

Algebra I

8-1

Equations in Two Variables

Solve - Get the variable on a side by itself

What does it mean to solve: We need to find pairs of numbers that make the equation true.

$$x + y = 4$$
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1, 3) \quad (0, 4) \\ (2, 2) \quad (6, -2) \dots \\ (5, -1) \quad (-1, 5) \end{array} \right.$$

(adjective)

How many solutions does $x + y = 4$ have? infinite solutions
infinity $\rightarrow \infty$ (noun)

State whether each ordered pair is a solution of the given equation.

1) $5x + 2y = 23$ yes $(3, 4)$ yes $(7, -6)$

$$5(3) + 2(4) = 23 \quad 5(7) + 2(-6) = 23$$
$$15 + 8 = 23 \quad 35 - 12 = 23$$
$$23 = 23 \quad 23 = 23$$

Solve each equation if x and y are whole numbers. Limiting domain and range: whole numbers $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

13) $2x + y = 6$

25) $xy + 7 = 23$

$$2(\quad) + (\quad) = 6$$

$$xy + 7 - 7 = 23 - 7$$

$$xy = 16$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (0, 6) \\ (1, 4) \\ (2, 2) \\ (3, 0) \end{array} \right.$$

0 6
← 4 - 2
↑
Not Whole

$$\left\{ (1, 16), (4, 4), (16, 1) \right\}$$
$$\left\{ (2, 8), (8, 2) \right\}$$

Pg 351
2-36 even