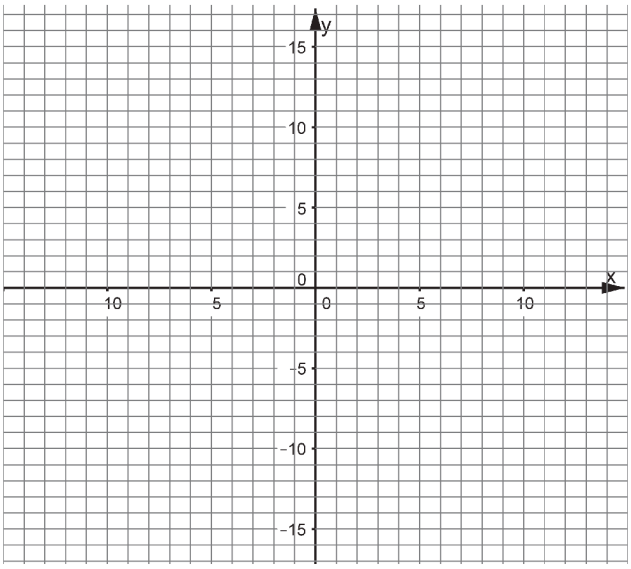
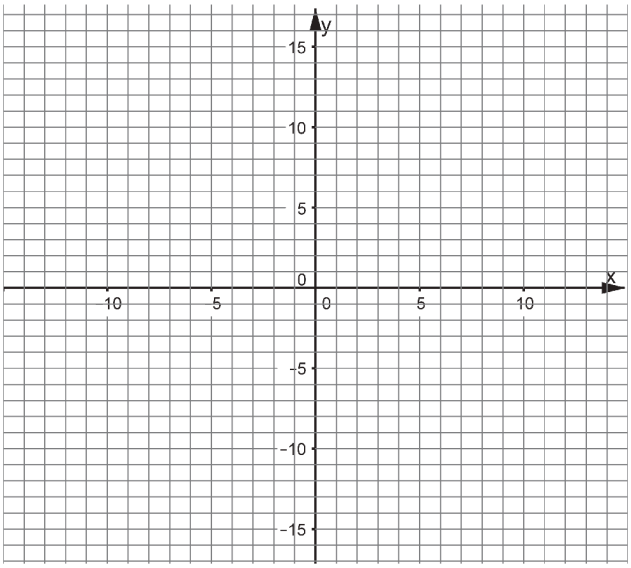
$A \begin{cases} y = \text{-}4(x - 2) \\ y = \text{-}2\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right) \end{cases}$

Una solución



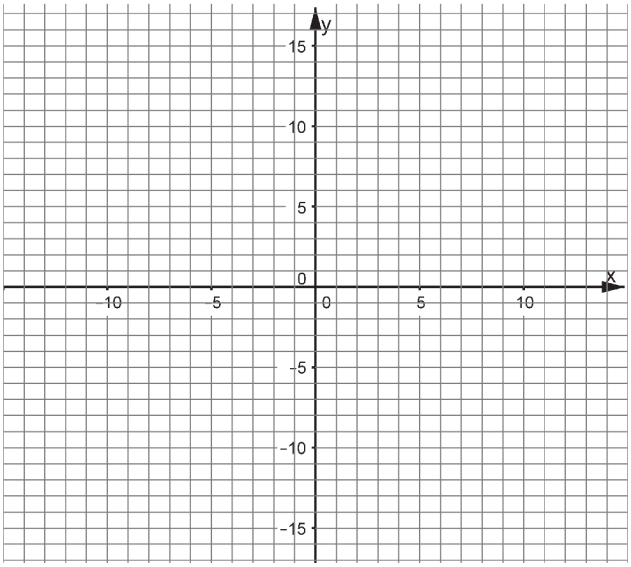
$B \begin{cases} y = 5(x - 3) \\ y = 2x - 6 \end{cases}$

Una solución



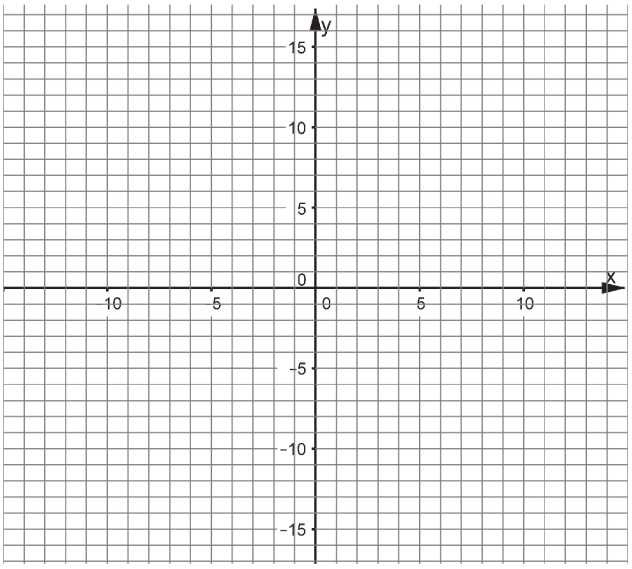
$C \begin{cases} y = 2x + 3 \\ y = 2x - 5 \end{cases}$

Ninguna solución



$D \begin{cases} y = -6x \\ y = -5(x-2) - x \end{cases}$

Ninguna solución



$E \begin{cases} y = 3(2x+1) - 4x \\ y = 2x + 3 \end{cases}$

Infinitas soluciones

