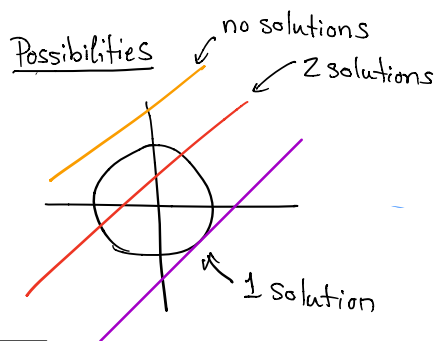


Non linear systems

Consider

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 & \leftarrow \text{circle} \\ y = -x + 1 & \leftarrow \text{line} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} y = -x + 1 &\Rightarrow x^2 + (-x + 1)^2 = 4 \\ &\Rightarrow x^2 + x^2 - 2x + 1 = 4 \\ &\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(2)(-3)}}{2 \cdot 2} \\ &= \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{7}}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

If $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}, b)$ is a solution, then $b = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$.

So $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2})$ is a solution.

If $(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}, b)$ is a solution, then $b = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$.

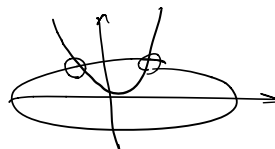
So $(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2})$

There are 2 solutions: $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2})$

and $(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2})$

Example

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 + 3y^2 = 5 \\ y = x^2 \end{cases}$$



$$2(y) + 3y^2 = 5 \Rightarrow 3y^2 + 2y - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-1)(3y+5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 1 \text{ or } y = -\frac{5}{3}$$

It is clear from the second equation

Factor:

$$AC = -15, B = 2$$

$$5 + -3 = 2$$

$$3y^2 + 5y - 3y - 5$$

$$= y(3y + 5) + (-1)(3y + 5)$$

$$= (y-1)(3y+5)$$

that $y \geq 0$. So $y = 1$ ($y \neq -5/3$).

So our solutions are of the form $(a, 1)$.

Substituting into the second equation gives

$1 = a^2$ so $a = \pm 1$. The solutions are

therefore $(1, 1)$ and $(-1, 1)$.

Example

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2y^2 = 5 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

We will multiply the second equation by -1 and add to the first equation:

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2y^2 = 5 \\ -x^2 - 2y^2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ or } -1.$$

If $(1, b)$ is a solution, then $1 + 2b^2 = 3 \Rightarrow b^2 = 1$ and so $b = \pm 1$.
So $(1, 1)$ and $(1, -1)$ are solutions.

If $(-1, b)$ is a solution, then $1 + 2b^2 = 3 \Rightarrow b = 1 \text{ or } -1$

So $(-1, 1)$ and $(-1, -1)$ are solutions.

There are 4 solutions to the system:

$$(1, 1), (1, -1), (-1, 1) \text{ and } (-1, -1)$$