

# INTERMEDIATE ALGEBRA

## Chapter 3 GRAPHS AND FUNCTIONS

PowerPoint Image Slideshow

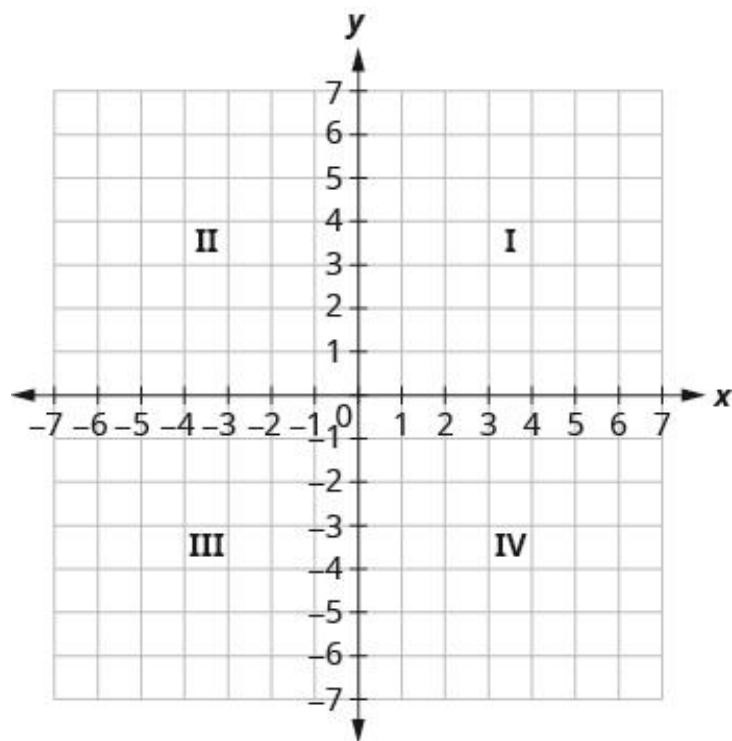


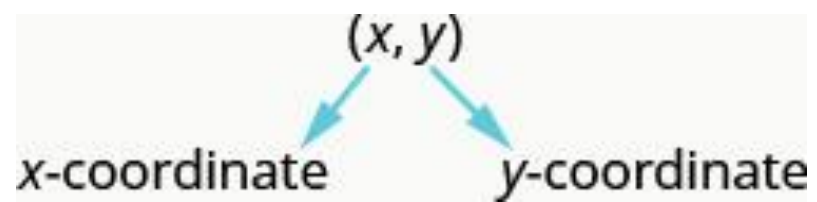
## FIGURE 3.1



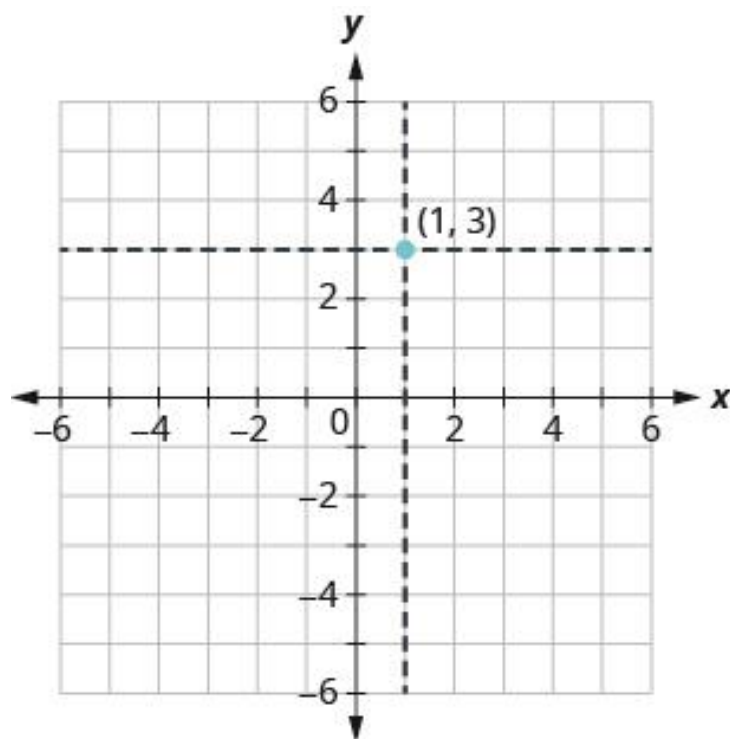
This odd-looking headgear provides the user with a virtual world. (credit: fill/Pixabay)

