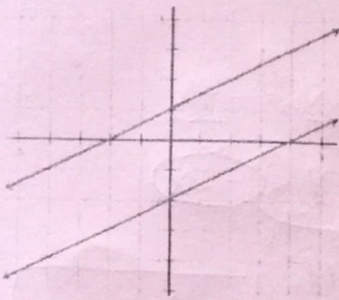


Solve the following systems of equations using any method. If you choose to solve by graphing then please use a separate sheet of graph paper. MAKE SURE TO SHOW ALL WORK FOR FULL CREDIT.

<p>1.</p> $\begin{cases} y = x - 2 \\ x + y = 10 \end{cases}$ $y = 6 - 2$ $y = 4$ $x + x - 2 = 10$ $2x - 2 = 10$ $\begin{array}{r} 2x - 2 = 10 \\ + 2 \quad + 2 \\ \hline 2x = 12 \\ \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{12}{2} \end{array}$ $x = 6$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">(6, 4)</div>	<p>2.</p> $\begin{cases} 2y = -4x \\ 4x + 2y = -11 \end{cases}$ $\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{-4x}{2}$ $y = -2x$ $4x + 2(-2x) = -11$ $4x - 4x = -11$ $0 = -11$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">No Solution</div>
<p>3.</p> $\begin{cases} x = 2y + 10 \\ y - x = -7 \end{cases}$ $x = 2(-3) + 10$ $x = -6 + 10$ $x = 4$ $y - (2y + 10) = -7$ $y - 2y - 10 = -7$ $-1y - 10 = -7$ $\begin{array}{r} -1y - 10 = -7 \\ + 10 \quad + 10 \\ \hline -1y = 3 \\ \frac{-1y}{-1} = \frac{3}{-1} \end{array}$ $y = -3$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">(4, -3)</div>	<p>4.</p> $\begin{cases} 5x + y = 6 \\ 2x + y = 1 \end{cases}$ $5(1) + y = 6$ $5 + y = 6$ $\begin{array}{r} 5 + y = 6 \\ - 5 \quad - 5 \\ \hline y = 1 \end{array}$ $\frac{7x}{7} = \frac{7}{7}$ $x = 1$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">(1, 1)</div>
<p>5.</p> $\begin{cases} 14x + 2y = 10 \\ x - 5y = 11 \end{cases}$ $14(1) + 2y = 10$ $14 + 2y = 10$ $\begin{array}{r} 14 + 2y = 10 \\ - 14 \quad - 14 \\ \hline 2y = -4 \\ \frac{2y}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} \\ y = -2 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 70x + 10y = 50 \\ + 2x - 10y = 22 \\ \hline 72x = 72 \\ \frac{72x}{72} = \frac{72}{72} \\ x = 1 \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">(1, -2)</div>	<p>6.</p> $\begin{cases} 3x + 2y = 6 \\ 6x + 4y = 8 \end{cases}$ $-6x - 4y = -12$ $\begin{array}{r} -6x - 4y = -12 \\ 6x + 4y = 8 \\ \hline 0 = -4 \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">No Solution</div>
<p>7.</p> $\begin{cases} 4x + 3y = -6 \\ 5x - 6y = -27 \end{cases}$ $4(-3) + 3y = -6$ $-12 + 3y = -6$ $\begin{array}{r} -12 + 3y = -6 \\ + 12 \quad + 12 \\ \hline 3y = 6 \\ \frac{3y}{3} = \frac{6}{3} \\ y = 2 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 8x + 6y = -12 \\ 5x - 6y = -27 \\ \hline 13x = -39 \\ \frac{13x}{13} = \frac{-39}{13} \\ x = -3 \end{array}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">(-3, 2)</div>	<p>8.</p> $\begin{cases} -2x + x = 4 \\ y = 2x + 4 \end{cases}$ $-2x + 2x + 4 = 4$ $4 = 4$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">Infinitely Many Solutions</div>

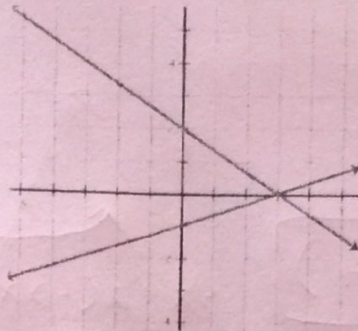
9. Tell how many solutions each system has. One, None, or Infinitely Many.

a)



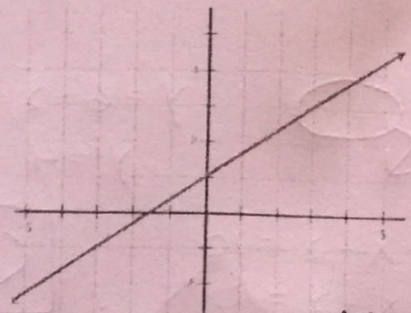
None

b)



One

c)



Infinitely Many

10. You are ordering softballs for two softball leagues. The pony league uses a larger softball priced at \$3.50. The junior league uses a smaller softball priced at \$4. The bill smeared in the rain, but you know the total for 80 softballs was \$305. How many of each type of softball was purchased?

