

October 15, 2018, Monday

$y = mx + b$
 slope m
 y-intercept b

Find the y-intercept (b) and the slope (m) of the following lines.

1) $2x = y + 2$
 $2x - 2 = y$
 $y = 2x - 2$
 $b = -2$
 $m = \frac{2}{1}$

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

Choose 1 of the lines to graph.

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Solving Linear Systems with Graphing 83

Definition: A Linear System is a set of two linear equations.

Example: $y = -2x + 4$ and $y = x + 3$

1) Does the point (0, 4) make either equation true? Substitute it in and find out.
 $y = -2x$ $y = x + 3$ $(0, 4)$ is not a solution to the system
 $4 \neq 0$ $4 \neq 3$ If equations

2) Does the point (2, 5) make either equation true? Explain.
 $y = -2x$ $y = x + 3$ $(2, 5)$ is not a solution.
 $5 \neq -2(2)$ $5 \neq 2 + 3$ Solution.

3) Does the point (-1, 2) make either equation true? Explain.
 $y = -2x$ $y = x + 3$ $(-1, 2)$ is a solution to the system.
 $2 = -2(-1)$ $2 = -1 + 3$ to the system

If a point works in both equations of a linear system, then that point must be the SOLUTION to the linear system. Whenever you solve a linear system you find that one point makes both equations true.

4) What point is the solution to the system above? $(-1, 2)$

Plot both equations in the same coordinate plane below.
 $y = -2x + 4$ and $y = x + 3$
 $b = 0$ $b = 3$
 $m = -2$ $m = 1$ rise 1 run 1
 $\rightarrow 2$ rise run

5) At what point do the two lines intersect? $(-1, 2)$ Compare this with your answer for #4.

An ordered pair that makes a linear equation TRUE is called a **Solution**.
 The point that the two lines **intersect** is the solution to the system!
 To solve a system of linear equations, the ordered pair must work for **both** equations!

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Steps for Solving a Linear System Using Graphing:

- Put the equations in slope-intercept or standard form.
- Graph both equations on the same coordinate system.
- Locate the point of intersection and write it down.
- Verify that the point makes both equations true!

Example: $y = 2x + 4$ and $y = -x + 2$

$y = 2x + 4$
 $b = 4$
 $m = 2$

$y = -x + 2$
 $b = 2$
 $m = -1$

Intersection: $(2, 0)$

Verification:
 $0 = 2(2) + 4$ $0 = 4 + 4$ $0 = 8$ (False)
 $0 = -2 + 2$ $0 = 0$ (True)

Conclusion: $(2, 0)$ is not a solution to the system.

Another example:
 $y = 2x + 4$
 $y = -x + 2$
 $2x + 4 = -x + 2$
 $3x = -2$
 $x = -\frac{2}{3}$
 $y = 2(-\frac{2}{3}) + 4 = -\frac{4}{3} + 4 = \frac{8}{3}$
 Solution: $(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{3})$

Tuesday!

$x - y = 4$
 $x = y + 4$
 $2x + y = 2$
 $2(y + 4) + y = 2$
 $2y + 8 + y = 2$
 $3y = -6$
 $y = -2$
 $x = -2 + 4 = 2$
 Solution: $(2, -2)$

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7.1 - Solving Systems of Equations by Graphing Homework 84

Solve these linear systems by graphing.

1) $y = -x + 3$ and $y = 2x - 6$

2) $y = -x + 3$ and $y = x + 1$

3) $x - y = 2$ and $x + y = 6$

4) $x + y = 2$ and $7x - 4y = 8$

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Graphing Systems of Equations

Solve each system of equations by graphing.

1. $x + y = 5$ $x - y = 3$	2. $4x - 2y = 8$ $y = 2x + 4$	3. $y = -3x + 2$ $y = 2x - 3$
4. $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 1$ $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$	5. $4x - 6y = 12$ $2x + 2y = 6$	6. $y = 3$ $x + y = -4$
7. $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$ $y = -x - 2$	8. $4x + 6y = -12$ $2x + 3y = 6$	9. $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$ $y = \frac{2}{3}x$

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Foundations of Algebra ID: 1

Unit 3 Quiz #2 Review

Determine the slope and y-intercept of the following. (Hint: Convert to slope intercept form)

1) $5x + 4y = 0$

2) $x - 2y = -4$

3) $x + 2y = 2$

4) $5x - 3y = 0$

Sketch the graph of each line.

