 4x + 1$ = -(1²) + 4(1) + 1 $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1$ = 1 = 4• The solutions of the system are (4, 1) and (1, 4).

Quick Check () Solve the system using substitution. y - 30 = 12x $y = x^2 + 11x - 12$

> In Lesson 10-7, you used the discriminant to find the number of solutions of a quadratic equation. With systems of linear and quadratic equations you can also use the discriminant once you eliminate a variable.

EXAMPLE Using the Discriminant to Count Solutions

At how many points do the graphs of y = 2 and $y = x^2 + 4x + 7$ intersect?

Step 1 Eliminate *y* from the system. Write the resulting equation in standard form. $v = r^2 + 4r + 7$

y x + 4x + 7	
-(y = 2)	Subtract the two equations.
$0 = x^2 + 4x + 5$	Subtraction Property of Equality

Step 2 Determine whether the discriminant, $b^2 - 4ac$, is positive, 0, or negative.

$$b^2 - 4ac = 4^2 - 4(1)(5)$$
 Evaluate the discriminant.
= 16 - 20 Use $a = 1, b = 4$, and $c = 5$.

• Since the discriminant is -4, there are no solutions. The graphs do not intersect.

Quick Check (5) At how many points do the graphs of $y = x^2 - 2$ and y = x + 5 intersect?

EXAMPLE Solve Using a Graphing Calculator

Solve the system of equations $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1$ and y = -x + 5 using a graphing calculator.



Enter $y = -x^2 + 4x + 1$ and y = -x + 5 into Y1 and Y2. Press **GRAPH** to display the system.



Use the **CALC** feature. Select 5: Intersect.

Step 3



Move the cursor close to a point of intersection. Press **ENTER** three

times to find the point of intersection.



• The solutions of the system are (1, 4) and (4, 1).

Step 4 Repeat Steps 2 and 3 to find the second

Quick Check (3) Solve the system using a graphing calculator. $y = x^2 - 2$ y = -x

intersection point.

EXERCISES

For more exercises, see Extra Skill and Word Problem Practice.

Practice and Problem Solving

Practice by Example	Solve each system by graphing. Find the number of solutions for each system.				
Examples 1 and 2 (pages NY 752 and NY 753)	1. $y = x^2 + 1$ y = x + 1	2. $y = x^2 + 4$ y = 4x	3. $y = x^2 - 5x - 4$ y = -2x		
GO for Help	4. $y = x^2 + 2x + 4$ y = x + 1	5. $y = x^2 + 2x + 5$ y = -2x + 1	6. $y = 3x + 4$ $y = -x^2$		
Example 3	Solve each system using elimination.				
(page NY 753)	7. $y = -x + 3$ $y = x^2 + 1$	8. $y = x^2$ y = x + 2	9. $y = -x - 7$ $y = x^2 - 4x - 5$		
	10. $y = x^2 + 11$ y = -12x	11. $y = 5x - 20$ $y = x^2 - 5x + 5$	12. $y = x^2 - x - 90$ y = x + 30		
Example 4	Solve each system using substitution.				
(page NY 754)	13. $y = x^2 - 2x - 6$ y = 4x + 10	14. $y = 3x - 20$ $y = -x^2 + 34$	15. $y = x^2 + 7x + 100$ y + 10x = 30		
	16. $-x^2 - x + 19 = y$ x = y + 80	17. $3x - y = -2$ $2x^2 = y$	18. $y = 3x^2 + 21x - 5$ -10x + y = -1		

Example 5 (page NY 754)

Use the discriminant to find the number of solutions for each system.

19. $y = x^2 - 5x - 8$
y = x**20.** $y = -x^2 - 3$
y = 9 + 2x**21.** y = -3x - 6
 $y = 2x^2 - 7x$ **22.** $y = 25x^2 - 9x + 2$
y + 2 = 11x**23.** $y = -x^2 - 4x + 9$
y + 5x = -7**24.** $4x^2 + 20x + 29 = y$
8x + y + 20 = 0

Solve each system using a graphing calculator.

