

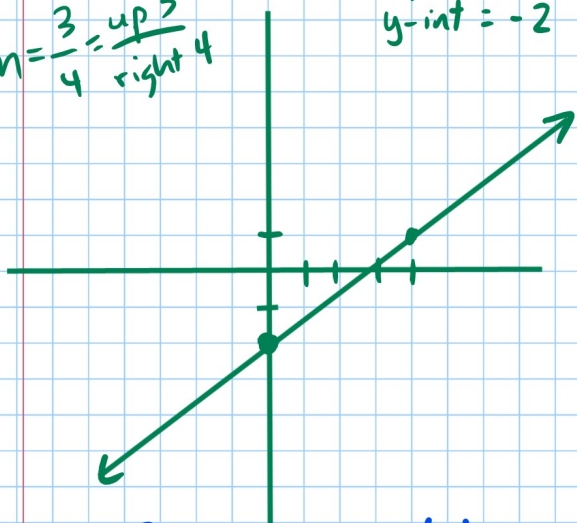
WARMUP

Graph each line:

1) $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 2$

$m = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\text{up } 3}{\text{right } 4}$

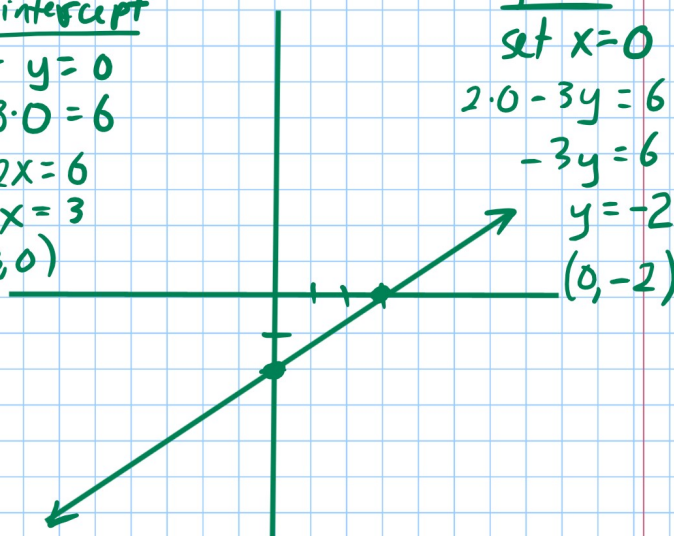
y-int = -2



2) $2x - 3y = 6$

x-intercept
set $y = 0$
 $2x - 3 \cdot 0 = 6$
 $2x = 6$
 $x = 3$
 $(3, 0)$

y-int
set $x = 0$
 $2 \cdot 0 - 3y = 6$
 $-3y = 6$
 $y = -2$
 $(0, -2)$



Section 4.1

ex: $2x - 3y = -4$ is a system of ^{linear} equations
 $2x + y = 4$

Is $(1, 2)$ a solution?

$2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 2 = 2 - 6 = -4$ ✓ YES

$2 \cdot 1 + 2 = 2 + 2 = 4$ ✓

Is $(7, 6)$ a solution?

$2 \cdot 7 - 3 \cdot 6 = 14 - 18 = -4$ ✓ No

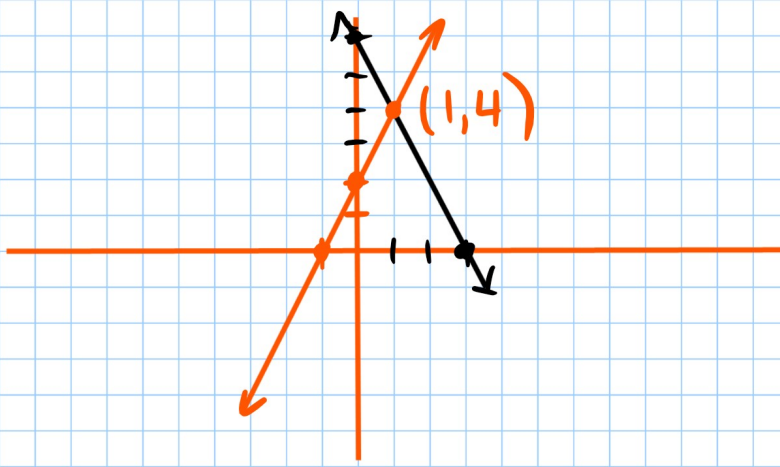
$2 \cdot 7 + 6 = 14 + 6 = 20$ NO!

ex: Solve $2x + y = 6$ $(0, 6)$
 $(3, 0)$

"Hide the x, hide the y"

$2x - y = -2$ $(0, 2)$
 $(-1, 0)$

$ax + by = c$
standard form
easiest way to graph
is by finding intercepts

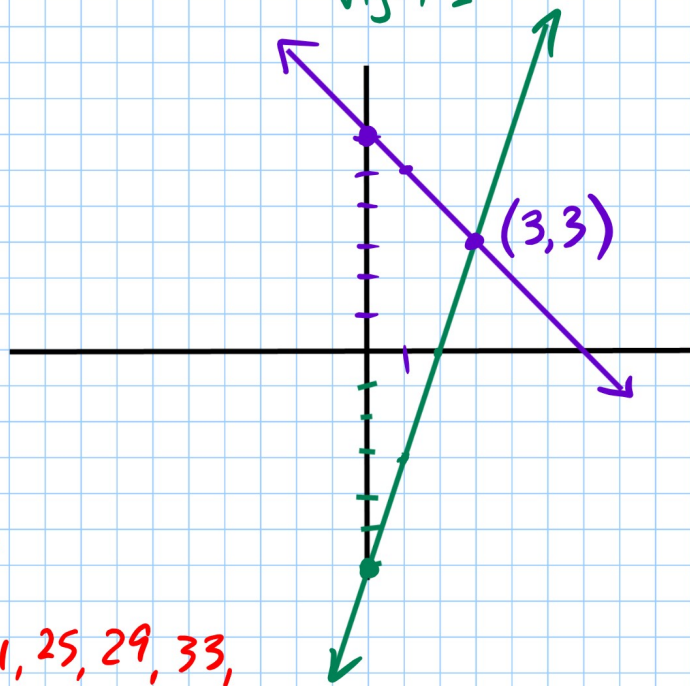


ex: $y = -x + 6$
 $y = 3x - 6$

$y\text{-int} = 6$
 $m = \frac{-1}{1} = \frac{\text{down } 1}{\text{right } 1}$

$y\text{-int} = -6$
 $m = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{\text{up } 3}{\text{right } 1}$

slope - intercept
 $y = mx + b$
 easiest way to graph
 is by using $y\text{-int}$
 and slope



p 268 - 269

1 - 41 eoo, 51, 52

"every other odd"

1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33,

37, 41, 51, 52