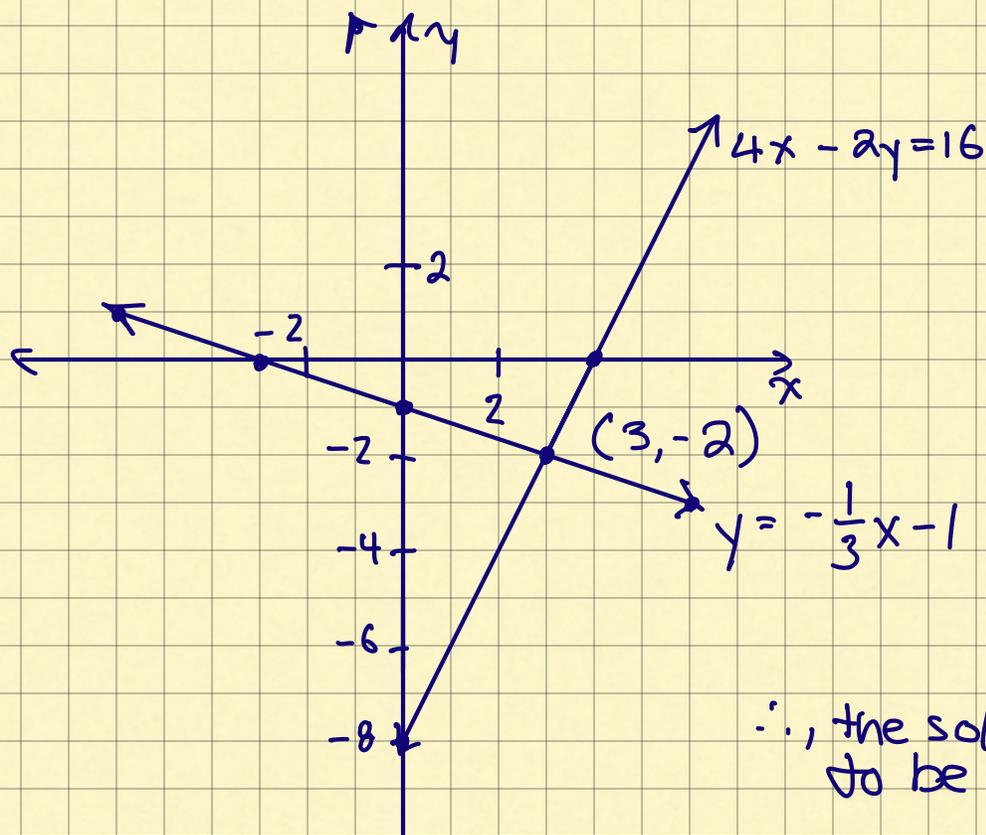


# Thread 3, Mini-Test 1

1.



$\therefore$ , the solution appears to be (3, -2).

2

$$\begin{array}{l} x - 2y = 3 \quad \textcircled{A} \\ 3x - 4y = 11 \quad \textcircled{B} \end{array}$$

From (A):

$$\begin{array}{l} x - 2y = 3 \\ \quad +2y \quad +2y \\ \hline x = 2y + 3 \end{array}$$

Sub into (B):

$$\begin{array}{l} 3x - 4y = 11 \\ 3(2y + 3) - 4y = 11 \\ 6y + 9 - 4y = 11 \\ 2y + 9 = 11 \\ \quad -9 \quad -9 \\ \hline 2y = 2 \\ \frac{2y}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \\ y = 1 \end{array}$$

Sub into (A):

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

$\therefore$ , the solution appears to be (5, 1).

