


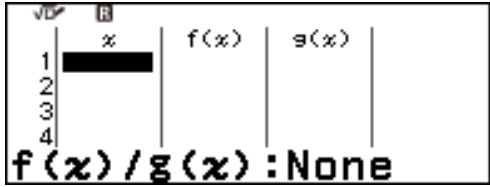
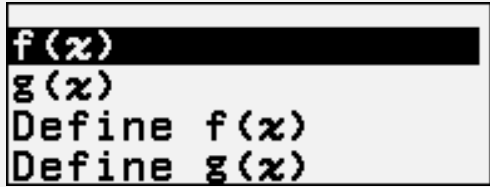

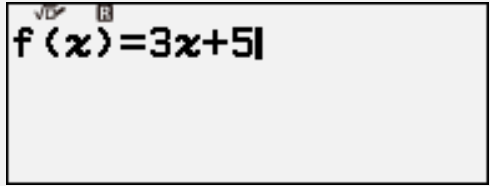
Unit 4: Lesson 13 – Solving Systems of Equations

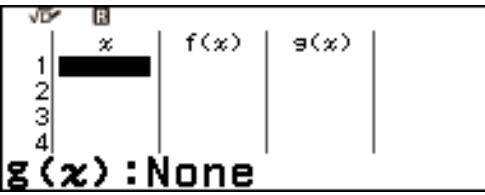
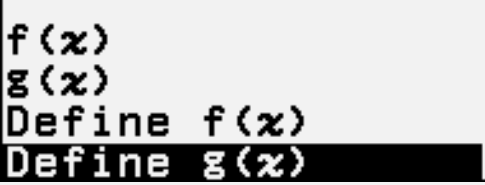
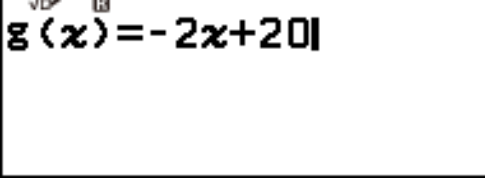

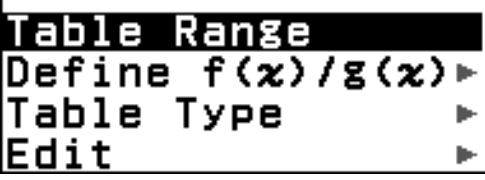
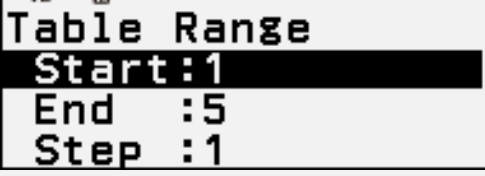
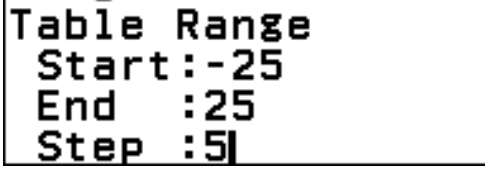
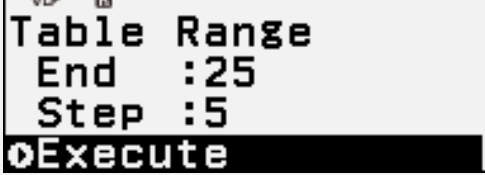
Activity 13.2: Matching Graphs to Systems

Skill: Use the Table app to graph a system of equations on www.ClassPad.net.

Activity Summary:

Students are asked in this activity for the first time to solve a system of equations algebraically. Students will also match these three different systems to their graphs using their knowledge of linear equations and an estimated intersection point from their solution to the system. The calculator can be used to create a QR Code to www.ClassPad.net to view the graphs and their exact intersections to check their work. The table on the calculator can also verify that for a given x solution to the system, that y values will be equal.

1. Turn on the calculator with the \odot - On button. Press \odot – Home and then use the arrows to highlight the Table app .	
2. Press either \odot or \odot to open the Table app . Explain that $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are another way to write y for two different equations. Both will need to be defined before we create a table or the QR Code to view the graph.	
3. In <i>Unit 3 Lesson 4</i> , $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ were defined using the Table Settings Menu . Another way is by using the FUNCTION Menu . Press the function key , \odot .	
4. The first system is $\begin{cases} y = 3x + 5 \\ y = -2x + 20 \end{cases}$. To enter the top equation for $f(x)$, press the down arrow twice to highlight Define $f(x)$ and press either \odot or \odot .	
5. Now, enter the rest of the equation behind the equal sign. Type $\odot \odot \odot \odot$.	

