

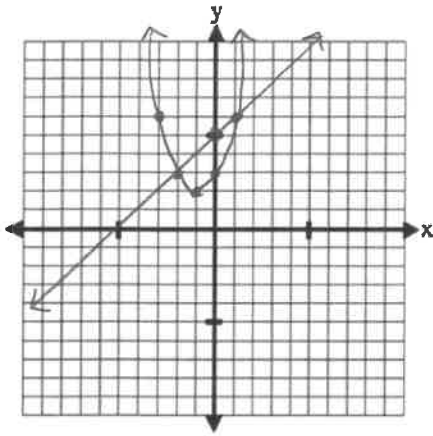
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Solving Systems of Quadratic Equations/Inequalities Homework

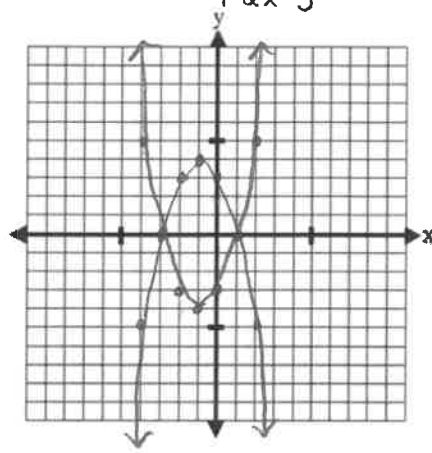
Solve each of the following systems of equations/inequalities by graphing.