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3. \quad \begin{array}{l} 3x + 2y = 8 \quad \textcircled{A} \\ 5x - 3y = 7 \quad \textcircled{B} \end{array} \\
 \textcircled{+} \quad \begin{array}{l} 9x + 6y = 24 \quad \textcircled{A} \times 3 \\ 10x - 6y = 14 \quad \textcircled{B} \times 2 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 19x = 38 \\
 \\
 \frac{19x = 38}{19 \quad 19} \\
 x = 2
 \end{array}$$

Sub into  $\textcircled{A}$ :

$$\begin{array}{l}
 3x + 2y = 8 \\
 3(2) + 2y = 8 \\
 6 + 2y = 8 \\
 -6 \quad -6 \\
 \hline
 2y = 2 \\
 \frac{2y = 2}{2 \quad 2} \\
 y = 1
 \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ , the solution appears to be  $(2, 1)$ .

4. I am choosing to check my answer to question 2.  
Is  $(5, 1)$  the correct solution?

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \textcircled{A} \quad x - 2y = 3 \\
 \hline
 \text{LS} = x - 2y \quad \text{RS} = 3 \\
 = 5 - 2(1) \\
 = 5 - 2 \\
 = 3 \\
 \\
 \text{LS} = \text{RS}
 \end{array}$$

$\therefore (5, 1)$  is a point on line  $\textcircled{A}$ .

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \textcircled{B} \quad 3x - 4y = 11 \\
 \hline
 \text{LS} = 3x - 4y \quad \text{RS} = 11 \\
 = 3(5) - 4(1) \\
 = 15 - 4 \\
 = 11 \\
 \\
 \text{LS} = \text{RS}
 \end{array}$$

$\therefore (5, 1)$  is a point on line  $\textcircled{B}$ .

$\therefore$  the point lays on both lines, it must be the point of intersection.

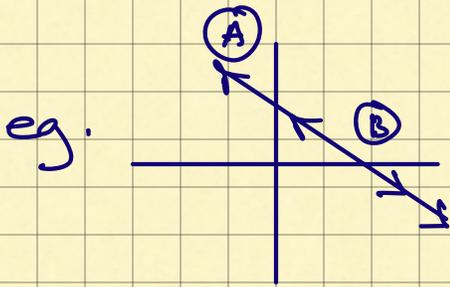
5. (A)  $6x + 8y = 24$  Re-arrange to  $y = mx + b$  form.

$$\begin{array}{r} -6x \quad -6x \\ 6x + 8y = 24 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{8y = -6x + 24}{8} \quad \frac{-6x + 24}{8}$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 3$$

(B)  $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 3$



After re-arranging eq. (A), we see the two equations have the same slope and the same y-intercept.

$\therefore$  the lines are co-incident which means there are an infinite number of solutions.

6. Let  $x$  be the number of fish Mr. McGowan has.  
Let  $y$  be the number of fish Mr. Gordon has.

$$x + y = 31 \quad \leftarrow \text{total \# of fish}$$

$$x = y + 5$$

$\uparrow$  Mr. McGowan's fish       $\uparrow$  Mr. Gordon's fish       $\leftarrow$  "five more than"

7. Let  $x$  be the number of four-person tables.  
Let  $y$  be the number of two-person tables.

$$x + y = 23 \quad \leftarrow \text{\# of tables overall}$$
$$4x + 2y = 76 \quad \leftarrow \text{\# of people seated}$$

8. Let  $x$  be the mass of the box, in grams.  
Let  $y$  be the mass of one bolt, in grams.

$$x + 20y = 340 \quad \leftarrow \text{first scenario}$$
$$x + 48y = 760 \quad \leftarrow \text{second scenario}$$

### BONUS QUESTION

If  $(3, -4)$  is to be the solution, that is, where the two lines cross, then we know  $x$  and  $y$  for each equation.

$$3x - 5y = a$$

$$3(3) - 5(-4) = a$$

$$9 + 20 = a$$

$$29 = a$$

$$7x + y = b$$

$$7(3) + (-4) = b$$

$$21 - 4 = b$$

$$17 = b$$

$\therefore$  the two equations would need to be

$$3x - 5y = 29$$

$$7x + y = 17$$