<p>6. Press either OK or EXE when finished. Notice the Table app bottom display has changed to stating $g(x)$:None as $f(x)$ has now been defined.</p>	 <p>The screen shows a table with columns for x, f(x), and g(x). The x column has values 1, 2, 3, 4. The f(x) column has a value of 1 for x=1. The g(x) column is empty. Below the table, it says g(x) :None.</p>
<p>7. Press the function key, f(x), again. This time we will enter the equation for $g(x)$, our 2nd y in the system of equations. To quickly move to the bottom of the menu, press ▼.</p>	 <p>The screen shows the function key menu with options f(x), g(x), Define f(x), and Define g(x). Define g(x) is highlighted.</p>
<p>8. Press either OK or EXE to enter $g(x)$. Type ⊖ 2 ⊗ ⊕ 2 ⊙.</p>	 <p>The screen shows the equation editor with g(x) = -2x + 20.</p>
<p>9. Press either OK or EXE returns to the table. The graphs given range from a minimum x-value of -25 to a maximum x-value of 25. We want to set our table to match.</p>	 <p>The screen shows the table with columns for x, f(x), and g(x). The x column has values -25, -20, -15, -10, -5, 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25. The f(x) and g(x) columns are empty.</p>
<p>10. Press the TOOLS button, ⊞, to view the Table settings.</p>	 <p>The screen shows the Table settings menu with options Table Range, Define f(x)/g(x), Table Type, and Edit. Table Range is highlighted.</p>
<p>11. Press either OK or EXE to adjust the Table Range. The default settings are shown.</p>	 <p>The screen shows the Table Range settings with Start: 1, End: 5, and Step: 1.</p>
<p>12. Change the values as shown to the right by typing the value and pressing either OK or EXE to move down to the next line.</p>	 <p>The screen shows the Table Range settings with Start: -25, End: 25, and Step: 5.</p>
<p>13. Once all three values are changed, Execute at the bottom will be highlighted.</p>	 <p>The screen shows the Table Range settings with Start: -25, End: 25, and Step: 5. The Execute button at the bottom is highlighted.</p>

14. Press either **OK** or **EXE** to view the table for the two equations.

x	$f(x)$	$g(x)$
1	-25	70
2	-20	60
3	-15	50
4	-10	40

-25

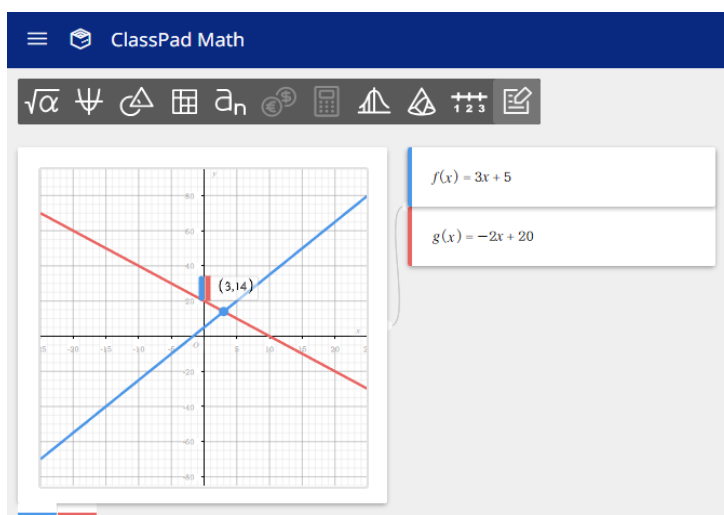
15. To obtain the **QR Code**, press **↑**, **ⓧ** and then **scan** with an internet enabled device.



16. The **ClassPad.net** page will open on the device, as shown on the right.

17. To add the **point of intersection, (3,14)**, either select the spot from a touchscreen device or click on the point with a mouse.

18. Other important points, such as **y-intercepts** or **x-intercepts** can be added to the graph in the same way.



19. This system matches **Graph A**. The table can also be used to double-verify the solution to the system. On the calculator, press the **back key**, **⏮**, to return to the table.

x	$f(x)$	$g(x)$
1	-25	70
2	-20	60
3	-15	50
4	-10	40

-25

20. Any **x-value** highlighted can be changed by typing a new **x-value**. Type and press either **OK** or **EXE**. Both **$f(x)$** and **$g(x)$** show the same **y-value, 14**, for the **x-value 3**.

x	$f(x)$	$g(x)$
1	14	14
2	-55	60
3	-40	50
4	-25	40

-20