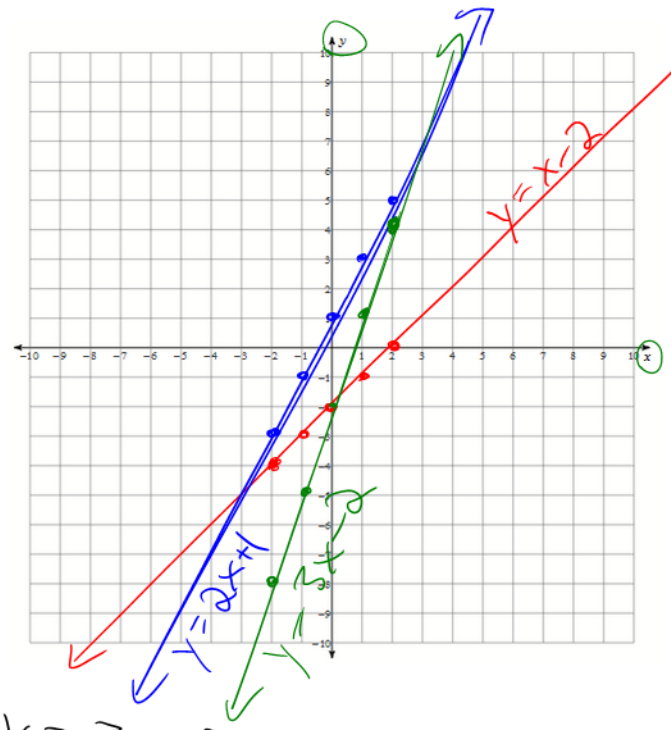
5.4 | Graphing Linear Equations pg 257

6. $y = x - 2$

x	y	(x, y)
-2	$(-2) - 2 = -4$	$(-2, -4)$
-1	$(-1) - 2 = -3$	$(-1, -3)$
0	$(0) - 2 = -2$	$(0, -2)$
1	$(1) - 2 = -1$	$(1, -1)$
2	$(2) - 2 = 0$	$(2, 0)$



7. $y = 2x + 1$

x	y	(x, y)
-2	$2(-2) + 1 = -3$	$(-2, -3)$
-1	$2(-1) + 1 = -1$	$(-1, -1)$
0	$2(0) + 1 = 1$	$(0, 1)$
1	$2(1) + 1 = 3$	$(1, 3)$
2	$2(2) + 1 = 5$	$(2, 5)$

10. $y = 3x - 2$

x	y	(x, y)
-2	$3(-2) - 2 = -8$	$(-2, -8)$
-1	$3(-1) - 2 = -5$	$(-1, -5)$
0	$3(0) - 2 = -2$	$(0, -2)$
1	$3(1) - 2 = 1$	$(1, 1)$
2	$3(2) - 2 = 4$	$(2, 4)$

You do # 11, 13 pg 257

19.

x	y
-2	-6
-1	-5
0	-4
1	-3
2	-2

$y = x - 4$

21.

x	y
-1	-4
0	-3
1	-2
2	-1
3	0

$y = x - 3$

23.

x	y
-1	4
0	5
1	6
2	7
3	8

$y = x + 5$

8.7 Intersecting Lines pg 441

Point of Intersection is the coordinate that is shared by both relations/graph.

→ PoI

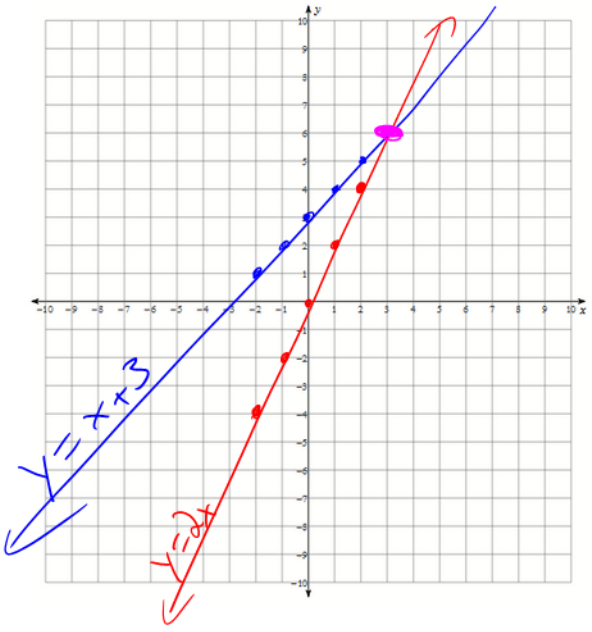
1. PoI is $(0,1)$ 3. $(0,0)$

6. $y = 2x$

x	y	(x,y)
-2	$2(-2) = -4$	$(-2,-4)$
-1	$2(-1) = -2$	$(-1,-2)$
0	$2(0) = 0$	$(0,0)$
1	$2(1) = 2$	$(1,2)$
2	$2(2) = 4$	$(2,4)$

$y = x + 3$

x	y	(x,y)
-2	$-2+3 = 1$	$(-2,1)$
-1	$-1+3 = 2$	$(-1,2)$
0	$0+3 = 3$	$(0,3)$
1	$1+3 = 4$	$(1,4)$
2	$2+3 = 5$	$(2,5)$



∴ the PoI is $(3,6)$

→ Small quiz next class.

→ Test is on April 27.

→ this is our Focus Day.

Homework: 5.4 pg 257 #5 to end 8.7 pg 441 # 2, 4, 7, 10