1) $y = x^2 + 2x + 3$
 $2y - 2x = 10$



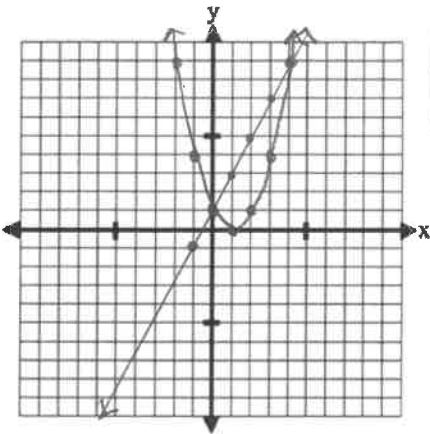
$(1, 6)$
 $(-2, 3)$

2) $y = -x^2 - 2x + 3$
 $y = x^2 + 2x - 3$



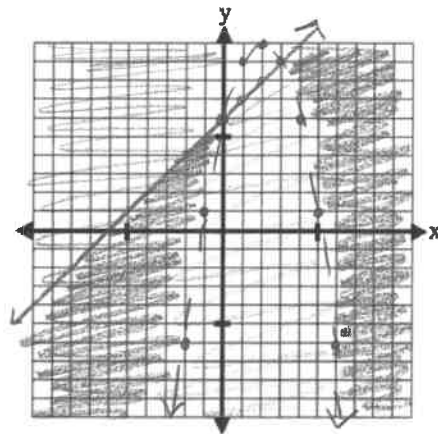
$(-3, 0)$
 $(1, 0)$

3) $y = (x - 1)^2$
 $y = 2x + 1$

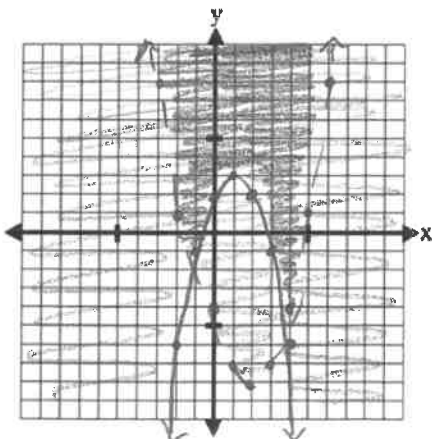


$(0, 1)$
 $(4, 9)$

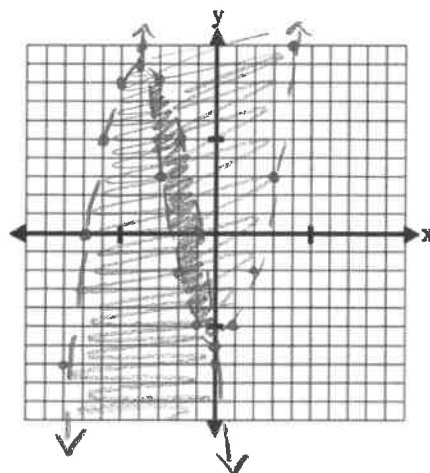
4) $y > -x^2 + 4x + 6$
 $y \leq x + 6$



5) $y \geq -x^2 + 2x + 2$
 $y > x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x - 4$



6) $y < -(x + 4)^2 + 9$
 $y > x^2 - 6$



Solve each of the following systems of equations by substitution or elimination.

$$7) \begin{aligned} y &= -4x + 1 \\ y &= 2x^2 - 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$2x^2 - 5 = -4x + 1$$

$$2x^2 + 4x - 6 = 0$$

$$2(x^2 + 2x - 3) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x+3)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = -3 \quad x = 1$$

$$y = -4(-3) + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$$

$$y = -4(1) + 1 = -4 + 1 = -3$$

$(-3, 13)$
 $(1, -3)$

$$9) \begin{aligned} y &= x^2 - 5x + 7 \\ y &= 2x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 7 = 2x + 1$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 6 = 0$$

$$(x-6)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = 6 \quad x = 1$$

$$y = 2(6) + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$$

$$y = 2(1) + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$(6, 13)$
 $(1, 3)$

$$11) \begin{aligned} y &= (x-2)^2 + 1 \\ y &= -x^2 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$-x^2 + 5 = (x-2)^2 + 1$$

$$-x^2 + 5 = x^2 - 4x + 4 + 1$$

$$0 = 2x^2 - 4x$$

$$0 = 2x(x-2)$$

$$2x = 0 \quad x-2 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \quad x = 2$$

$(0, 5)$
 $(2, 1)$

$$13) \begin{aligned} y &= x^2 - 4x - 20 \\ y &= x - 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - 4x - 20 = x - 6$$

$$x^2 - 5x - 14 = 0$$

$$(x-7)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = 7 \quad x = -2$$

$$y = 7 - 6 = 1$$

$$y = -2 - 6 = -8$$

$(7, 1)$
 $(-2, -8)$

$$8) \begin{aligned} x + y &= 12 \rightarrow y = 12 - x \\ y &= 5x^2 - 20x + 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$12 - x = 5x^2 - 20x + 8$$

$$0 = 5x^2 - 19x - 4$$

$$0 = (5x+1)(x-4)$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{5} \quad x = 4$$

$(-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{61}{5})$
 $(4, 8)$

$$10) \begin{aligned} y &= 2x + 3 \\ y &= 3x^2 - 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$2x + 3 = 3x^2 - 5$$

$$0 = 3x^2 - 2x - 8$$

$$(3x+4)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{4}{3} \quad x = 2$$

$$y = 2(-\frac{4}{3}) + 3 = -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{9}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = 2(2) + 3 = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$(-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$
 $(2, 7)$

$$12) \begin{aligned} y &= x^2 + 2x - 3 \\ y &= -x^2 - 2x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = -x^2 - 2x + 3$$

$$2x^2 + 4x - 6 = 0$$

$$2(x^2 + 2x - 3) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x+3)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = -3 \quad x = 1$$

$$y = (-3)^2 + 2(-3) - 3 = 9 - 6 - 3 = 0$$

$$y = (1)^2 + 2(1) - 3 = 1 + 2 - 3 = 0$$

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

$$14) \begin{aligned} y &= x^2 + 8x + 15 \\ y &= -6x - 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 15 = -6x - 9$$

$$x^2 + 14x + 24 = 0$$

$$(x+12)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = -12 \quad x = -2$$

$$y = -6(-12) - 9 = 72 - 9 = 63$$

$$y = -6(-2) - 9 = 12 - 9 = 3$$

$(-12, 63)$
 $(-2, 3)$