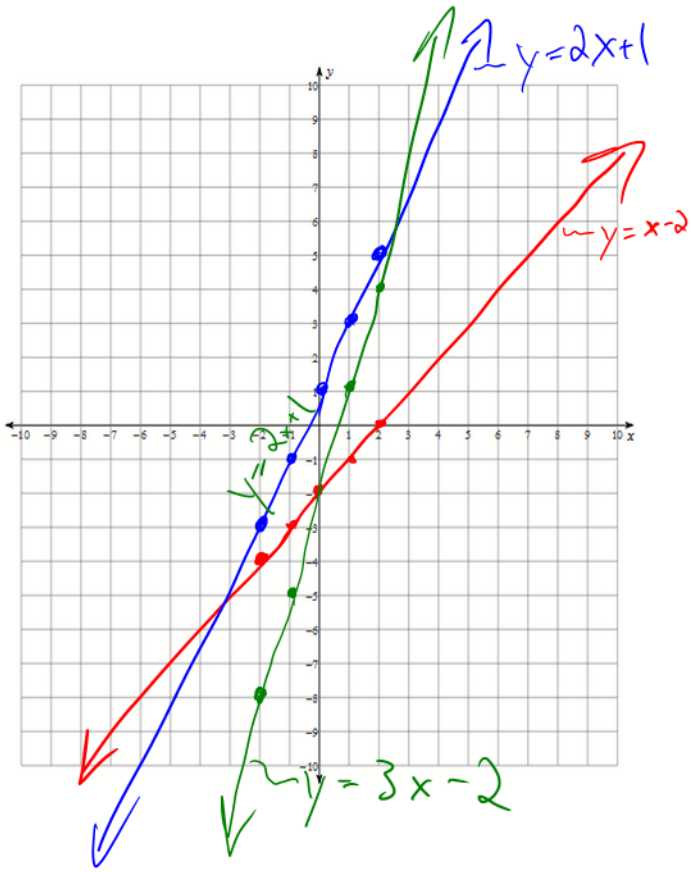
5.4 Graphing Linear Equations pg 257

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	$2(2) + 1 = 5$	$(2, 5)$

Do pg 257 #11,13 on boards.

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	$3(2) - 2 = 4$	$(2, 4)$

17.

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

$\therefore y = x + 2$

21.

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

$\therefore y = x - 3$

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 which is shared between both relations/lines.

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

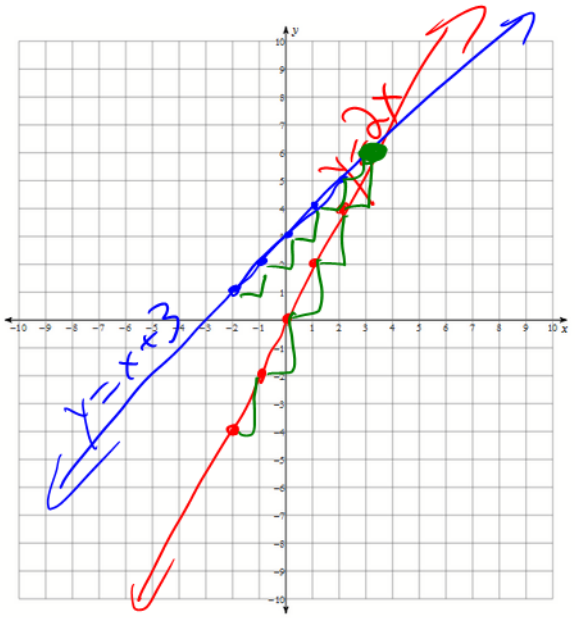
3. The PoI is $(0,0)$

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	$2 + 3 = 5$	$(2, 5)$



∴ POI is $(3, 6)$

Homework:

5.4 #5 → end

8.7 # 2, 4, 7, 10.

Test is April 27th.

This is the Math Focus Day!