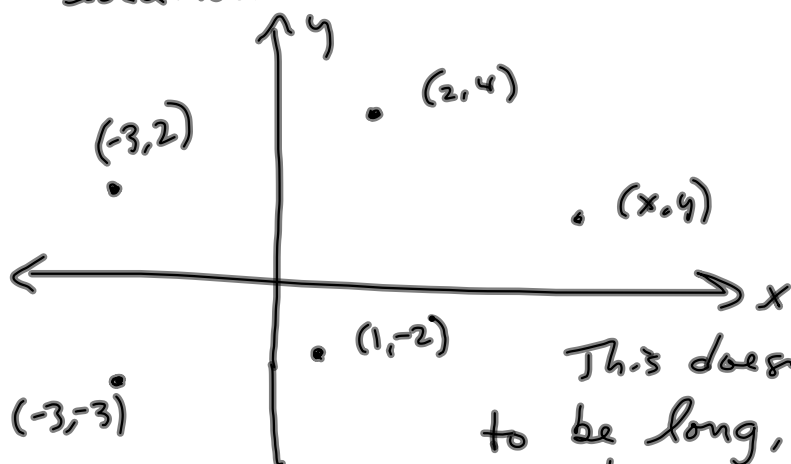


§ 3.1 #s 13-33

Do #s 1-12 if you need brush-up on how to locate points in the plane.

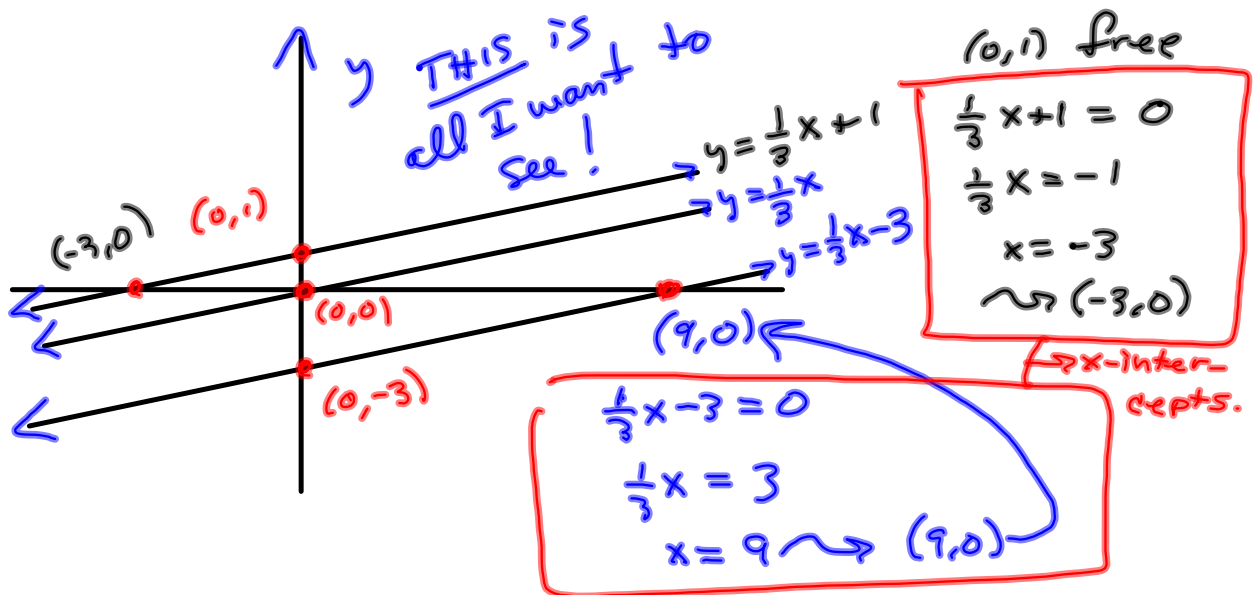
I'm going to TRY to get you away from tickmarks on the axes & go for an "ordered pair" and its "general location."



This doesn't have to be long, drawn-out, understand what's going on, in GENERAL!