Equation 1: $3.50L + 4S = 305$

Equation 2: $L + S = 80$

Smaller softball 50

Larger softball 30

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.50L + 4S = 305 \\ -4(L + S = 80) \\ \hline -4L + -4S = -320 \\ 3.50L + 4S = 305 \\ \hline -0.5L = -15 \\ \frac{-0.5L}{-0.5} = \frac{-15}{-0.5} \\ L = 30 \end{array}$$

11. You go to the grocery store and check out with 8 oranges and 1 grapefruit and the total is \$4.60. The next person checks out with 6 oranges and 3 grapefruit and the total is \$4.80. What is the price of 1 orange and 1 grapefruit?

Equation 1: $8o + 1g = 4.60$

Equation 2: $6o + 3g = 4.80$

Price of 1 orange: \$.50

Price of 1 grapefruit: \$.60

$$\begin{array}{r} 3(8o + 1g = 4.60) \\ 6o + 3g = 4.80 \\ \hline -24o + -3g = -13.80 \\ 6o + 3g = 4.80 \\ \hline -18o = -9 \\ \frac{-18o}{-18} = \frac{-9}{-18} \\ o = .5 \end{array}$$

12.

a) At Candy Store A you have to pay \$2 for the bag plus \$1.15 for every pound of candy. At Candy Store B you have to pay \$.80 for the bag plus \$1.25 for every pound of candy. How many pounds of candy do you need to buy for both candy stores to cost the same?

Equation 1: $y = 2 + 1.15x$

Equation 2: $y = .80 + 1.25x$

Pounds of Candy: 12

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 + 1.15x = .80 + 1.25x \\ -1.15x = -.80 - 1.15x \\ \frac{-1.15x}{-1.15} = \frac{-.80 - 1.15x}{-1.15} \\ 1.2 = -0.1x \\ \frac{1.2}{-0.1} = \frac{-0.1x}{-0.1} \\ -12 = x \end{array}$$

b) If you want to buy 3 pounds of candy, then which candy store is cheaper? Explain.

A $y = 2 + 1.15(3) = \$5.45$

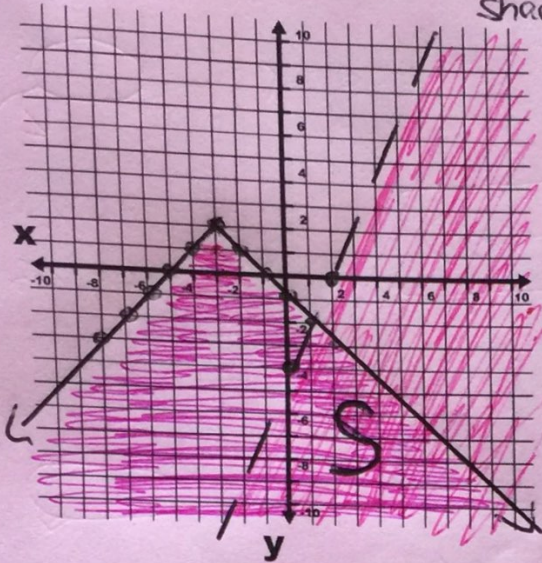
B $y = .80 + 1.25(3) = \$4.55$

candy store B is cheaper

Solve the following system of inequalities: (Put an S where the final solution is)

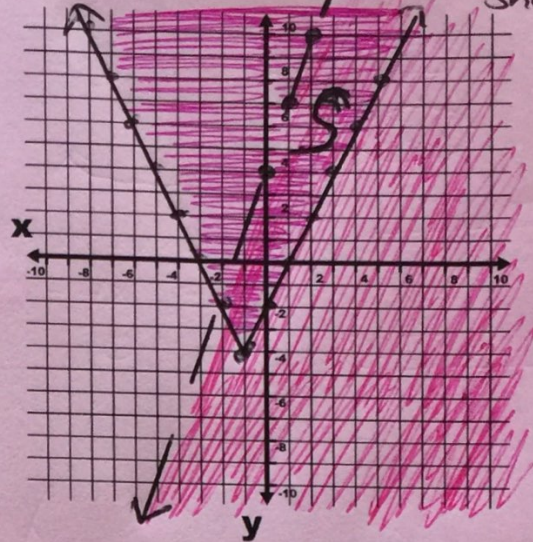
13.

$$\begin{cases} 8x - 4y > 16 \rightarrow \text{dashed shade below} \\ y \leq -|x + 3| + 2 \rightarrow \text{solid shade below} \end{cases}$$



14.

$$\begin{cases} y < 3x + 4 \rightarrow \text{dashed shade below} \\ y \geq 2|x + 1| - 4 \rightarrow \text{solid shade above} \end{cases}$$



15. Lucia is selling cookie dough to make money for her trip to Paris with the band. Chocolate chip cookie dough sells for \$13 and sugar cookie dough sells for \$10. She needs to raise at least \$500 for her trip and can only sell at most 60 tubs of cookie dough. She also wants to sell at least 25 tubs of chocolate chip cookie dough. Write and graph a system of inequalities to model the possible solutions.

Inequality 1: $13c + 10s \geq 500$ shade above & solid

Inequality 2: $c + s \leq 60$ shade below & solid

Inequality 3: $c \geq 25$ shade right & solid

Graph the solution below and make sure to label your axes.