**FIGURE 3.2**

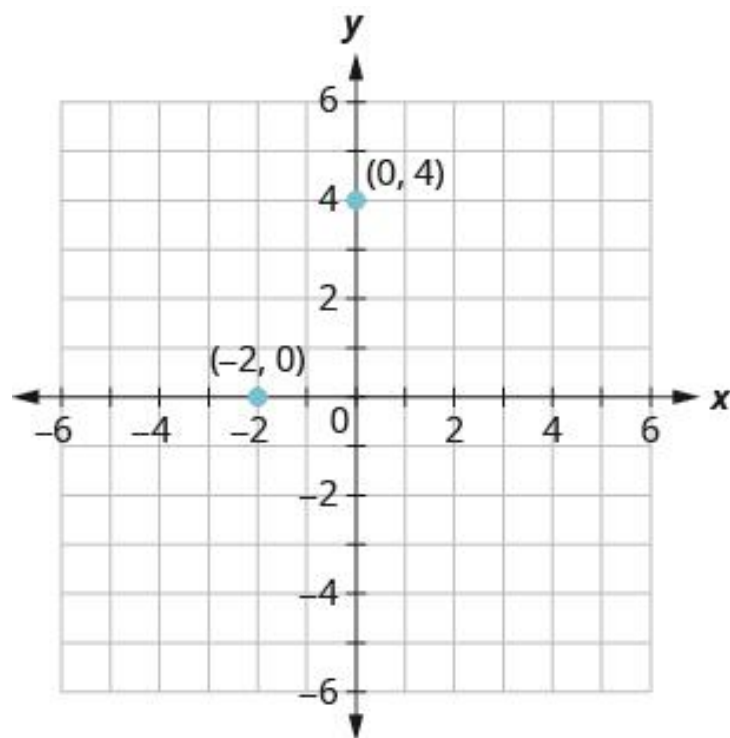


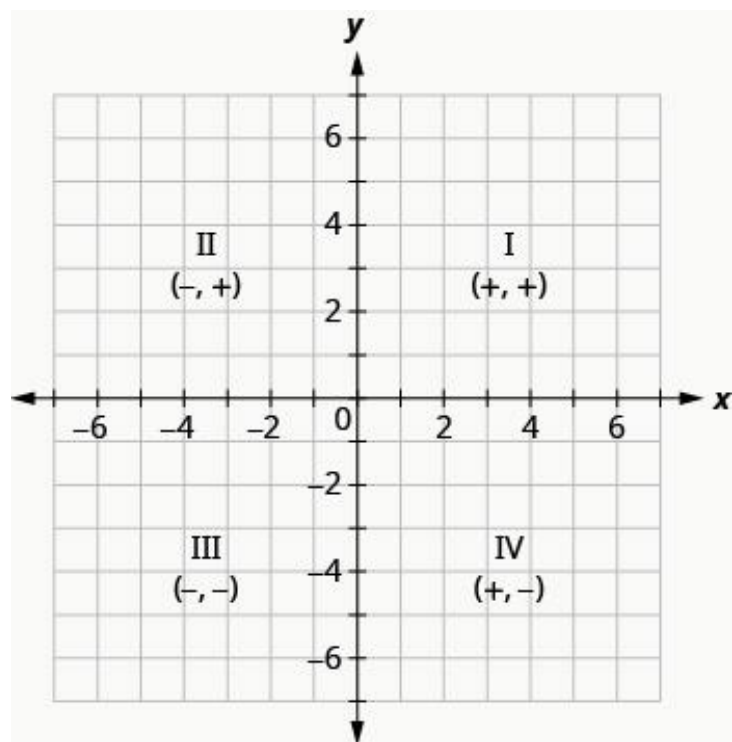


**FIGURE 3.3**



**FIGURE 3.4**



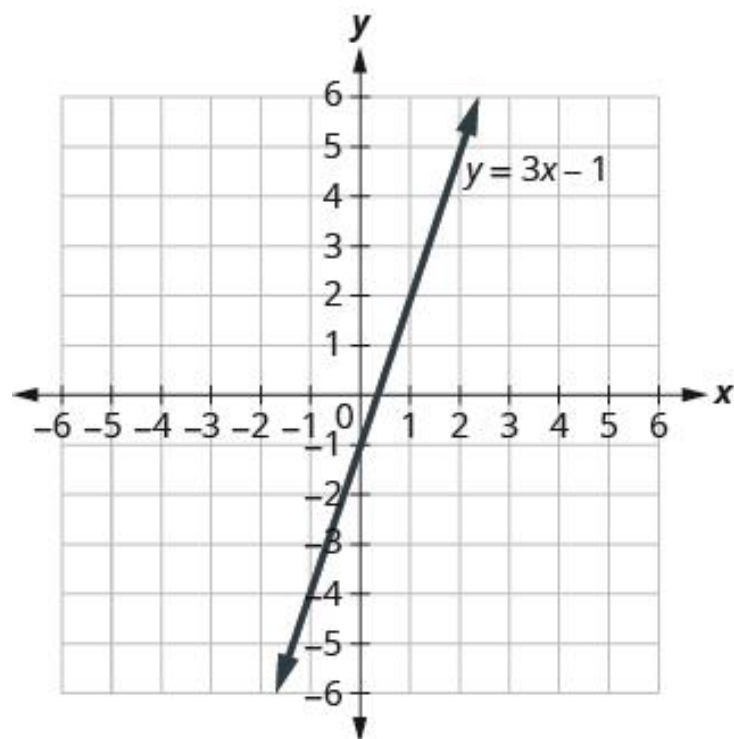


$$Ax + By = C$$

$$x + 4y = 8$$

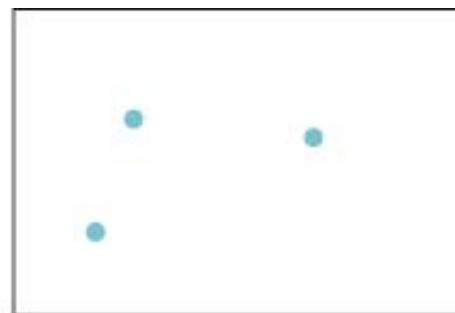
$$A = 1, B = 4, C = 8$$



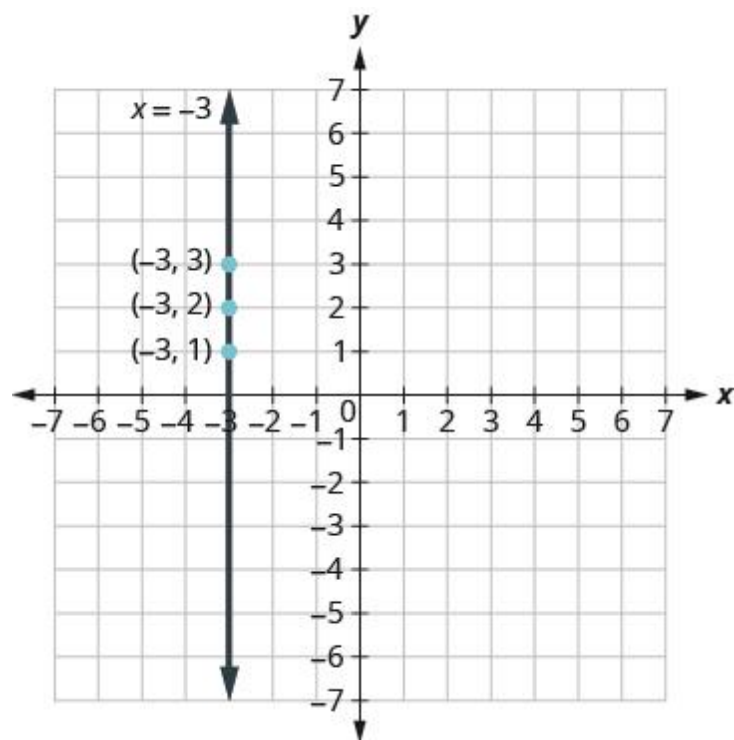


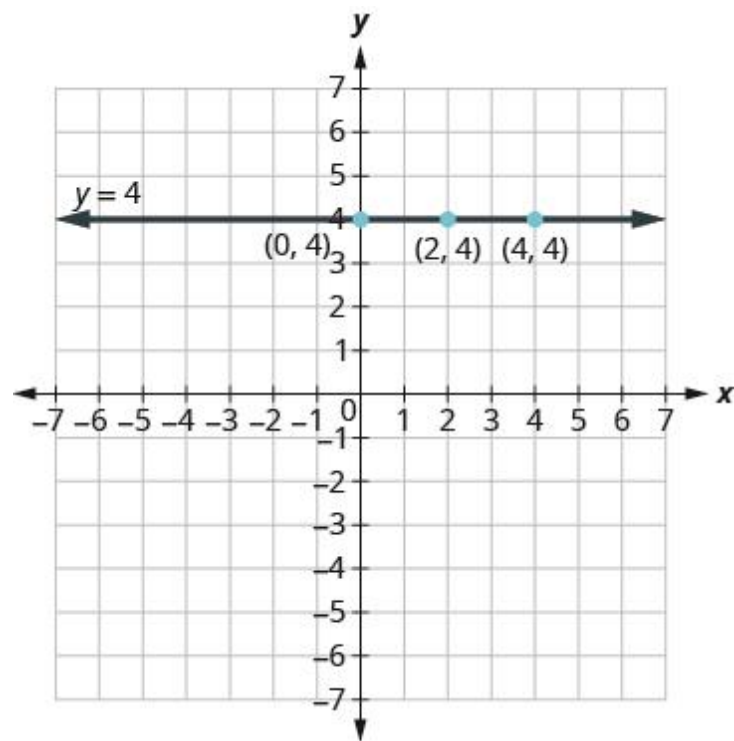


(a)



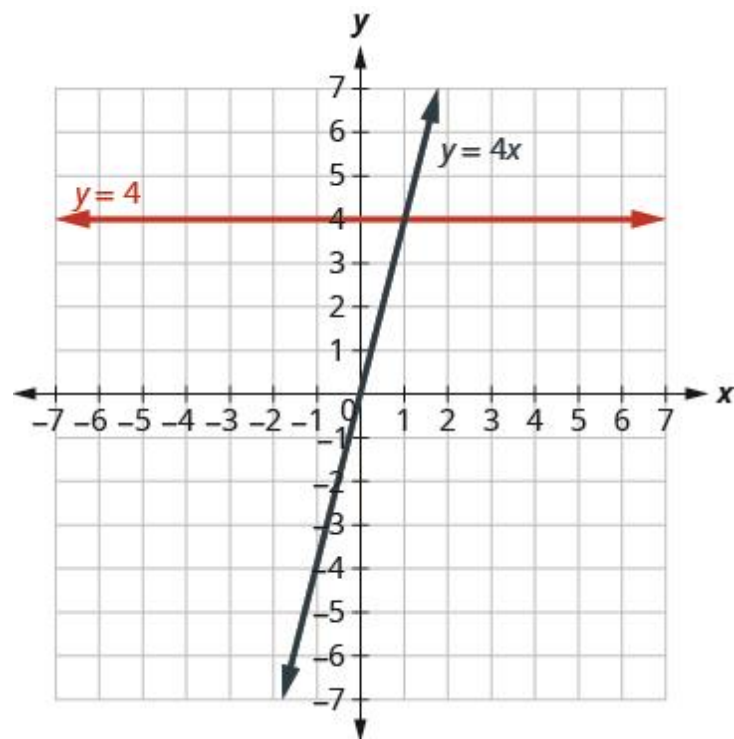
(b)

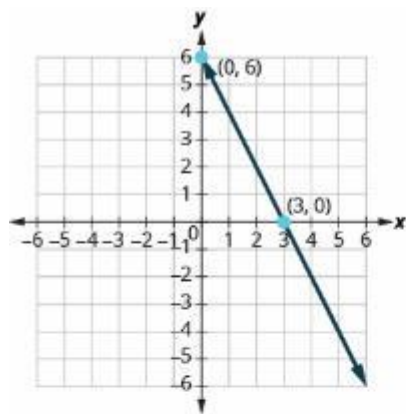




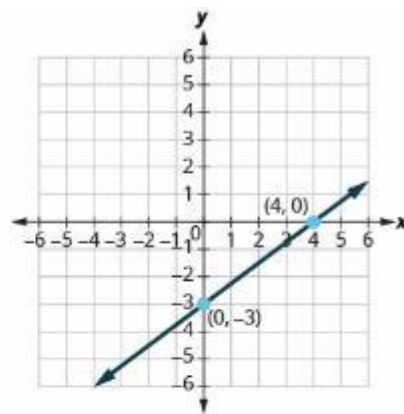
$y = 4x$		
$x$	$y$	$(x, y)$
0	0	(0, 0)
1	4	(1, 4)
2	8	(2, 8)

