

1. Sketch examples to illustrate the different numbers of points of intersection that the following graphs can have.

a) 2 lines



0 solutions
1 solution
infinite solutions

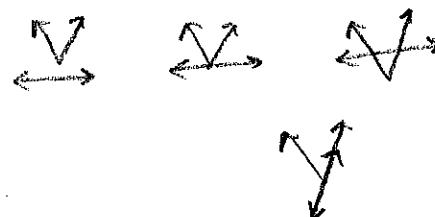
b) a line and a parabola



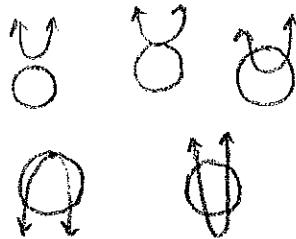
c) a line and a circle



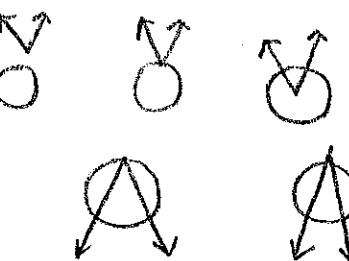
d) a line and an absolute value



e) a parabola and a circle



f) an absolute value and a circle



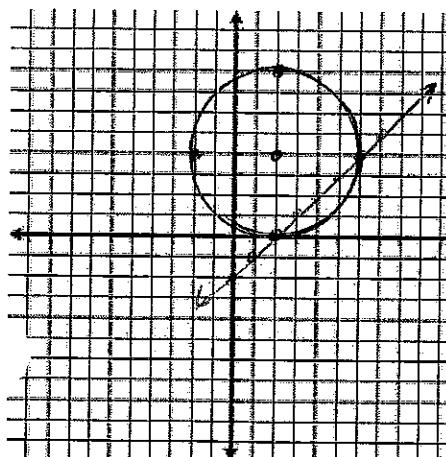
Solve the following systems.

2. $(x - 2)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 16$ C: (2, 4)

$$x - y = 2$$

$$-y = -x + 2$$

$$y = x - 2$$



Solution
(0, 4)
(6, 4)

