

Module 7 Lesson 1**Try This 1 – 7 Possible Solutions****TT 1.**

- a. There are an infinite number of combinations that would satisfy the equation. For example,

$x = -7$ and $y = +12$ is a solution and $x = 3\frac{1}{2}$ and $y = 1\frac{1}{2}$ is a solution.

b.

**WHOLE NUMBER SOLUTIONS TO THE
EQUATION $x + y = 5$**

x-value	y-value	Check Sum
0	5	5
1	4	5
2	3	5
3	2	5
4	1	5
5	0	5

TT 2.

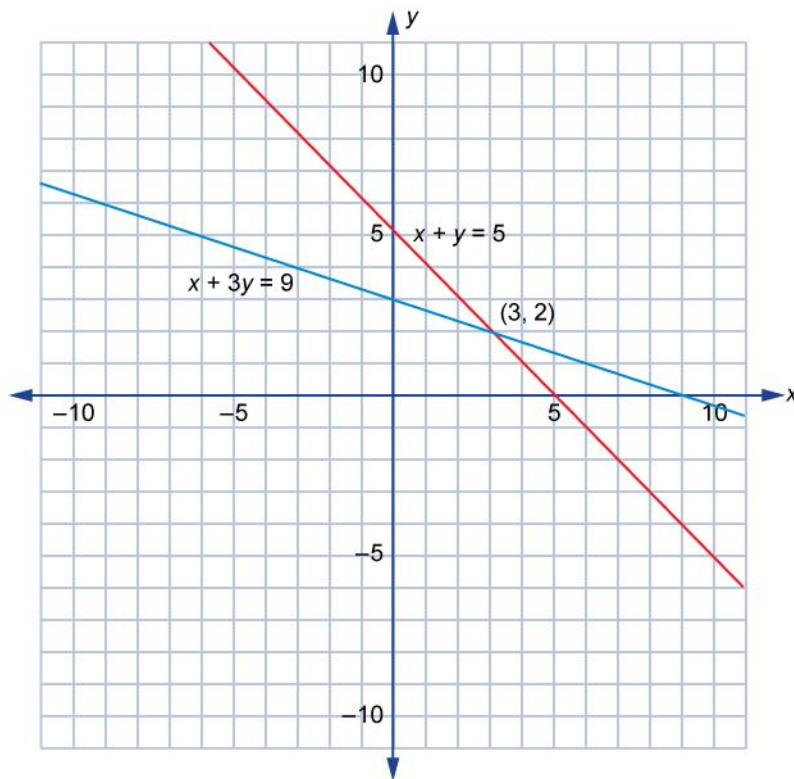
a.

**SOLUTIONS TO THE EQUATION
 $x + 3y = 9$**

x-value	y-value
9	0
6	1
3	2
0	3

- b. The combination $x = 3$ and $y = 2$ satisfies both equations.

TT 3 –TT 5. The student's graph should look like the following. The blue line represents the equation $x + 3y = 9$. The red line represents the equation $x + y = 5$. The two lines intersect at $(3, 2)$.



TT 6. The coordinates are the same as the those identified in the solution to TT 2.b.

TT 7. You can check that the coordinates of the point of intersection satisfy both equations as follows:

LS	RS
$x + y$	5
$= 3 + 2$	
$= 5$	

LS = RS

LS	RS
$x + 3y$	9
$= 3 + 3 \cdot 2$	
$= 9$	

LS = RS

Since the coordinates $x = 3$ and $y = 2$ make the left side and the right side in each verification table equal, the coordinates are shown to satisfy both equations.