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

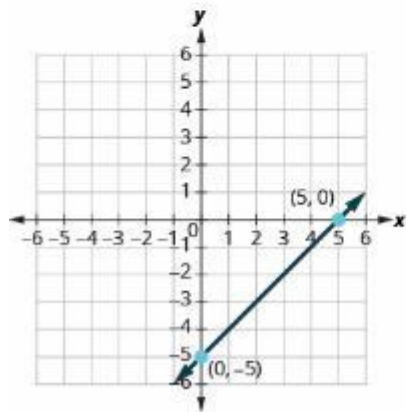




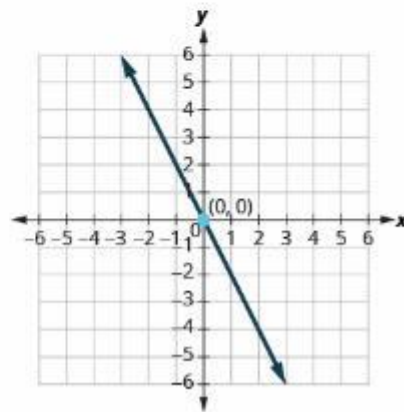
(a)  $2x + y = 6$



(b)  $3x - 4y = 12$



(c)  $x - y = 5$

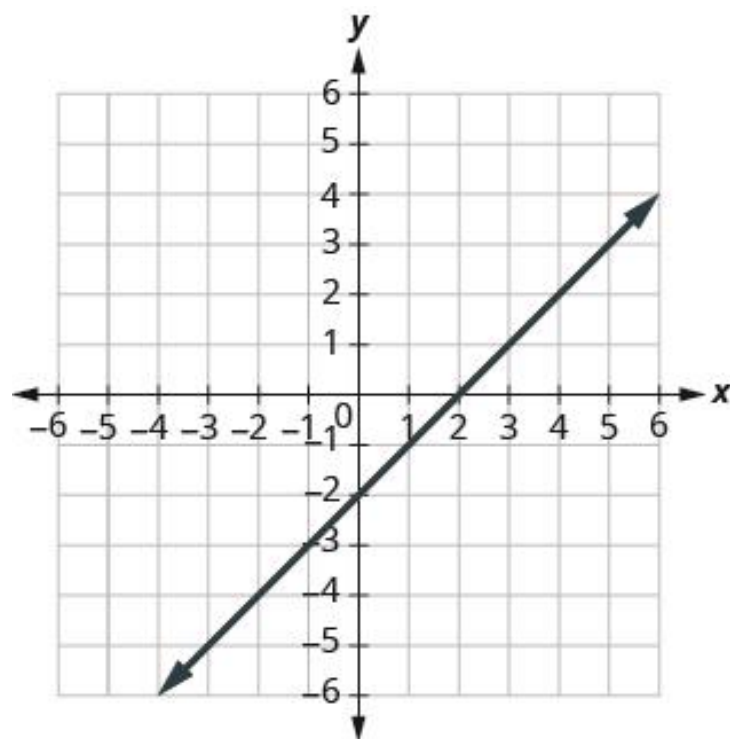


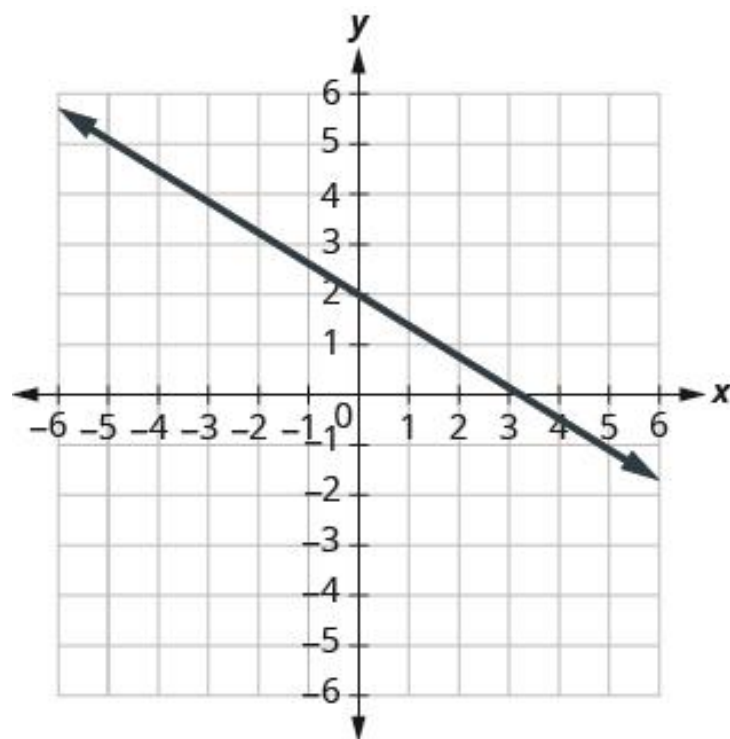
(d)  $y = -2x$

- The  $x$ -intercept occurs when  $y$  is zero.
- The  $y$ -intercept occurs when  $x$  is zero.

