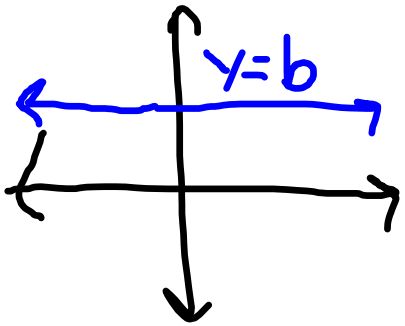
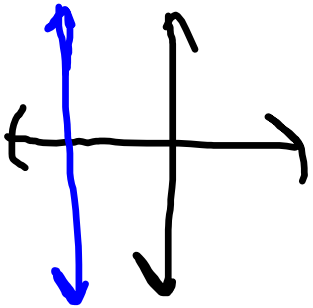
pg. 218 Summary Chart: pg. 219; 1-33 (odd)





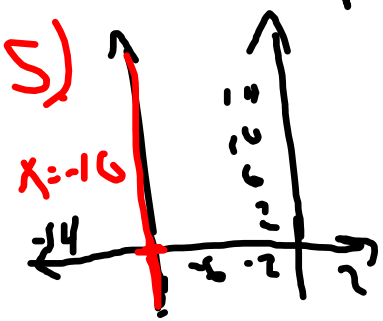
x=a

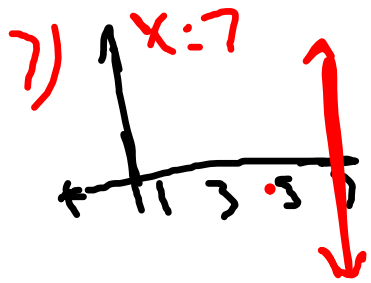
1) horizontal

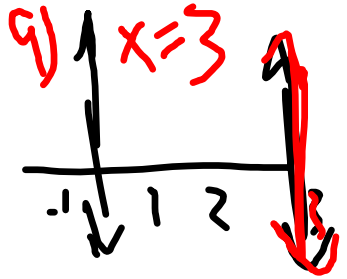
3) constant

4) never

5) x=-16: D=R: domain: R; range: R







13) always

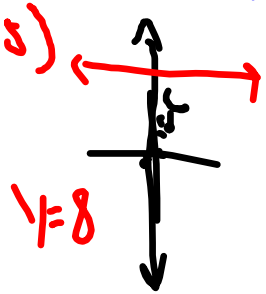
15) not solution

17) not solution

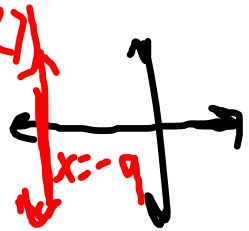
19) $(\frac{1}{2}, 0), (\frac{1}{2}, 2), (\frac{1}{2}, -7)$

21) (0,-5), (2,-5), (-3,-5)

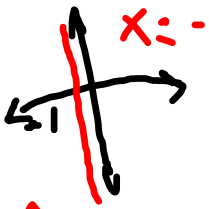
23) (0,7), (-2,7), (-3,7)



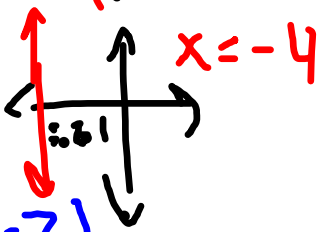
25)



27)



29)



31)

B. D=S4: domain: R-{6}; range S 4

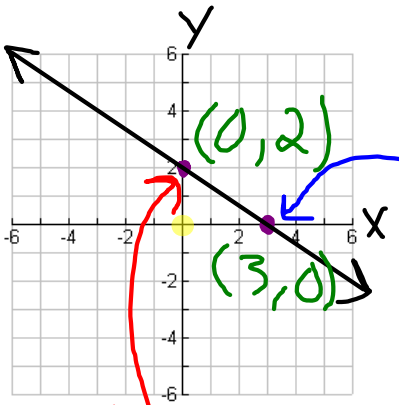
4.4 Graphing Lines; Using The Intercepts.

