

A #15 pg 187 11-17 odd  
 pg 219 2-10 all, 11-17 odd

$$\begin{array}{r} 11.) \quad 2x + y = 7 \\ \quad -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline \quad \quad y = -2x + 7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13.) \quad 12 = 9x + 3y \\ \quad -9x \quad -9x \\ \hline \quad -9x + 12 = 3y \\ \quad \quad \quad 3 \quad \quad 3 \\ \hline \quad -3x + 4 = y \\ \hline \boxed{y = -3x + 4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15.) \quad 14 = 7y - 6x \\ \quad +6x \quad +6x \\ \hline \quad \quad 6x + 14 = 7y \\ \quad \quad \quad 7 \quad \quad 7 \\ \hline \quad \quad \frac{6}{7}x + 2 = y \\ \hline \boxed{y = \frac{6}{7}x + 2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17.) \quad 30 = 9x + 5y \\ \quad -9x \quad -9x \\ \hline \quad -9x + 30 = 5y \\ \quad \quad \quad -5 \quad \quad -5 \\ \hline \quad \quad \frac{9}{5}x + (-6) = y \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{9}{5}x + (-6)}$$

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2)  $y = 6x + 4$  is not in standard form.  
 Standard form is  $Ax + By = C$

3) check  $(-2, 3)$  in  $2y + x = 4$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2(3) + (-2) = 4 \\ 6 + (-2) = 4 \\ 4 = 4 \end{array}$$

$(-2, 3)$  is a solution

4)  $(-1, 1)$   $3x - 2y = -5$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3(-1) + (-2)(1) = -5 \\ -3 + (-2) = -5 \\ -5 = -5 \end{array}$$

$(-1, 1)$  is a solution

5)  $x = 9$   $(9, 6)$

$$9 \leq 9$$

$(9, 6)$  is a solution

6)  $y = -7$   $(-7, 0)$

$$0 \neq -7$$

$(-7, 0)$  is not a solution

7)  $-7x + 4y = 1$   $(-3, -5)$

$$\begin{array}{l} -7(-3) + 4(-5) = 1 \\ 21 + 20 = 1 \\ 41 \neq 1 \end{array}$$

$(-3, -5)$  isn't a solution

8)  $-5y - 6x = 0$   $(-6, 5)$

$$\begin{array}{l} -5(5) + (-6)(-6) = 0 \\ -25 + 36 = 0 \\ 11 \neq 0 \end{array}$$

$(-6, 5)$  isn't a solution

9)  $y - x = -3$  Check  $(8, 11)$

$$\begin{array}{l} 8 - 11 = -3 \\ -3 = -3 \end{array}$$

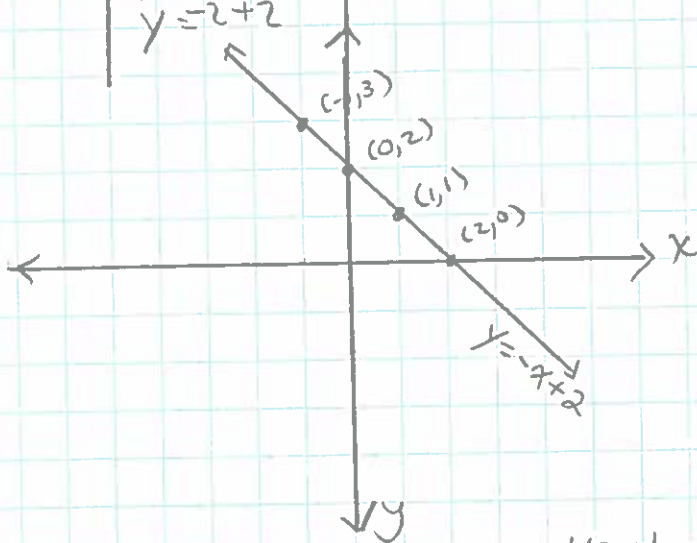
10)  $6x + 3y = 18$

$(-2, -10)$	$\beta$	$(-2, 10)$	$(2, 10)$	$(10, -2)$
$6(-2) + 3(-10) = 18$		$6(-2) + 3(10) = 18$	$6(2) + 3(10) = 18$	
$-12 + -30 = 18$		$-12 + 30 = 18$	$12 + 30 = 18$	
$-42 \neq 18$		$18 = 18$	$42 \neq 18$	

The error is that 8 should be substituted in for  $x$  not  $y$ . & 11 goes in for  $y$ .

