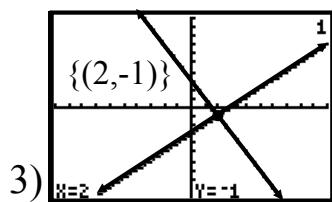
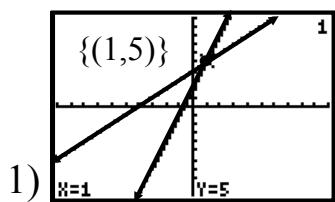


Algebra I

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1) $\{(1, 5)\}$	9) $\{(1, -1)\}$	18) $\{(2, 7)\}$
3) $\{(2, -1)\}$	10) $\{(3, 5)\}$	20) $\{(-3, -4)\}$
4) $\{(-24, -8)\}$	12) $\{(3, 4)\}$	22) $\{(4000, 2000)\}$
6) $\{(-10, -42)\}$	14) $\{(-1, -2)\}$	24) $\{(2, -1)\}$
7) $\{(1, -1)\}$	16) $\{(14, 2)\}$	26) $\{(2, 3)\}$



D) $y - x = 4 \rightarrow \frac{y - x = 4}{+x} \quad \boxed{y = x + 4}$

$y = 3x + 2$

$m = 3 = \frac{3}{1}$

$b = 2; (0, 2)$

$m = 1 = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$

$b = 4; (0, 4)$

13) $3x + 5y = 14$

$(2x - y = -1) \times 5$

$3x + 5y = 14$

$10x - 5y = -5$

$\frac{13x}{13} = \frac{9}{13}$

$x = \frac{9}{13}$

$2\left(\frac{9}{13}\right) - y = -1$

$\frac{18}{13} - y = -1$

$-y = -\frac{13}{13} - \frac{18}{13}$

$-y = -\frac{31}{13}$

$\boxed{\left\{\left(\frac{9}{13}, \frac{31}{13}\right)\right\}}$

$$27) \quad \begin{aligned} & (2x - \frac{5}{2}y = 13) \cdot 2 \\ & (\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{3} = \frac{14}{15}) \cdot (15) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x - 5y = 26 \\ 5x + 5y = 14 \end{array} \right. \\ \hline \frac{9x}{9} = \frac{40}{9} \\ x = \frac{40}{9} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 4(\frac{40}{9}) - 5y = 26 \\ (\frac{160}{9} - 5y = 26) \cdot 9 \\ 160 - 45y = 234 \\ \hline -45y = -16 \\ y = \frac{16}{45} \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{40}{9}, -\frac{16}{45} \right) \right\}$$