3. $2y - 3x = -6$

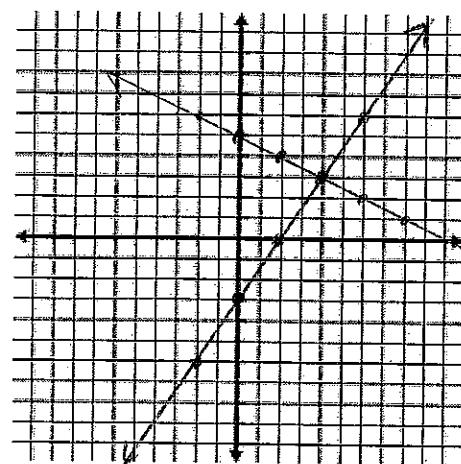
$$2y + x = 10$$

$$2y = 3x - 6$$

$$\underline{y = \frac{3}{2}x - 3}$$

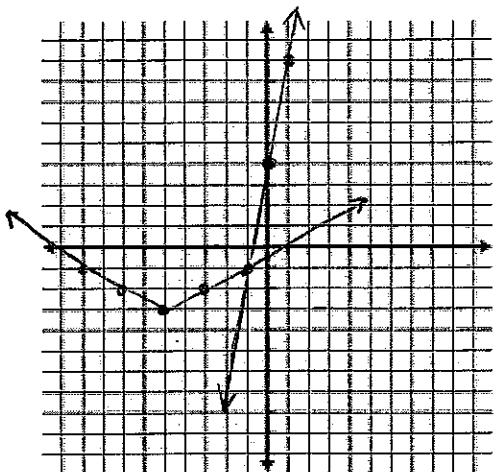
$$2y = -x + 10$$

$$\underline{y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 5}$$



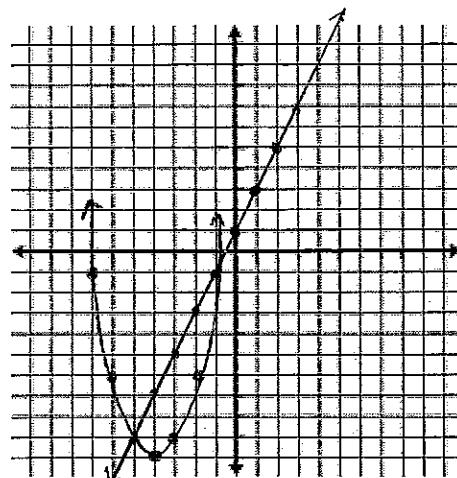
Solution
(4, 3)

4. $y = \frac{1}{2}|x + 5| - 3$
 $5x - y = -4 \quad -y = -5x - 4$
 $y = 5x + 4$



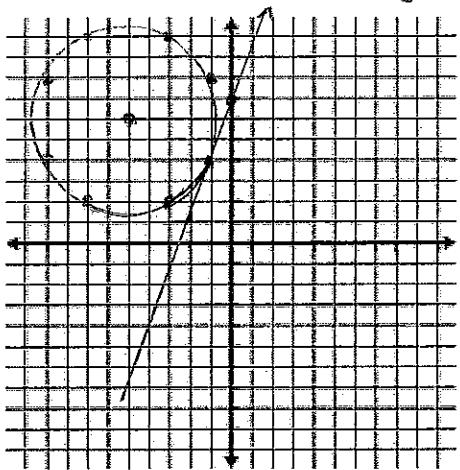
solution
 $(-1, -1)$

5. $y = (x + 4)^2 - 10$
 $y - 2x = 1 \quad y = 2x + 1$



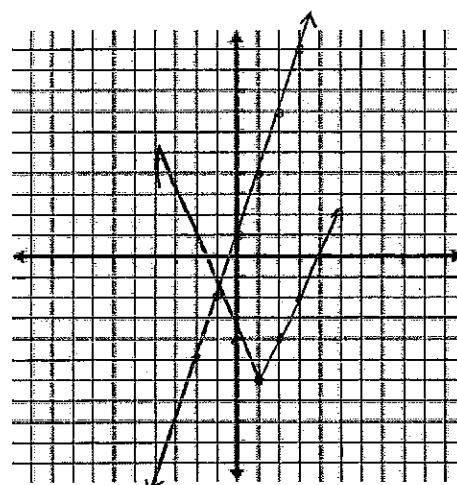
Solution
 $(-1, -1)$
 $(-5, 9)$

6. $(x + 5)^2 + (y - 6)^2 = 20 \quad C: (-5, 6) \quad R: \sqrt{20}$
 $2y - 6x = 14 \quad 2y = 6x + 14$
 $y = 3x + 7$