Example 6 (page NY 755)

Apply Your Skills

25.
$$y = x^2 - 2x - 2$$

 $y = -2x + 2$
26. $y = -x^2 + 2$
 $y = 4 - 0.5x$
27. $y = x - 5$
 $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$
28. $y = -0.5x^2 - 2x + 1$
 $y = 3$
29. $y = 2x^2 - 24x + 76$
30. $-x^2 - 8x - 15 = y$
 $y + 7 = 11$
 $-x + y = 3$

- **31. Critical Thinking** The graph at the right shows a quadratic function and the linear function y = d.
 - a. If the linear function were changed to y = d + 3, how many solutions would the system have?
 - **b.** If the linear function were changed to y = d - 5, how many solutions would the system have?



Solve each system using either elimination or substitution.

32.
$$y = 2x^2 + 13x$$

 $y = -9 - 6x$ **33.** $y = -8x$
 $y = 1 + 16x^2$ **34.** $y = x^2 + 9x - 91$
 $x = \frac{y}{3}$ **35.** $y + 20x = 39$
 $15 + 4x^2 + 9x = y$ **36.** $y = x^2 - 12x - 20$
 $y = 25(4 - x)$ **37.** $5x^2 + 14x + 1 = y$
 $-12 + y + 40x = 0$

38. Graphing Calculator The screen at the right shows the *y*- and *x*-values for the system $y = x^2 - 6x + 8$ and y = x - 1. Use the table to find the solutions of the system.



39. Writing Explain why a system of linear and quadratic equations cannot have an infinite number of solutions.

Use substitution and the quadratic formula to find the solutions of each system. Round your answers to the nearest hundredth.

- **40.** $y = 2x^2 + 4x 1$ -5x + y = 5**41.** 2y + 4 = x $y + x^2 = 4$ **42.** 3x = y 7 $y = 6x^2 4x + 1$
- **43.** The graph at the right shows the system $y = x^2 5$ and y = x. Find the values of x such that the y-values on the parabola are 10 units greater than the corresponding y-values on the line. Round your answers to the nearest hundredths.
- **44. Critical Thinking** Solve the system $y = x^2 + x + 25$ and y = x using substitution. How can you tell that the system has no solutions without using graphing, the discriminant, or the quadratic formula?







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45. Geometry The figures below show rectangles that are centered on the *y*-axis with bases on the *x*-axis and upper vertices defined by the function $y = -0.3x^2 + 4$. Find the area of each rectangle. Round to the nearest hundredth.



c. Find the *x*- and *y*-coordinates of the vertices of the square constructed in the same manner.

d. Find the area of the square. Round to the nearest hundredth.

Test Prep				REGENTS
Multiple Choice	46. Which coordin $y = x^2 + 2x$ y = x + 10 A. (4, 14)	ate pair is a solution - 2 B. (3, 13)	to the following C. (2, 12)	system? D. (−3, 7)
	47. The graph at t y = x + 4 and does the system F. one solution G. two solution H. no solution J. cannot be c	he right shows the sy $y = -x^2 + x$. How man m have? n s letermined	rstem any solutions	
Short Response	48. Use the discrim number of solu	ninant to determine t utions of the system.	the $y = x$ y + 1	$49x^2 - 2x + 34$ 30 = 100x
	49. Solve the syste factoring. Show	m using substitution w your work.	and $x^2 + \frac{y}{5} - \frac{y}{5}$	3x - 23 = y 5 = x

Mixed Review

Lesson NY-5	Tell whether each correlation is a causal relationship. Justify your answer.					
	50. Hours of computer use and television viewing have a negative correlation Is this a causation?					
	51. The number of ice cream trucks in a town on a given day and the high temperature have a positive correlation. Is this a causation?					
Lesson NY-4	Find each union or intersection. Let $A = \{1, 3, 6\}, B = \{2, 6, 8\}, C = \{x \mid x \text{ is an ev} number less than 6\}, and D = \{x \mid x \text{ is a multiple of 3 less than 12}\}.$					
	52. <i>A</i> ∪ <i>B</i>	53. <i>A</i> ∩ <i>B</i>	54. <i>A</i> ∩ <i>D</i>	55. <i>C</i> ∩ <i>D</i>		
	56. <i>B</i> ∩ <i>C</i>	57. <i>D</i> ∪ <i>C</i>	58. <i>D</i> ∪ <i>A</i>	59. <i>A</i> ∩ <i>C</i>		

Lesson NY-6 Systems of Linear and Quadratic Equations NY 757