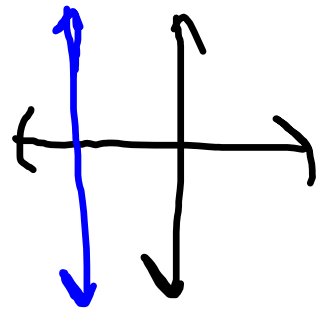
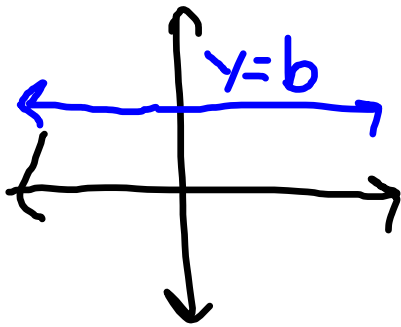


pg. 218 Summary Chart: pg. 219; 1-33 (odd)



$x=a$

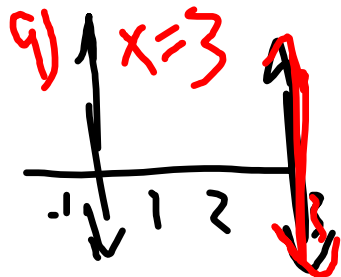
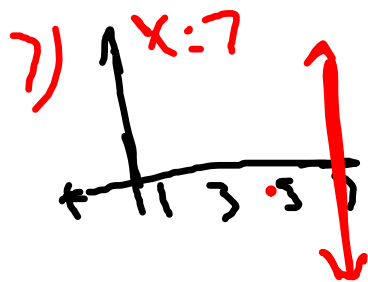
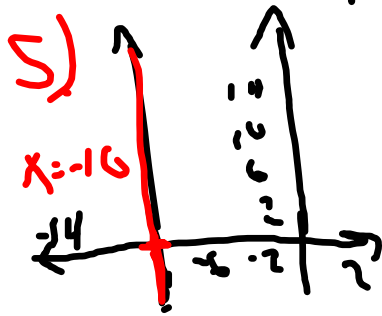
1) horizontal

3) constant

7) never

33) $x=1$: No. domain $0 \leq x < 10$

B.D = 54; domain: $0-100$; range 54



13) always

15) not solutions

17) not solution

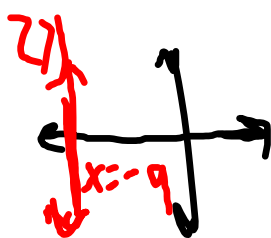
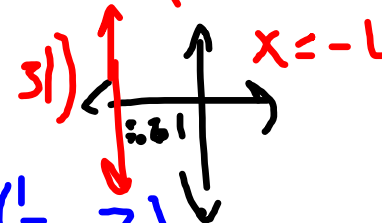
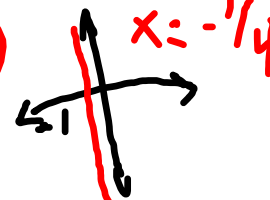
19) $(\frac{1}{2}, 0), (\frac{1}{2}, 2), (\frac{1}{2}, -2)$

21) $(0, -5), (1, -5), (-3, -5)$

23) $(0, 7), (-2, 7), (-3, 7)$



29)

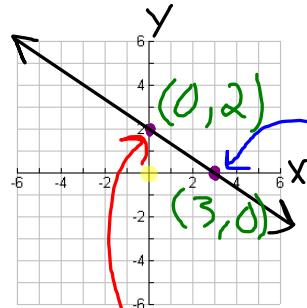


4.4 Graphing Jan. 29, 2007

Lines; Using The Intercepts.

x-intercept: the x-coordinate of a point where a graph crosses the x-axis. 2 pts = line

y-intercept: the y-coordinate of a point where a graph crosses the y-axis.



The x-int. is the value of x when $y = 0$. Here it is 3.