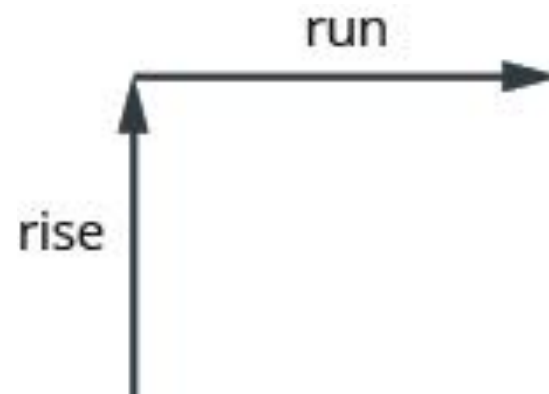
$x$	$y$
$a$	0
0	$b$

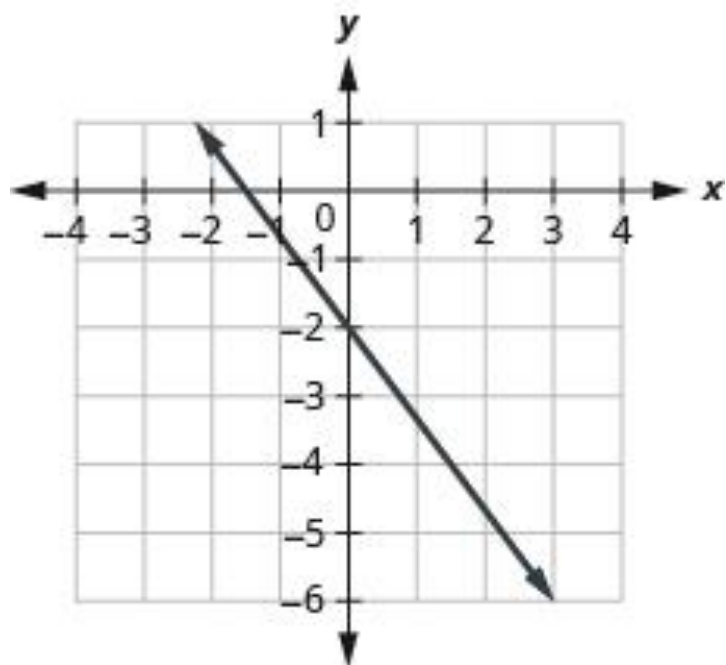


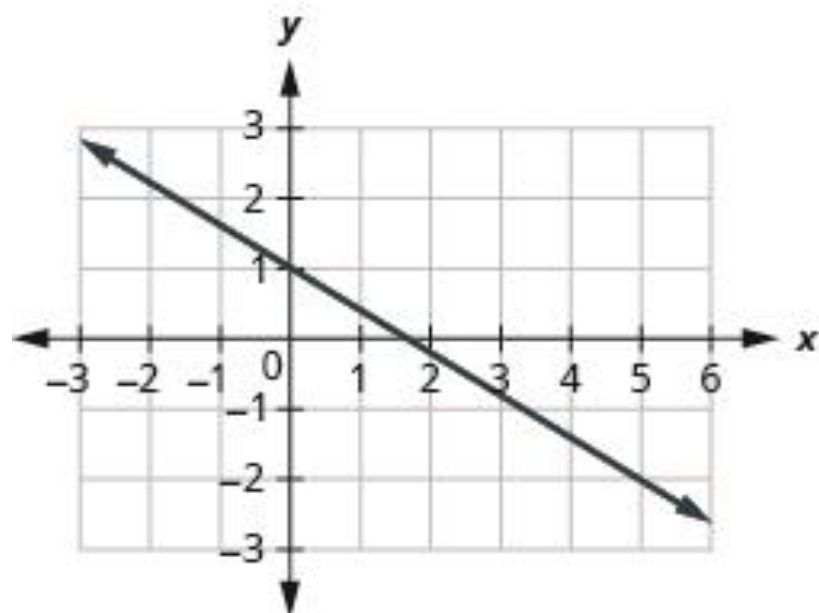


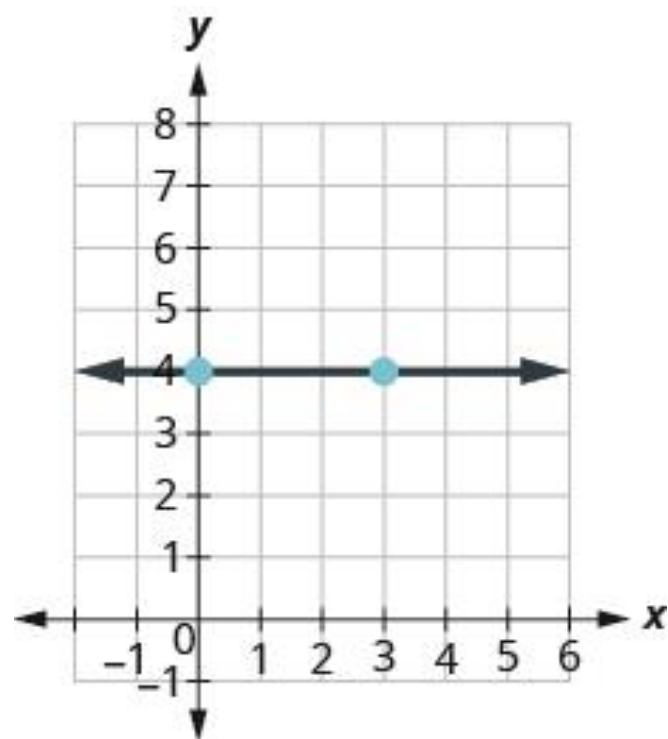


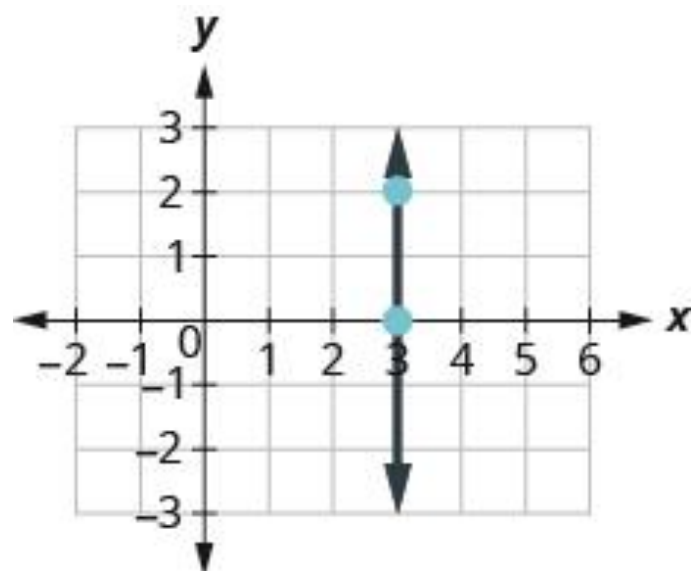
**FIGURE 3.5**

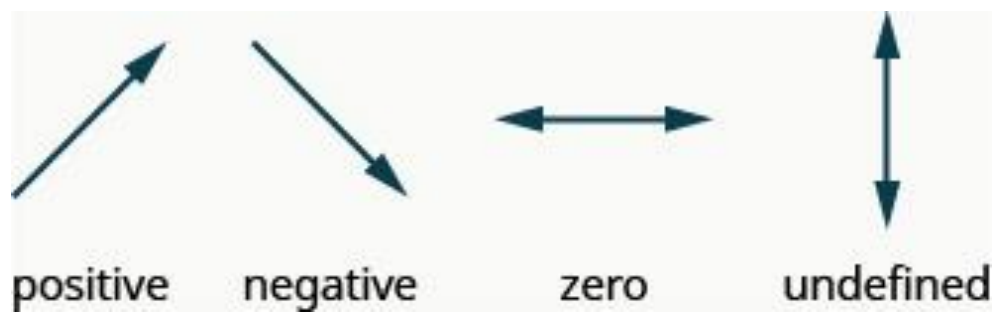




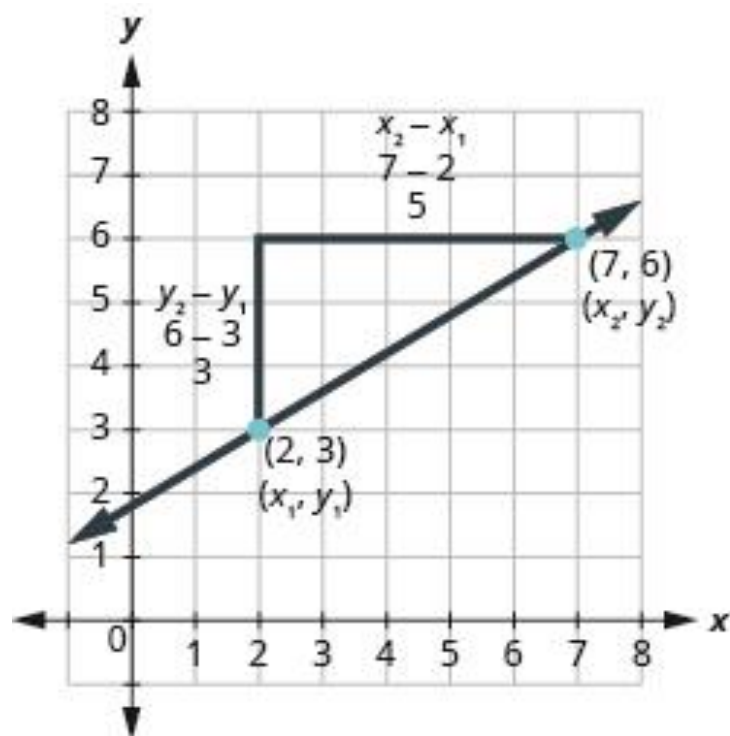




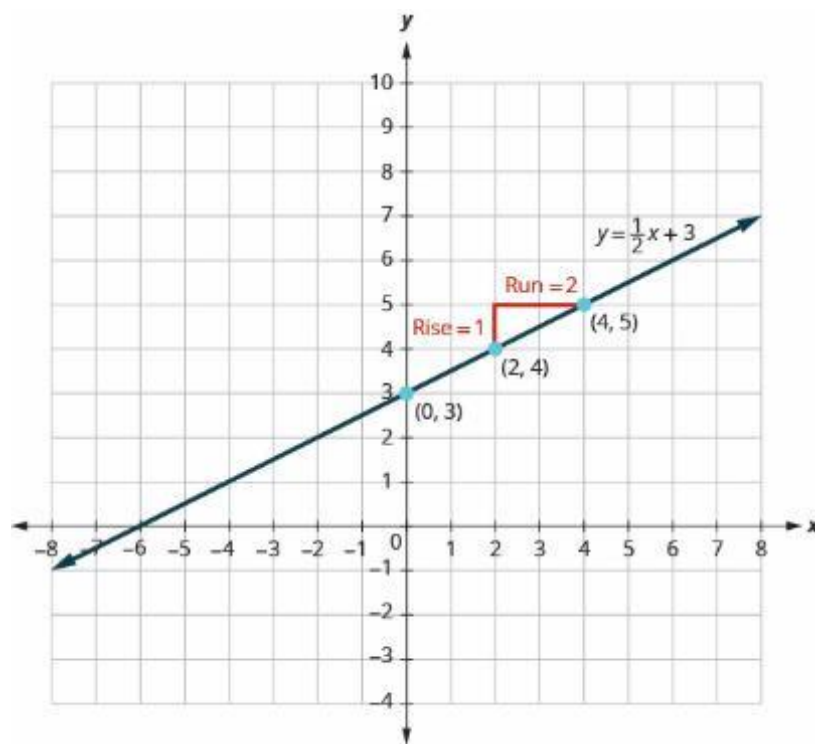








**FIGURE 3.6**





$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$$

slope  $m = \frac{1}{2}$  and y-intercept  $(0, 3)$ .

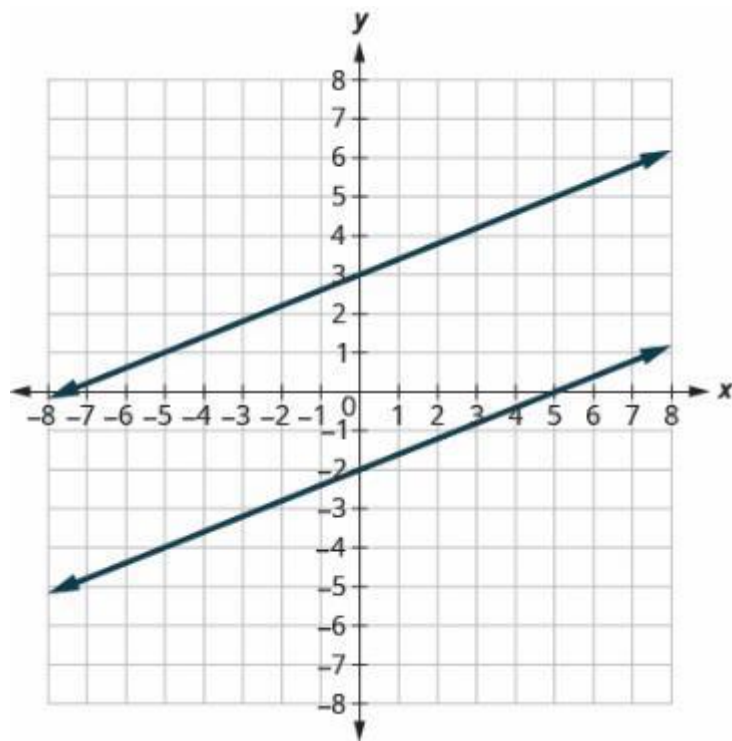
$$m = \frac{1}{2}; y\text{-intercept is } (0, 3)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$$