5) $y = -\frac{7}{2}x + 3$

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

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Foundations of Algebra Unit 4 - Characteristics of Linear Equations Notes/Practice Name: _____ Date: _____

Day 1 - Combining Like Terms

Conditions for Combining Like Terms:

- The terms must have the same _____.
- Variables must have the same _____.

Simplify each expression:

1. $-5n - 2 - 6$	2. $8 - 6x + 1 - 3x$
3. $5x - 25 + 8x$	4. $7y + 2 + 9y$
5. $-2b - 6(7b - 2)$	6. $60(1 - 3k) - 2(4b - 3)$
7. $-7x(-7x + 1) + x(-3x)$	8. $-2y(-4y + 1) - 5(2 - 3y)$
9. $5xy - 8y - 8y(x - 3)$	10. $-3x(x - 5) + 5(x + 5)$

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What Can You Say About a Monster with Five Legs?

Simplify the expressions. Write the letter of the answer in the line that contains the number of the answer.

1. $3x^2 + 10x + 9$
 2. $9x^2 + 4x + 12x^2$
 3. $5x^2 + 4x^2 + 18$
 4. $7x^2 + 4x^2 + 18$
 5. $9x^2 + 8x^2 + 8x^2$
 6. $6x^2 + 3x + 11x$
 7. $7x^2 + 2x^2 + 20$
 8. $7x^2 + 3x + 2x^2$
 9. $4x^2 + 10x + 32$
 10. $2x^2 + 8x$
 11. $4x^2 + 8x + 9$
 12. $4x^2 + 8x + 9$
 13. $4x^2 + 8x + 9$
 14. $4x^2 + 8x + 9$
 15. $4x^2 + 8x + 9$
 16. $4x^2 + 8x + 9$
 17. $4x^2 + 8x + 9$
 18. $4x^2 + 8x + 9$
 19. $4x^2 + 8x + 9$
 20. $4x^2 + 8x + 9$

Tools for Algebra: Using the Distributive Property

PUNCHLINE - Algebra - Book A
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October 18, 2018, Thursday

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Foundations of Algebra Unit 4 - Characteristics of Linear Equations Notes Name: _____ Date: _____

Day 2 - Function Notation and Evaluating Functions (Graphs)

Terms to Know:

- Relation:** Any set of _____ that have _____.
- Function:** A _____ such that every single _____ has exactly _____ output.
- Domain:** All the possible input values (_____ - coordinates).
- Range:** All the possible output values (_____ - coordinates).

The notation of a function is important in higher mathematics, such as calculus, and in other areas that use mathematics, such as physics.

Here are a few examples:

- Example 1:** Input the number of seconds after the starting gun in a race to get an output of the number of meters the runner has covered.

Number of Seconds (input)	1	4	7	8
Meters Covered (output)	3	20	33	40

Domain: _____
Range: _____

- Example 2:** Observe the function $y = x - 6$, where x is the place holder (also called a _____) for the input and y is the place holder for the output.

x (input)	3	0	7	8
y (output)	-3	-6	1	2

Domain: _____
Range: _____

- The rule about **only one output** each time is crucial and must not be violated.

Not a Function

input	3	2	0	3
output	4	1	2	-3

Why is this not a function? _____

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Foundations of Algebra Unit 4 - Characteristics of Linear Equations Notes

How do I determine if a relation is a function?

- Each input must have _____ output.
- Look at the graph...The vertical line test: **No** vertical line can pass through _____ points on the graph.

Examples: Are these relations functions?

- $\{(3,2), (4,3), (5,4), (6,5)\}$
-
-
-

Function Notation:

- Function notation is _____.
- $f(x)$ is a fancy way of writing _____ in an _____, it is pronounced _____.
- Example: $f(x) = 2x + 4$ is the same as $y = 2x + 4$.

Function Notation	x-y Notation
$f(x) = 5x + 2$	
	$y = -3x - 7$

Evaluation Functions:

- Evaluate $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$, when $x = -3$ and $x = 4$.