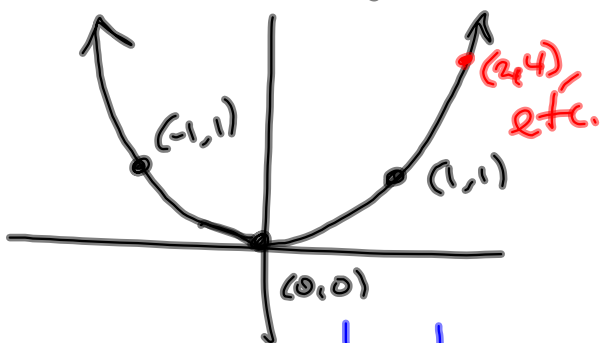
#14 $y = \frac{1}{3}x$, $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$ & $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 3$
 on same set of axes.

NOTE: Graphs need intercepts labeled,
 but NOT A BUNCH OF TICKMARKS!



LEARN $y = x^2$ shape!

looks a bit like a "u"

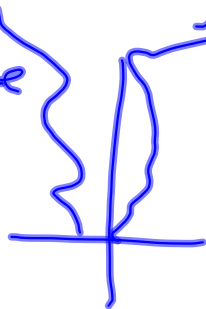


Don't waste time on tickmarks!
Get the SHAPE & General location.

QUALITY > Quantity.

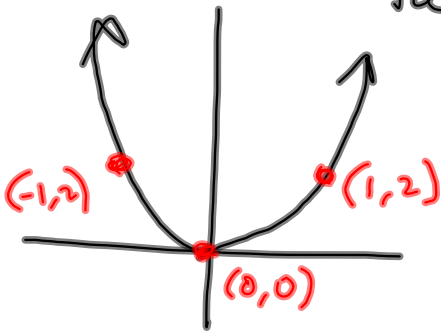
Biggest student error is getting quantity perfect and ending up with a graph like

GET THE
SHAPE
RIGHT!



which sucks.

$y = 2x^2$. just multiply y -values in
 $y = x^2$ by 2; it's twice as
tall!



x -intercepts:

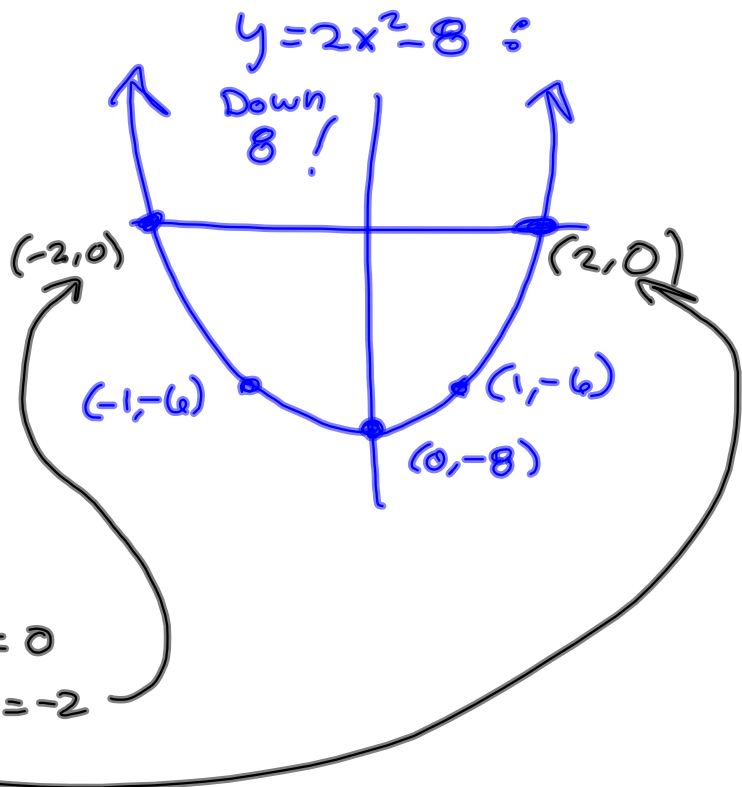
$$y = 2x^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$2(x^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = 2 \text{ OR } x = -2$$