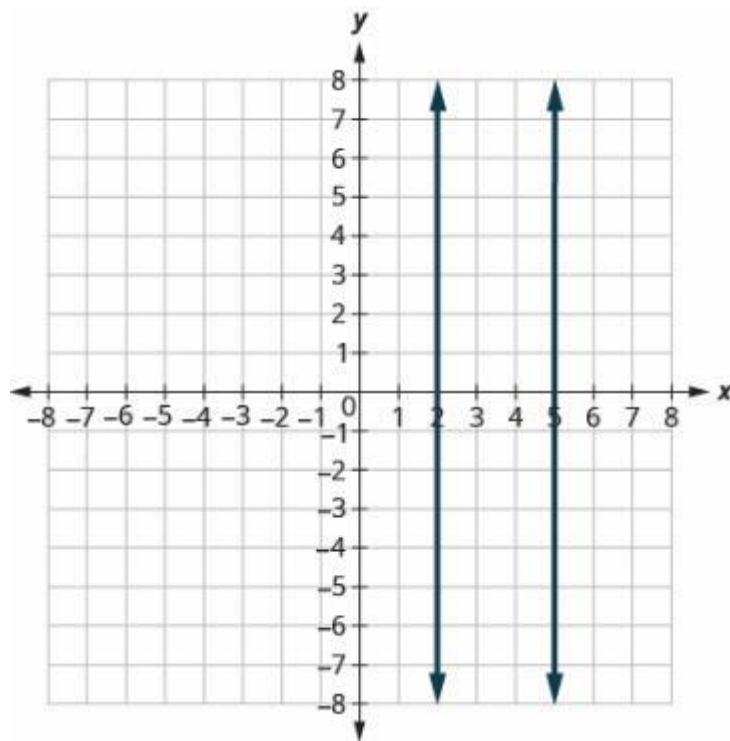
$$y = mx + b$$

Methods to Graph Lines			
<b>Point Plotting</b>  Find three points. Plot the points, make sure they line up, then draw the line.	<b>Slope-Intercept</b> $y = mx + b$ Find the slope and y-intercept. Start at the y-intercept, then count the slope to get a second point.	<b>Intercepts</b>  Find the intercepts and a third point. Plot the points, make sure they line up, then draw the line.	<b>Recognize Vertical and Horizontal Lines</b>  The equation has only one variable. $x = a$ vertical $y = b$ horizontal