The y-int. is the value of y when $x = 0$. Here it is 2.

find the x & y intercepts of
the graph $2x + 3y = 6$ → Standard Form

x-int. ($y=0$)

y-int ($x=0$)

$$2x + 3y = 6$$

$$2x + 3(0) = 6$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$x = 3$$

$$(3, 0)$$

$$2x + 3y = 6$$

$$2(0) + 3y = 6$$

$$\frac{3y}{3} = \frac{6}{3}$$

$$y = 2$$

$$(0, 2)$$

Quick Graph: $3x + 2y = 12$

- ① find the x+y intercepts
- ② Plot those points *→ or the coord.*
- ③ Connect the Dots. Coord.

x-int ($y=0$)

$$3x + 2y = 12$$

$$3x + 2(0) = 12$$

$$3x = 12$$

$$x = 4$$

$(4, 0)$

y-int ($x=0$)

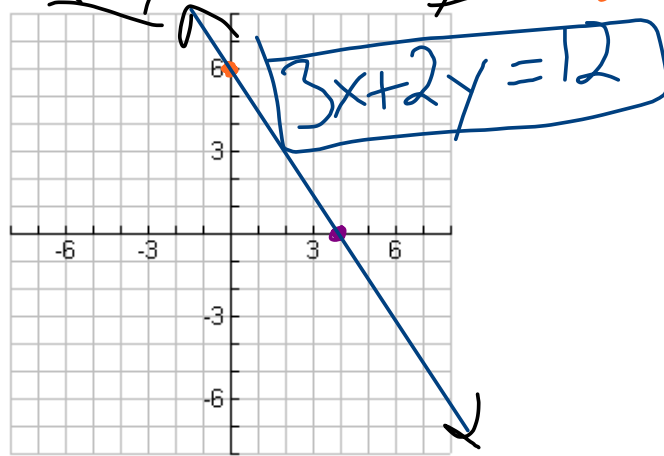
$$3x + 2y = 12$$

$$3(0) + 2y = 12$$

$$2y = 12$$

$$y = 6$$

$(0, 6)$



Stop!

Choose the Scale:

Quick Graph for $y = 4x + 40$ ^{function form}

x-int ($y=0$) (y-int ($x=0$)

$$y = 4x + 40$$

$$0 = 4x + 40$$

$$-40 = 4x + 40$$

$$\frac{-40}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$$

$$-10 = x$$

$$x = -10$$

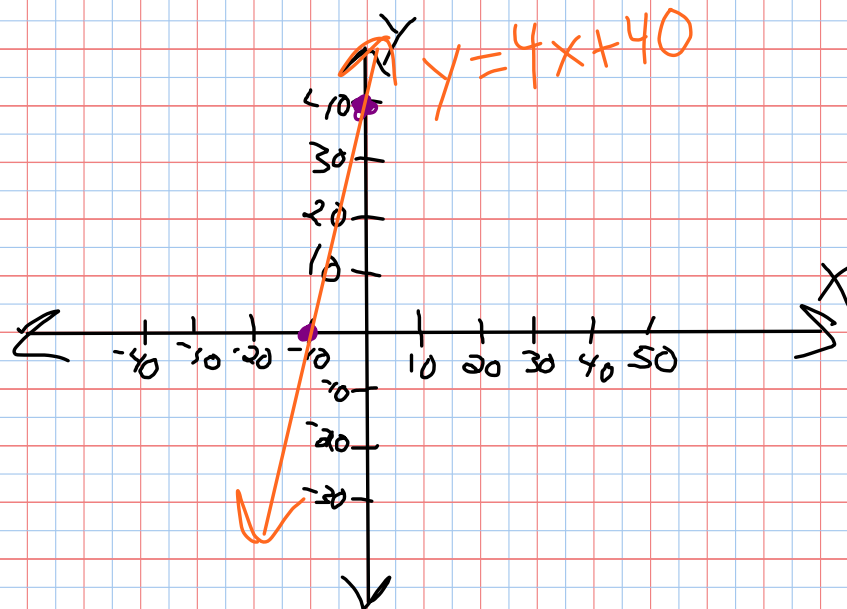
$(-10, 0)$

$$y = 4x + 40$$

$$y = 4(0) + 40$$

$$y = 40$$

$(0, 40)$



O.T.L.

① Pg 225:

1-35 (odd)

36-38 (all)

- Turn in; in your bin
complete or not.