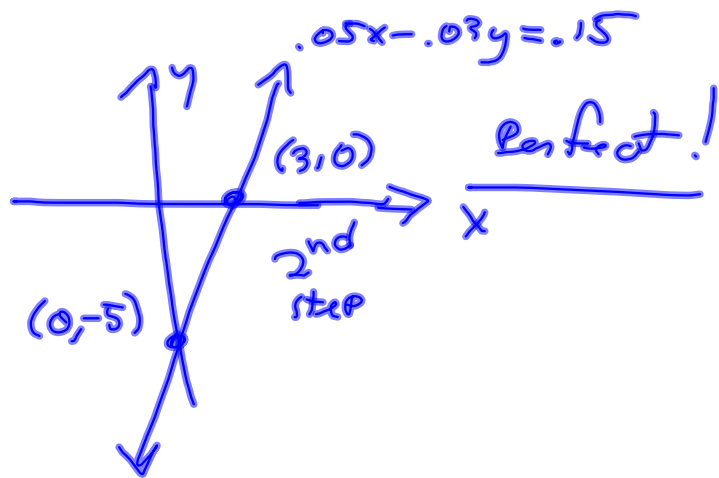
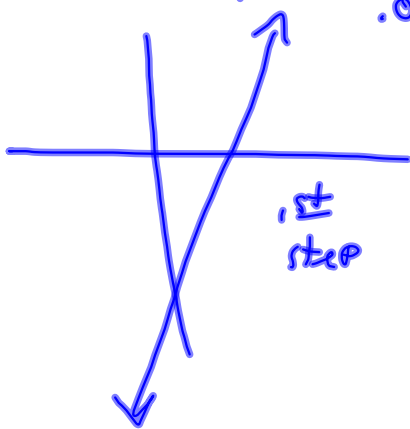
#18 Graph $.05x - .03y = .15$

$Ax + By = C$ is best for intercept method.

x	y
0	-5
3	0

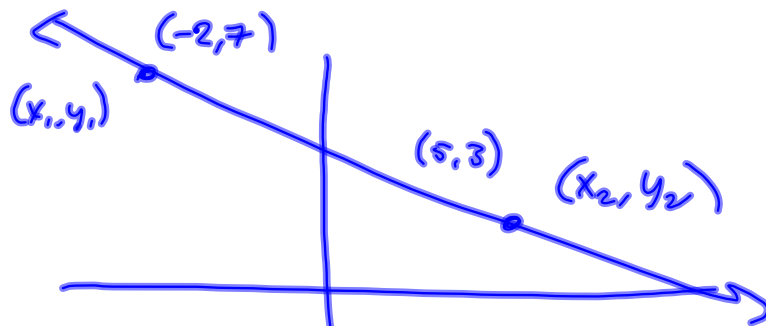
$$\begin{aligned} .05(0) - .03y &= .15 \Rightarrow -.03y = .15 \\ &\Rightarrow y = \frac{.15}{-.03} = -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} .05x - .03(0) &= .15 \\ .05x &= .15 \\ x &= \frac{.15}{.05} = 3 \end{aligned}$$



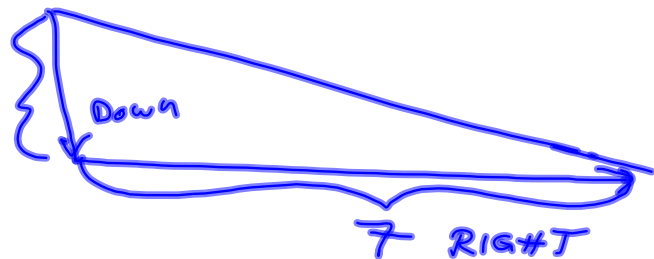
§ 3.2 #s 1-7, 21, 29, 30

$$m = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$



$$m = \frac{3-7}{5-(-2)} = -\frac{4}{7}$$

Always Run Right



3.3 #s 1-21 $y = mx + b$

8'3.3 #s 1-37 odds
SEE INSTRUCTIONS.

Any line graphs, show all intercepts,
in addition to any special instructions!

#s 23-31

Use $y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$, rather

than ~~stand~~

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$, which I hate.

#s 33-37 $y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$ is #1 ^{Point} slope

$y = mx + b$ is #2 slope-intercept

$Ax + By = C$ is #3 "Standard"
OR
"General"