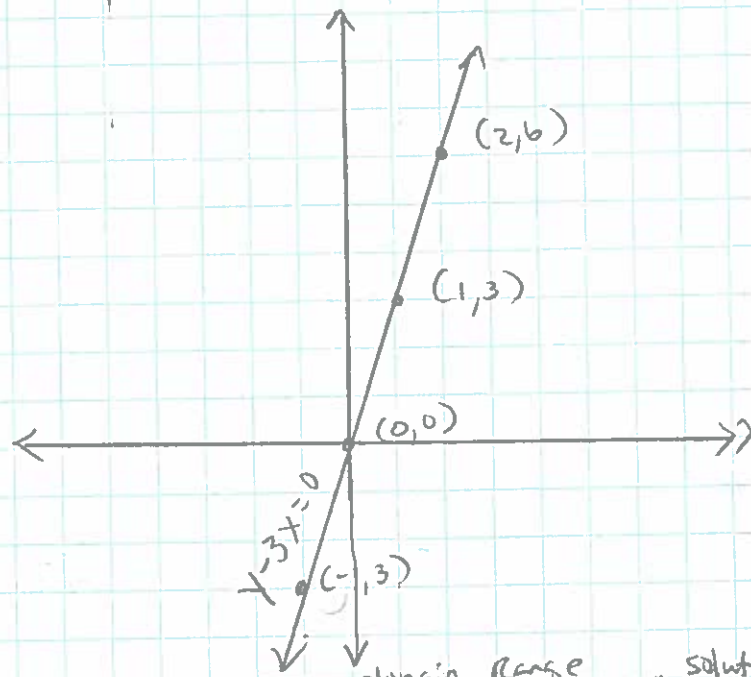
$$11.) y + x = 2 \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} y + x = 2 \\ -x - x \\ \hline y = -x + 2 \end{array}$$

Domain x	Range y = -x + 2	Solution (x, y)
-1	y = -(-1) + 2 y = 1 + 2	(-1, 3)
0	y = -(0) + 2 y = 2	(0, 2)
1	y = -(1) + 2 y = -1 + 2	(1, 1)
2	y = -(2) + 2 y = -2 + 2	(2, 0)



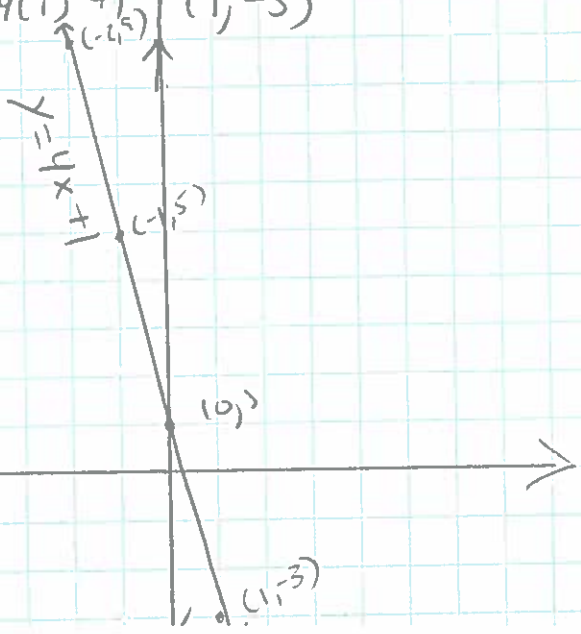
$$13.) y - 3x = 0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} y - 3x = 0 \\ +3x + 3x \\ \hline y = 3x \end{array}$$

Domain x	Range y = 3x	Solution (x, y)
-1	y = 3(-1)	(-1, -3)
0	y = 3(0)	(0, 0)
1	y = 3(1)	(1, 3)
2	y = 3(2)	(2, 6)



$$15.) y + 4x = 1 \rightarrow y = -4x + 1$$

Domain x	Range y = -4x + 1	Solution (x, y)
-2	y = -4(-2) + 1	(-2, 9)
-1	y = -4(-1) + 1	(-1, 5)
0	y = -4(0) + 1	(0, 1)
1	y = -4(1) + 1	(1, -3)



$$17.) \begin{array}{r} x - 2y = 3 \\ -x \quad -x \\ \hline -2y = -x + 3 \\ \frac{-2y}{-2} = \frac{-x + 3}{-2} \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x + \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \end{array}$$

Domain x	Range y = 1/2x + (-3/2)	Solution (x, y)
-1	y = 1/2(-1) + (-3/2)	(-1, -2)
0	y = 0 + (-3/2)	(0, -1.5)
1	y = 1/2(1) + (-3/2)	(1, -1)
3	y = 1/2(3) + (-3/2)	(3, 0)