**FIGURE 3.7**

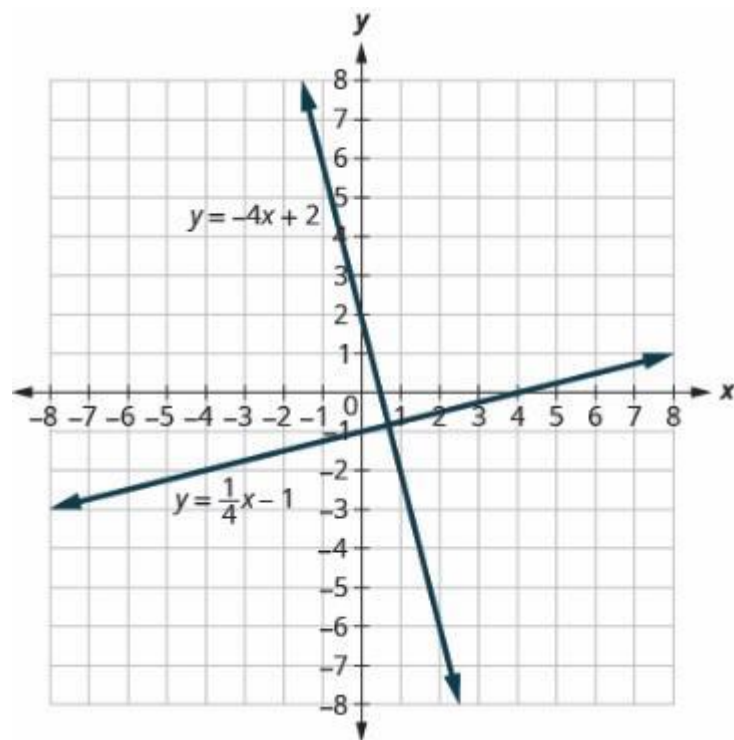


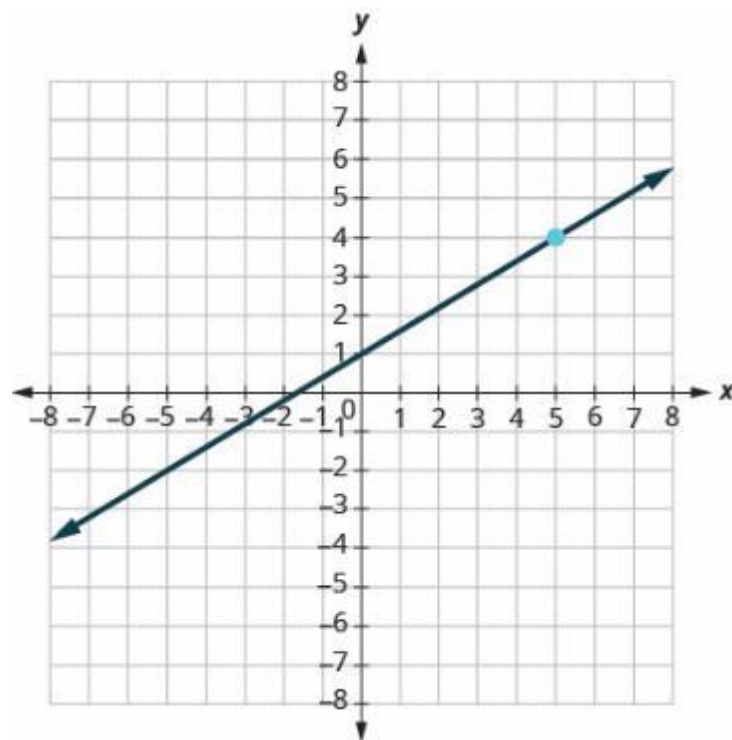
**FIGURE 3.8**

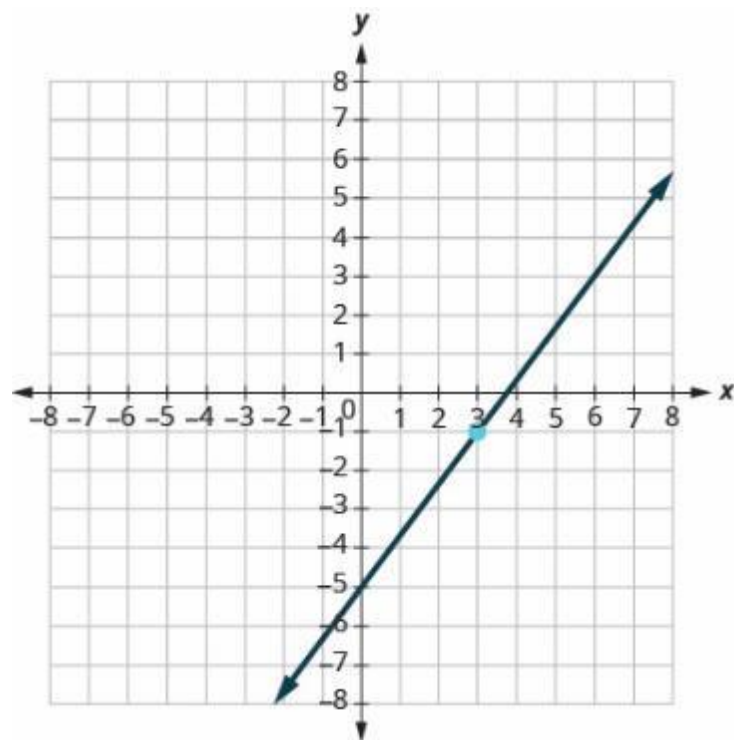


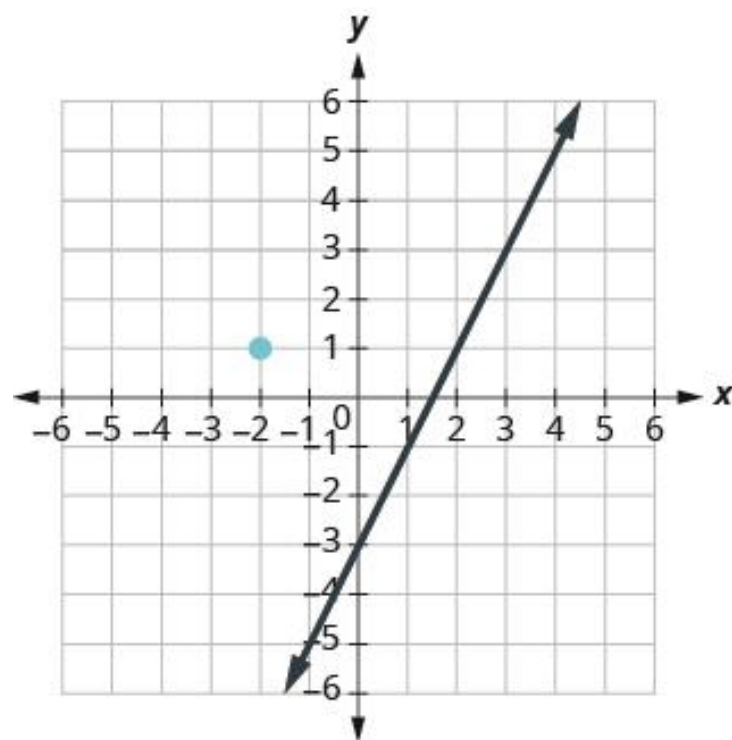


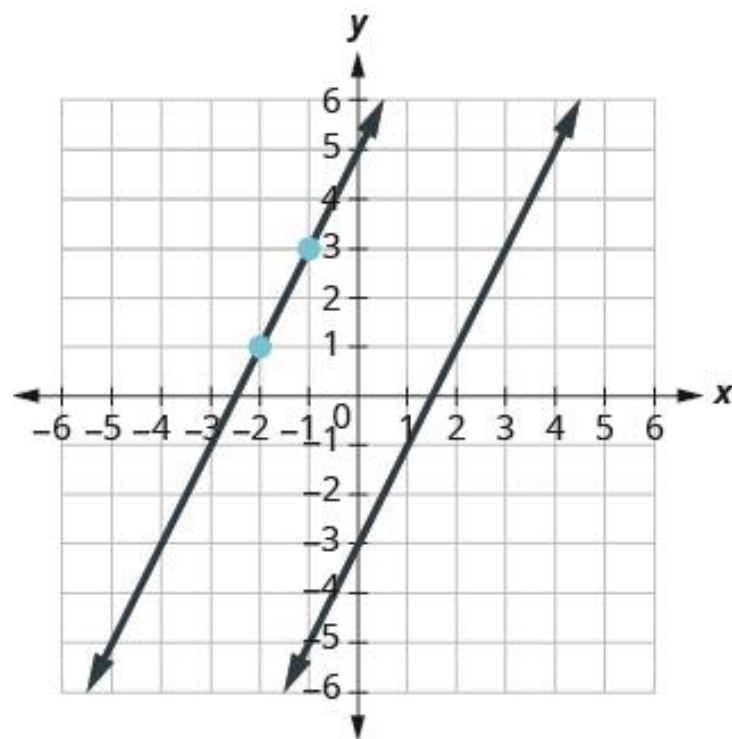
**FIGURE 3.9**

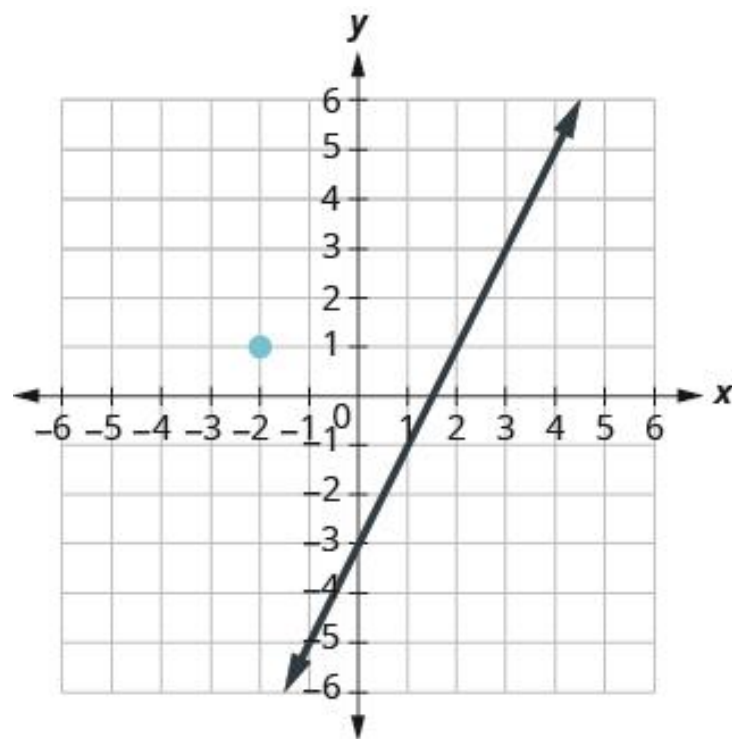


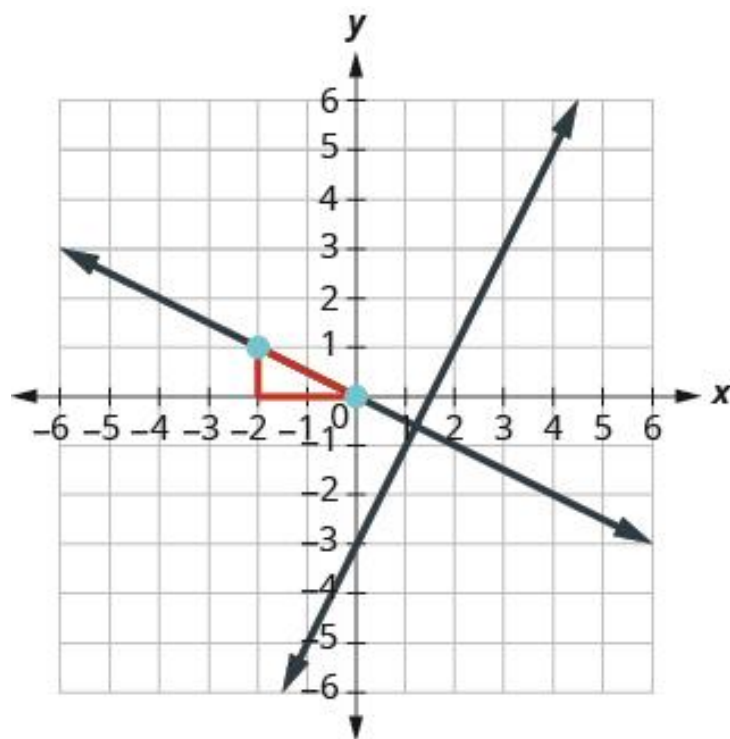


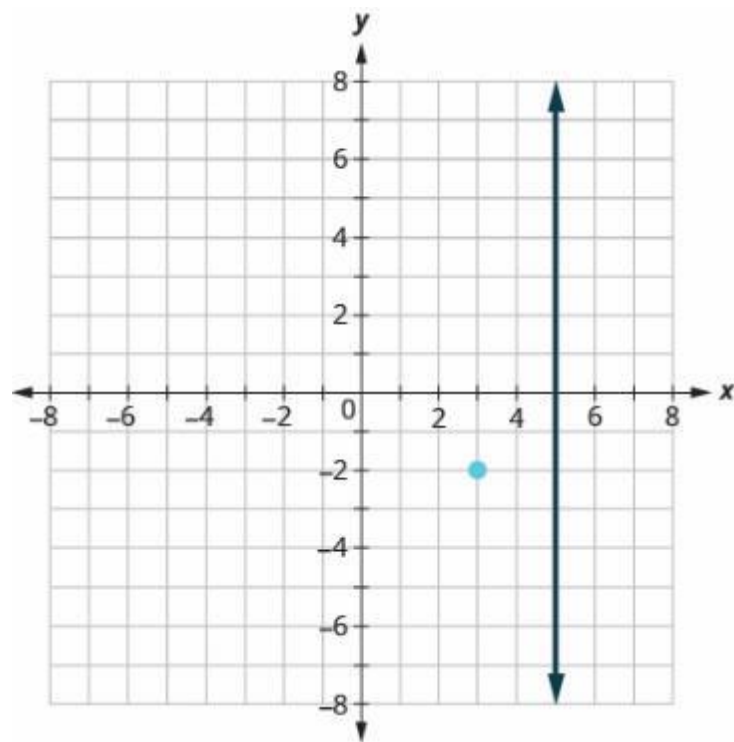




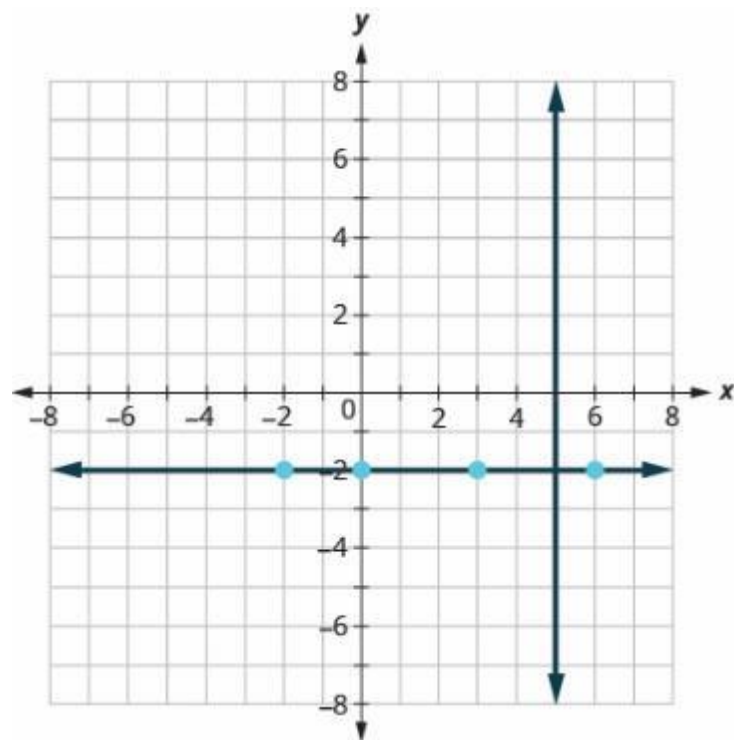




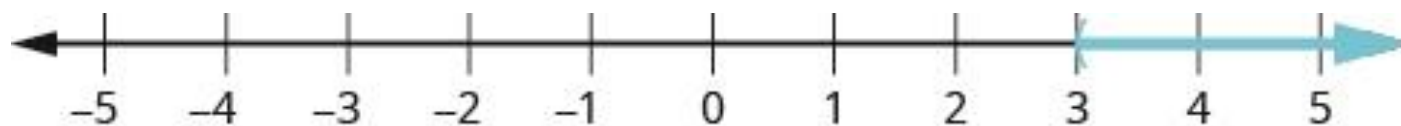




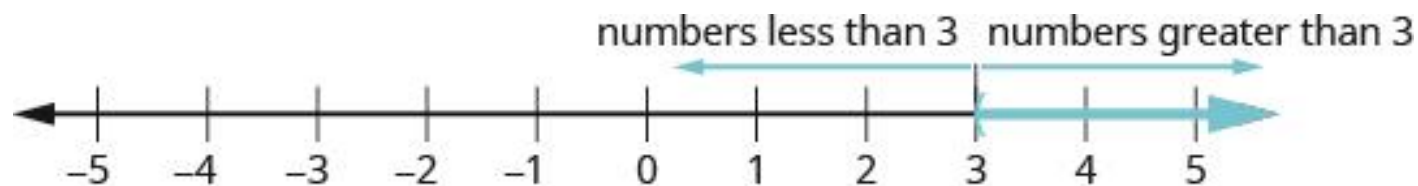




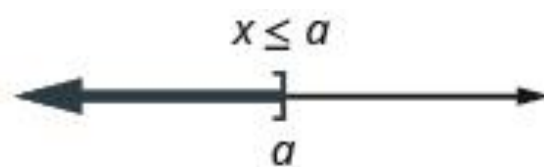
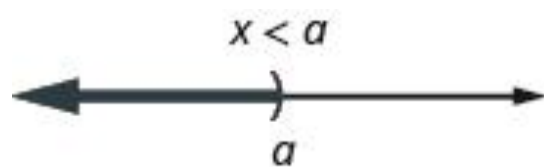
**FIGURE 3.10**