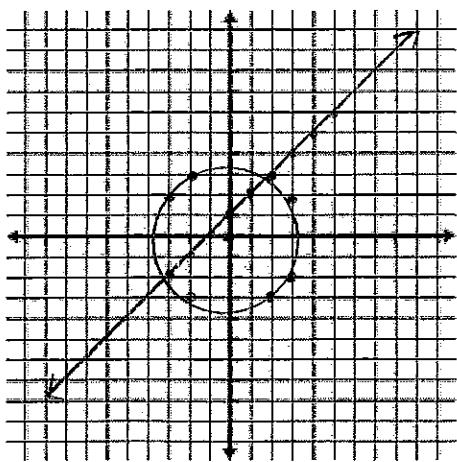
solution
 $(-1, 4)$

7. $y = 2|x - 1| - 6$
 $y = 3x + 1$



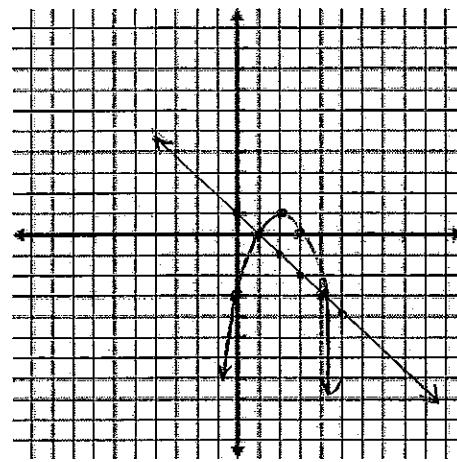
solution
 $(-1, -2)$

8. $x^2 + y^2 = 13$
 $y = x + 1$



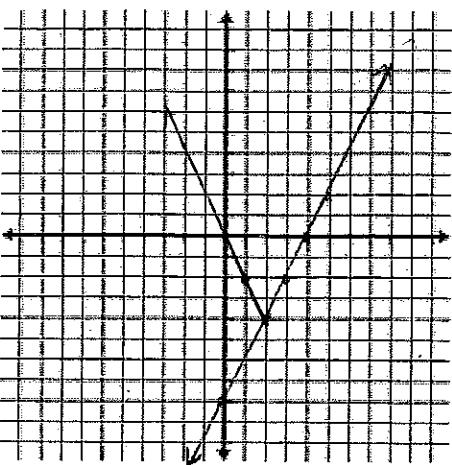
solution
 $(2, 3)$
 $(-3, -2)$

9. $y = -(x - 2)^2 + 1 \quad V: (2, 1)$
 $x + y = 1 \quad y = -x + 1$



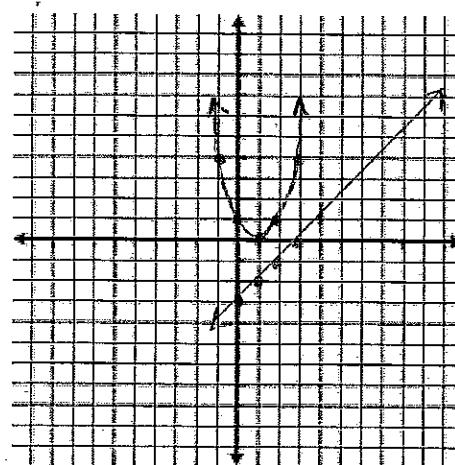
solution
 $(1, 0)$
 $(3, -3)$

10. $y = 2|x - 2| - 4$ (2, 4)
 $2y - 4x = -16 \quad 2y = 4x - 16$
 $y = 2x - 8$



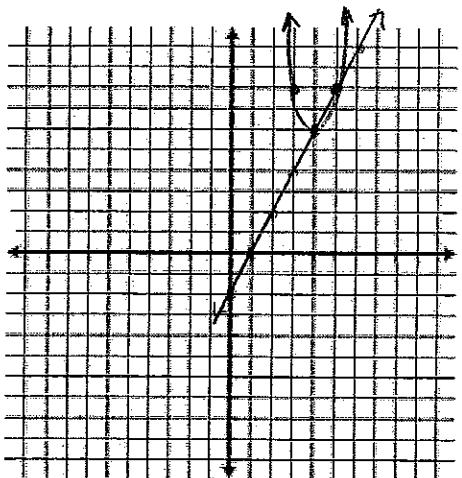
Solution
 $y = 2x - 8$
 $x \geq 2$

11. $y = (x - 1)^2$ v: (1, 0)
 $y = x - 3$



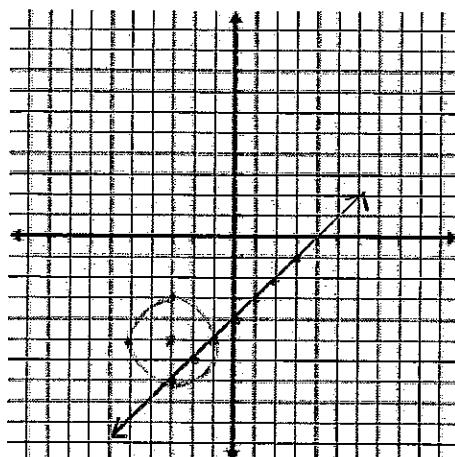
No Solution

12. $y = 2x^2 - 16x + 38 \quad x = \frac{16}{2(2)} = 4$
 $y = 2x - 2 \quad v: (4, 6)$