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Foundations of Algebra Unit 4 - Characteristics of Linear Equations Practice Name: _____ Date: _____

Day 2 - Function Notation and Evaluating Functions (Graphs)

Decide whether the graph represents y as a function of x . Explain your reasoning.

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-
-

Decide whether the relation is a function. If it is a function, give the domain and the range.

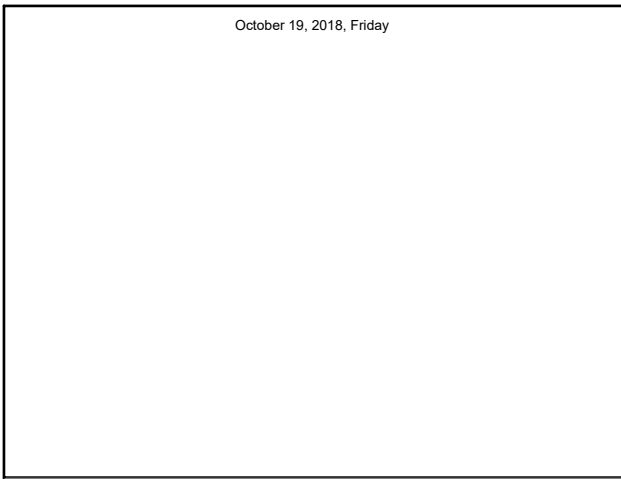
- | Input | Output |
|-------|--------|
| 1 | 7 |
| 2 | -7 |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 8 |
- | Input | Output |
|-------|--------|
| 3 | 2 |
| 5 | 4 |
| 7 | 6 |
- | Input | Output |
|-------|--------|
| 0 | -4 |
| 2 | -4 |
| 4 | -2 |
| 6 | -2 |

Evaluate the function when $x = 3$, $x = 0$, and $x = -2$.

- $f(x) = 2x - 5$
- $h(x) = 6x + 2$
- $g(x) = 2.4x$

- $f(x) = 0.5x + 12$
- $h(x) = \frac{2}{3}x - 1$
- $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x + 2$

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October 19, 2018, Friday

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Foundations of Algebra Unit 4 - Characteristics of Linear Equations Notes/Practice
 Name: _____ Date: _____

Day 3 - Evaluating Functions and Simplifying Expressions

Use the following functions to find the given value:

$f(x) = x + 2$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$ $h(x) = 2x^2 - 3$ $k(x) = 3 - x$

1. $f(2) =$ _____ 2. $g(4) =$ _____

3. $h(-6) =$ _____ 4. $k(9) =$ _____

5. $h(2) =$ _____ 6. $g(6) =$ _____

7. $h(-3) =$ _____ 8. $k(-4) =$ _____

Simplify each expression.

9. $-6(1 + 3x) - 2x(-3x + 2)$ 10. $3xy^2 - 4j - 5x(-7x + y)$

11. $-6x^2(6x - 1) - 8x(1 + 8x)$ 12. $-7y^2 + 7j + 2y(8y^2 + 1)$

13. $2x(x^2 + 1) + 9x - 3$ 14. $-3x^2(2y - 4x) + 5x^2(8 - 8x)$

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Foundations of Algebra Unit 4 - Characteristics of Linear Equations Notes/Practice

Find the indicated values by using the graph.

1. $h(2) =$ _____ 2. $h(4) =$ _____

3. $h(1) =$ _____ 4. $h(5) =$ _____

5. $h(\text{---}) = 4$ 6. $h(\text{---}) = 1$

7. What are the values for $h(\text{---}) = 29$?

Find the indicated values by using the table.

x	$g(x) = 2x + 1$
0	
2	
4	
6	
8	
10	
12	
14	
16	
18	
20	
22	
24	
26	

8. $g(10) =$ _____ 9. $g(2) =$ _____

10. $g(8) =$ _____ 11. $g(28) =$ _____

12. $g(\text{---}) = 21$ 13. $g(\text{---}) = 33$

Simplify each expression.

14. $2x(x^2 - 8) - 3x(-3x + 2)$ 15. $3xy^2 - 4j - 8j^2 + 2$

16. $-3x^2(4x + 2) + 5x(1 - 6x)$ 17. $5x^2 - 4j + 2x(-3x^2 + 7)$

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