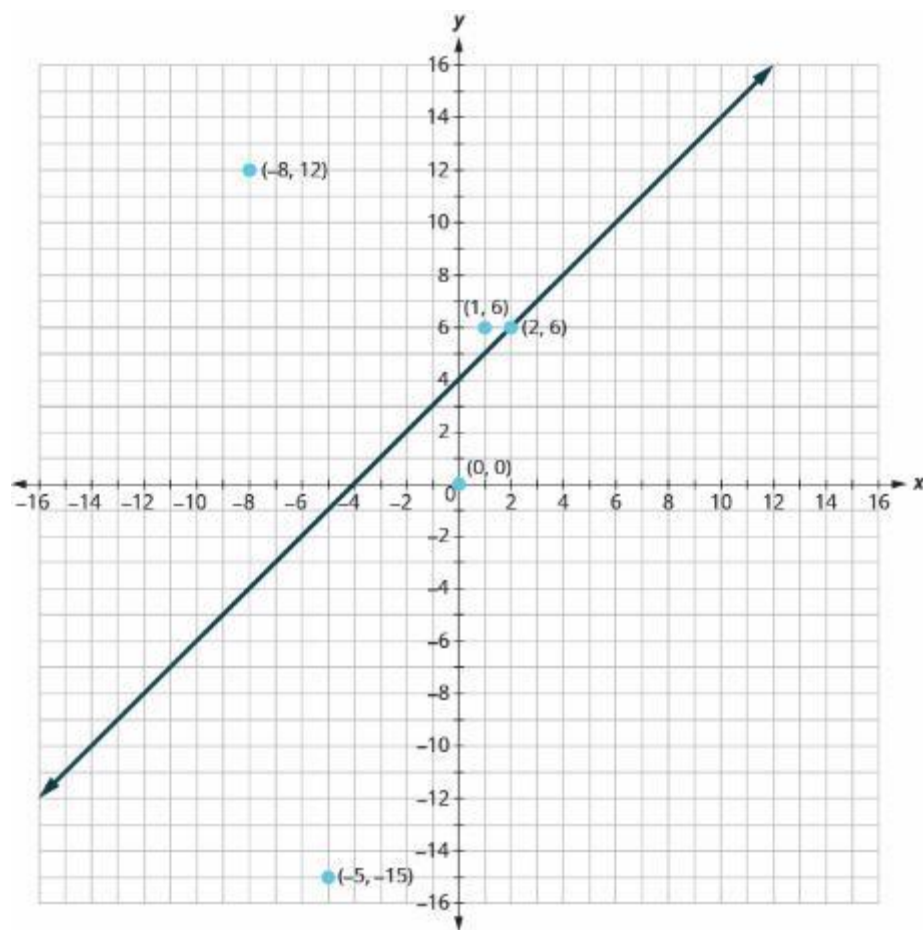
## FIGURE 3.11



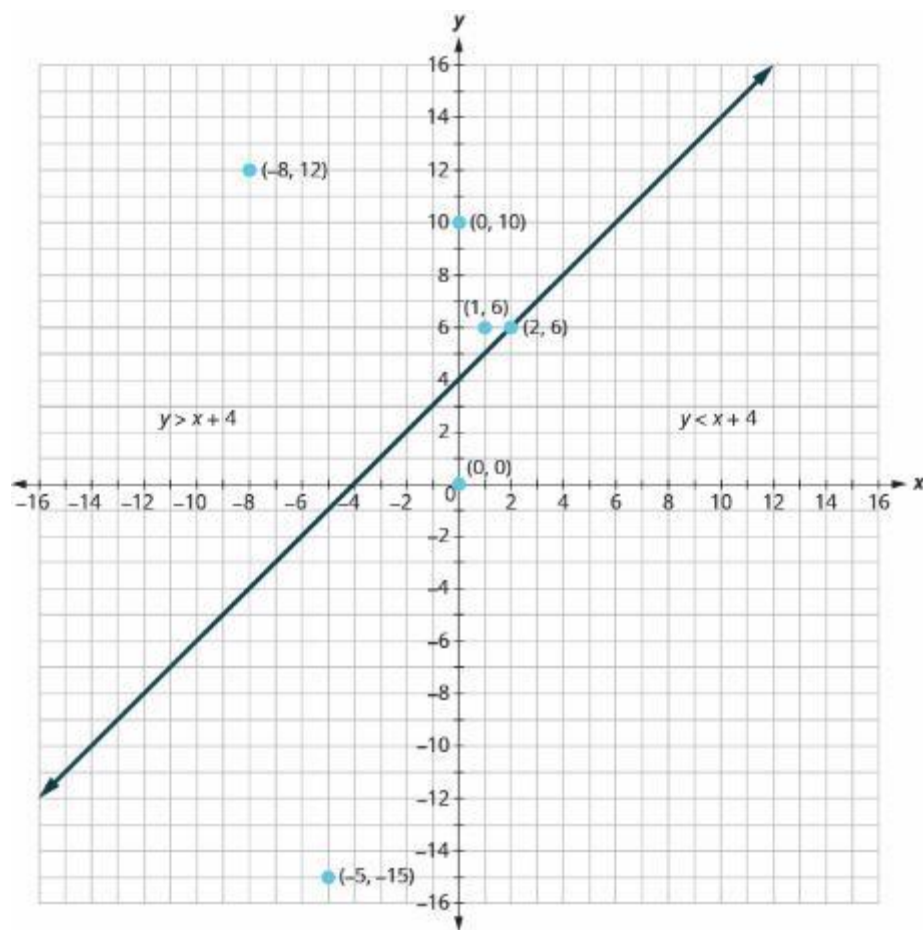
The solution to  $x > 3$  is the shaded part of the number line to the right of  $x = 3$ .