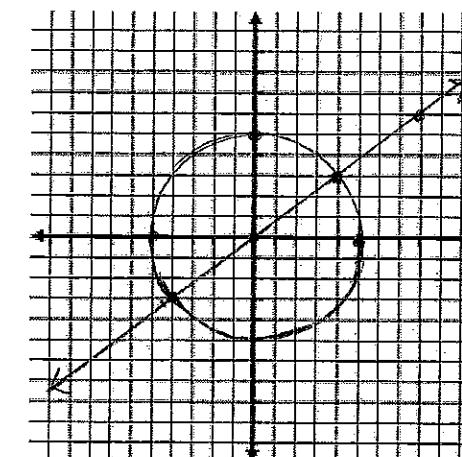
Solution
 $(4, 6)$
 $(8, 6)$

13. $(x + 3)^2 + (y + 5)^2 = 4$ C: (-3, -5) R: 2
 $-x + y = -4 \quad y = x - 4$



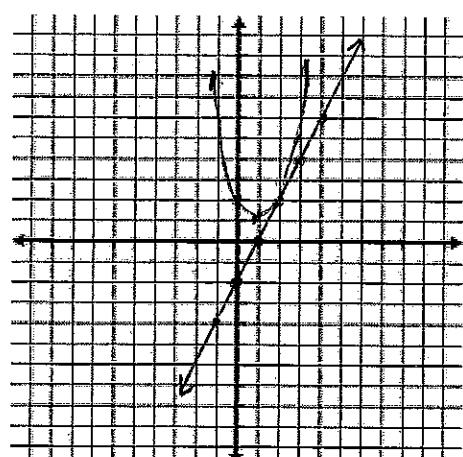
Solution
 $(-1, -5)$
 $(-3, -7)$

14. $x^2 + y^2 = 25$
 $4y = 3x \quad y = \frac{3}{4}x$



Solution
 $(4, 3)$
 $(-4, -3)$

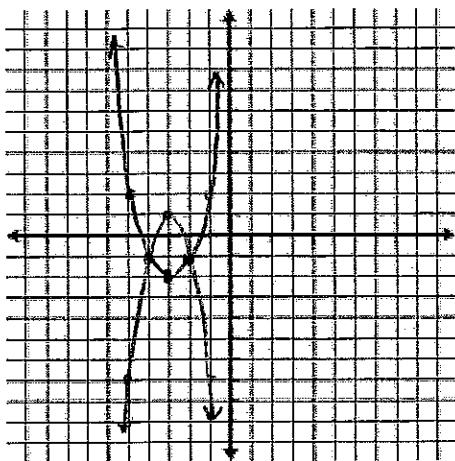
15. $y = x^2 - 2x + 2 \quad x = \frac{2}{2(1)} = 1 \quad v: (1, 1)$
 $y - 2x = -2 \quad y = 2x - 2$



Solution
 $(2, 2)$

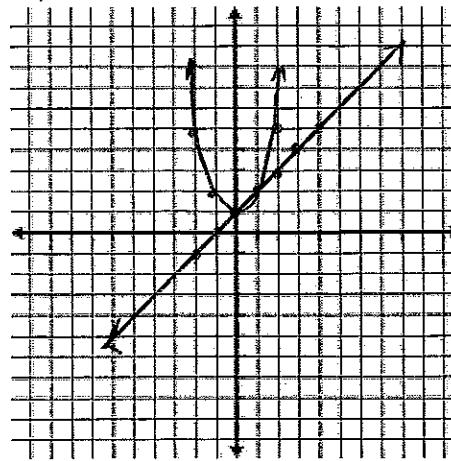
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16. $y = x^2 + 6x + 7$ V: $(-3, -2)$
 $y = -2x^2 - 12x - 17$ V: $(-3, 1)$



