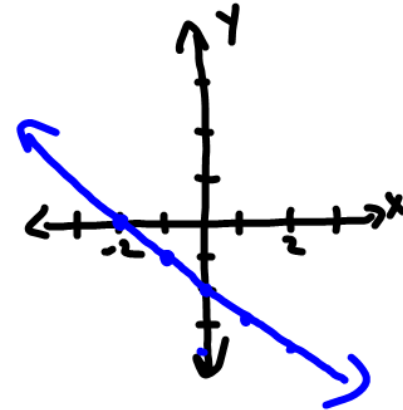


Warm-up

1) Graph $y = -x - 2$ for domain $-2, -1, 0, 1, 2$.

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= -(-2) - 2 = 2 - 2 = 0 \\
 &= -(-1) - 2 = 1 - 2 = -1 \\
 &= -(0) - 2 = -2 \\
 &= -(1) - 2 = -1 - 2 = -3
 \end{aligned}$$



2) Solve $3x + 4y = 16$ for y .

$$\begin{aligned}
 3x + 4y &= 16 - 3x \\
 -3x &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{4y}{4} = \frac{16 - 3x}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{16 - 3x}{4}$$

OR

$$y = 4 - \frac{3}{4}x$$

4.2 Graph Linear Equations

* Dealing with $x \neq y$

Graph $-2x + y = -3$ ← Is in Standard Form
($x \neq y$ together, # on other)
↓ Side

1st - Solve for y

$$Ax + By = C$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x + y = -3 \\ +2x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} y = -3 + 2x \\ \text{or} \\ y = 2x - 3 \end{array}$$

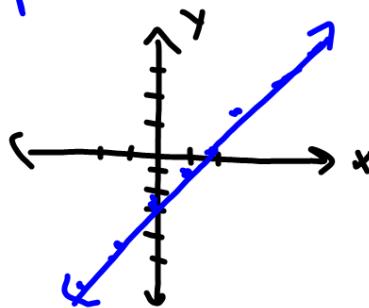
2nd - Make a table, pick #'s for x

(Input) x	(Output) y
-1	-5
0	-3
1	-1

$$\begin{array}{r} y = 2x - 3 \\ 2(-1) - 3 \\ -2 - 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2(1) - 3 \\ 2 - 3 \end{array}$$

3rd - Plot points & Connect



Solution or Not?

Which point works? Plug them in!

$$x + 2y = 5$$

1) $(-2, 3)$

2) $(4, \frac{1}{2})$

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

$$-2 + 6 = 5$$

$$4 \neq 5$$

Nope!

$$4 + 2(\frac{1}{2}) = 5$$

$$4 + 1 = 5$$

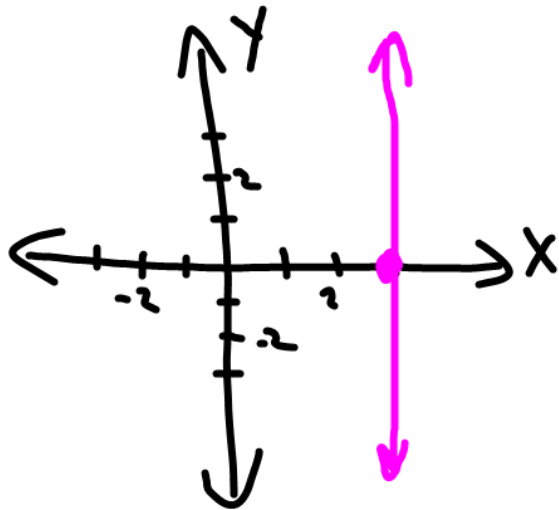
$$5 = 5 !$$

Yes!

Graphing "Special" lines

$$X=3$$

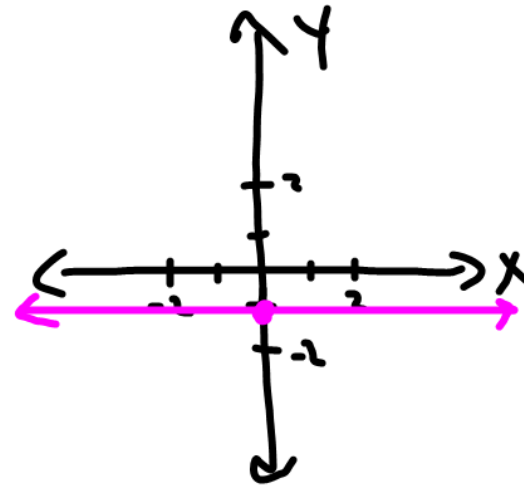
*It only crosses
the x-axis



Vertical Line
@ 3

$$Y=-1$$

*Crosses y-axis
only



Horizontal Line
@ -1