Nov. 10, 2006

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. ($y=0$)

$2x+3(0)=6$

$2x+0=6$

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

$x=3$

x-int.

y-int ($x=0$)

$2(0)+3y=6$

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

y-int. $y=2$

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

1. find the x & y intercepts
2. Plot those Points
3. Connect the Dots.

the coord.

x-int ($y=0$)

$3x+2(0)=12$

$\frac{3x}{3}=\frac{12}{3}$

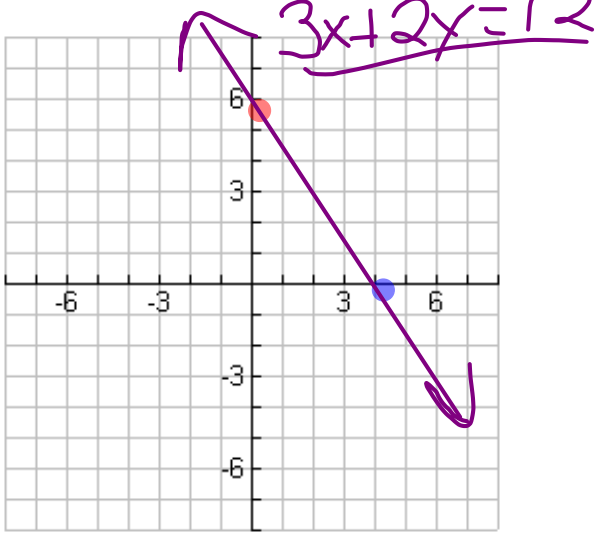
$x=4$

y-int ($x=0$)

$3(0)+2y=12$

$\frac{2y}{2}=\frac{12}{2}$

$y=6$



Choose the Scale:

Quick Graph for $y = 4x + 40$ (function form)

x-int ($y = 0$)

$(0) = 4x + 40$

$-40 \quad -40$

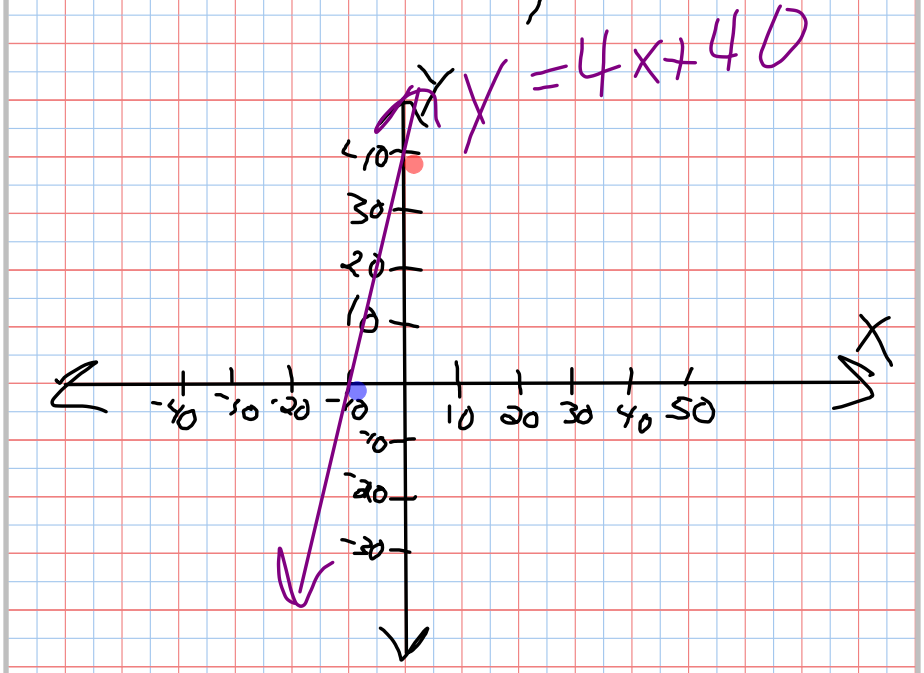
$\frac{-40}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$

$x = -10$

y-int ($x = 0$)

$y = 4(0) + 40$

$y = 40$



O.T.L.

① Pg 225:

1-50 (all)