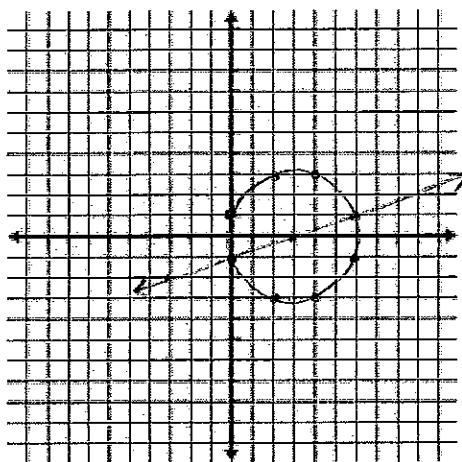
solution
 $(-4, -1)$
 $(-2, -1)$

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



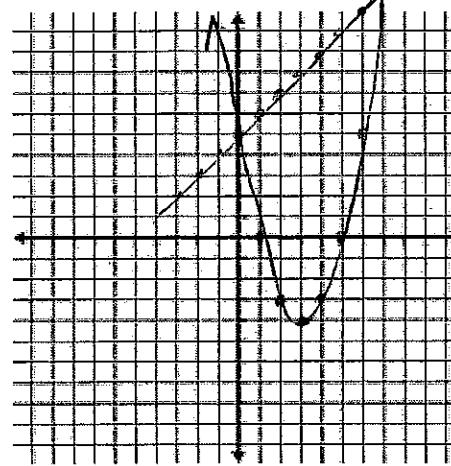
solution
 $(0, 1)$
 $(1, 2)$

18. $(x - 3)^2 + y^2 = 10$ C: $(3, 0)$ R: $\sqrt{10}$
 $x - 3y = 3$ $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 1$



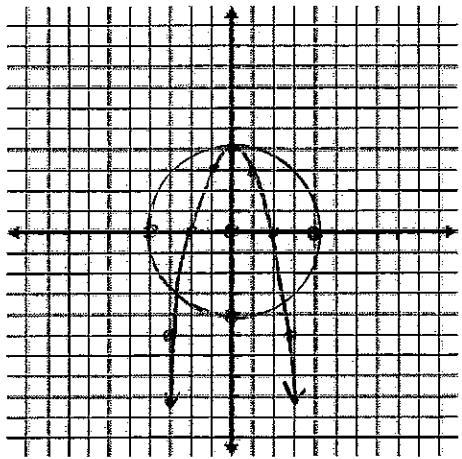
solution
 $(6, 1)$
 $(0, -1)$

19. $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$ V: $(3, -4)$
 $2y - 2x = 10$
 $2y = 2x + 10$ $y = x + 5$



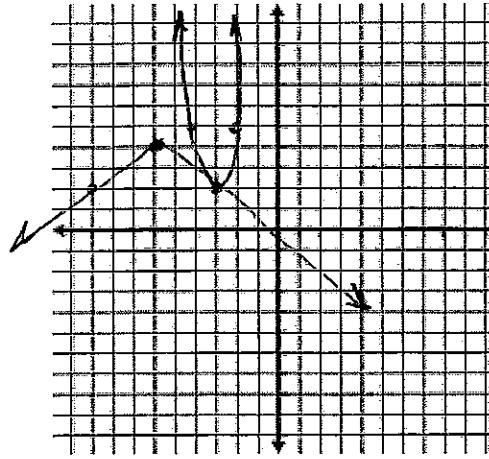
solution
 $(0, 5)$
 $(7, 12)$

20. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$
 $y = -x^2 + 4$



Solution
 $(0, 4)$
about
 $(-3, -3)$
 $(3, -3)$
 $(-\sqrt{7}, -3)$
 $(\sqrt{7}, -3)$

21. $y = \frac{-2}{3}|x + 6| + 4$ (-6, 4)
 $y = 3x^2 + 18x + 29$ V: $(-3, 2)$



solution
 $(-3, 2)$