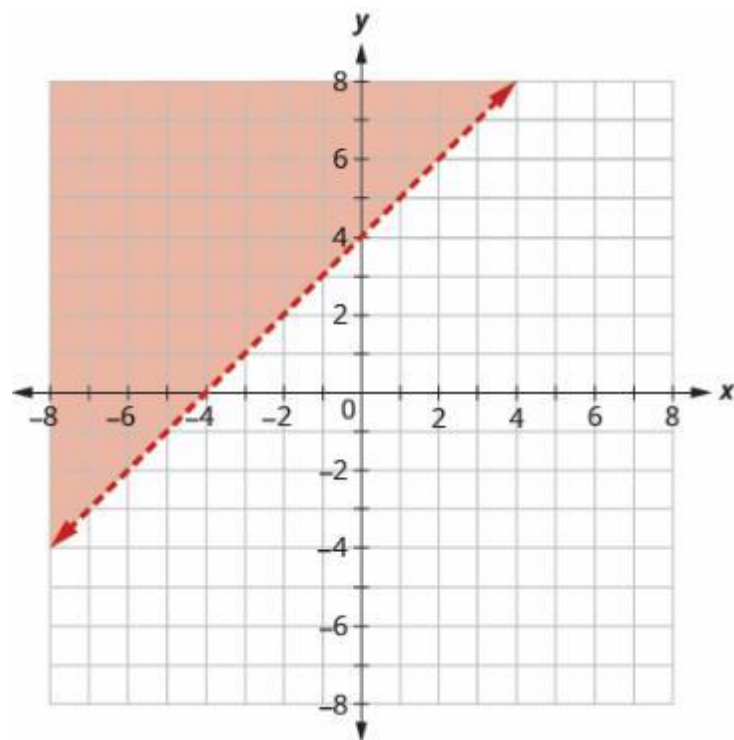


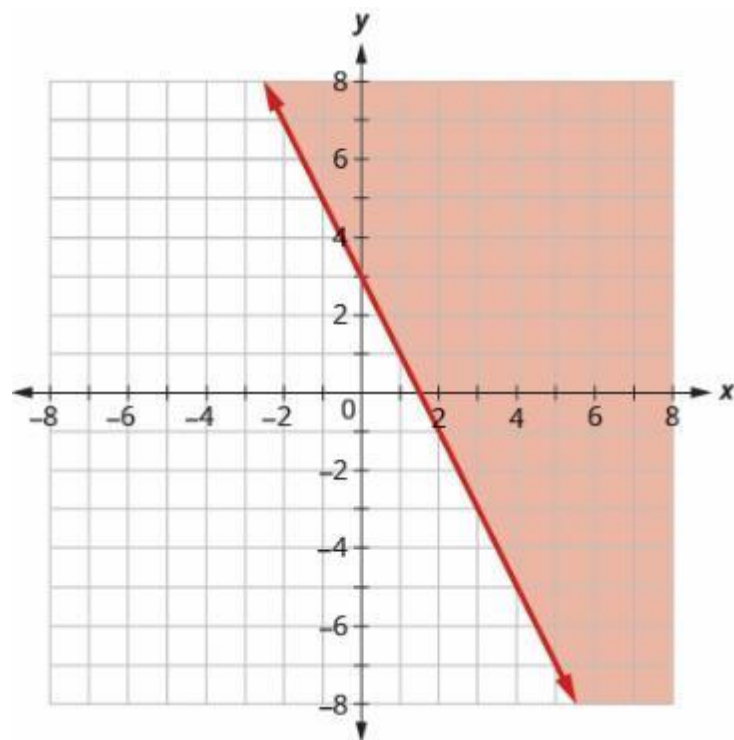
**FIGURE 3.12**



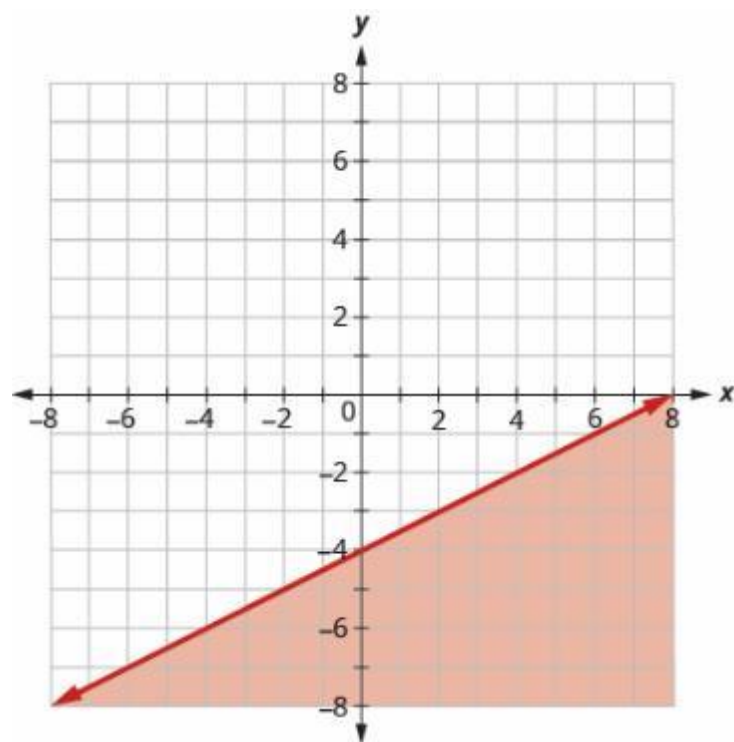
**FIGURE 3.13**

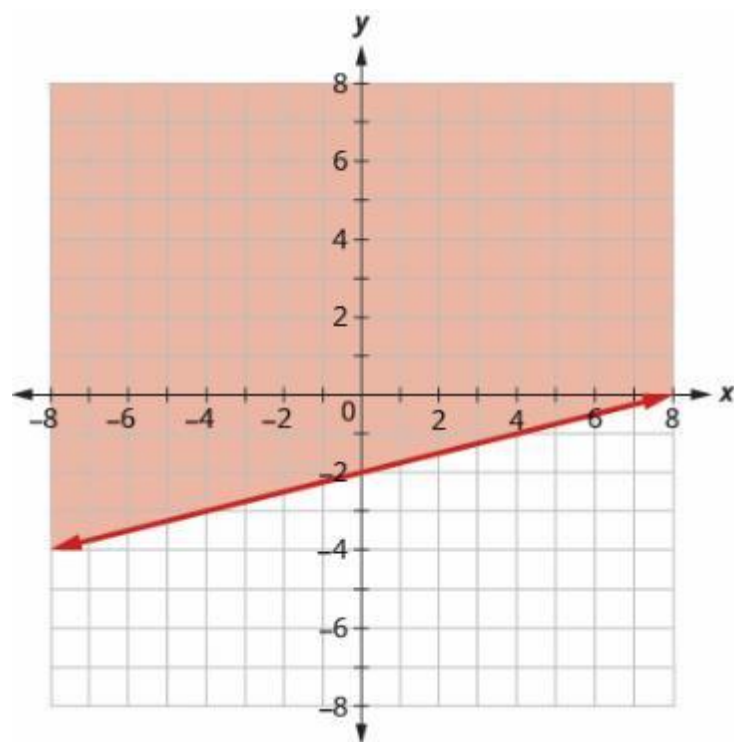


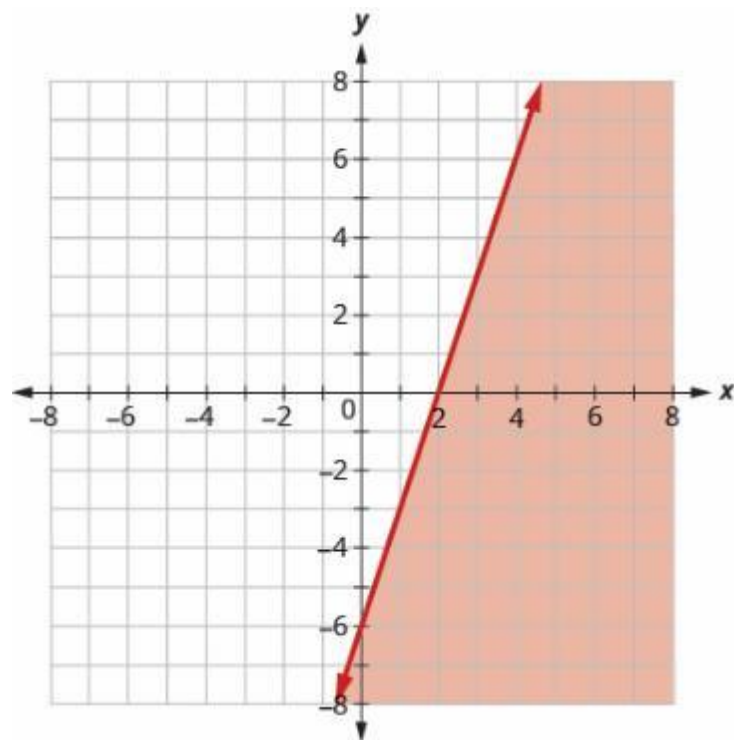


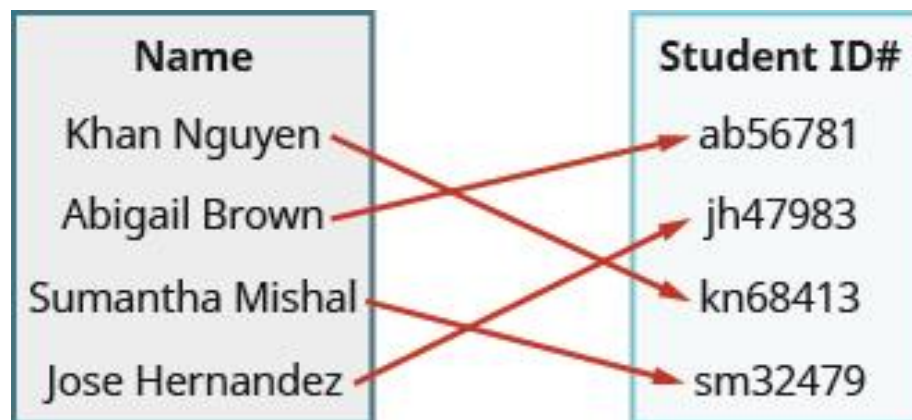




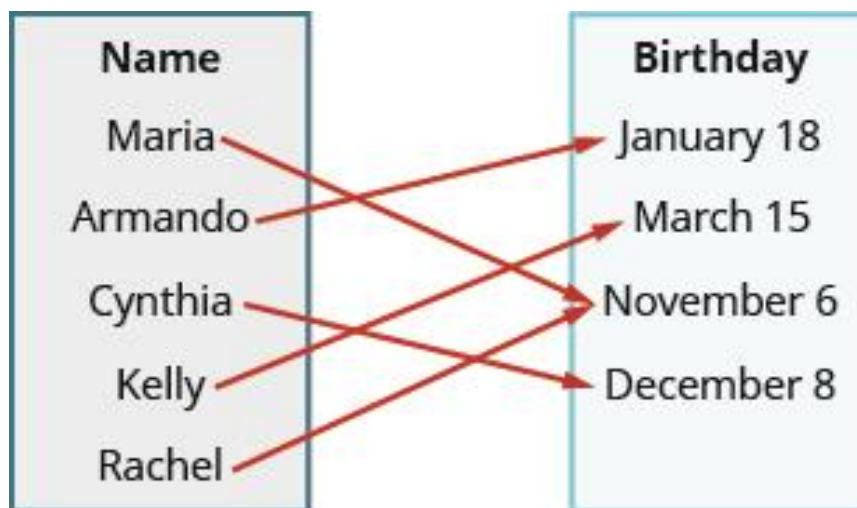


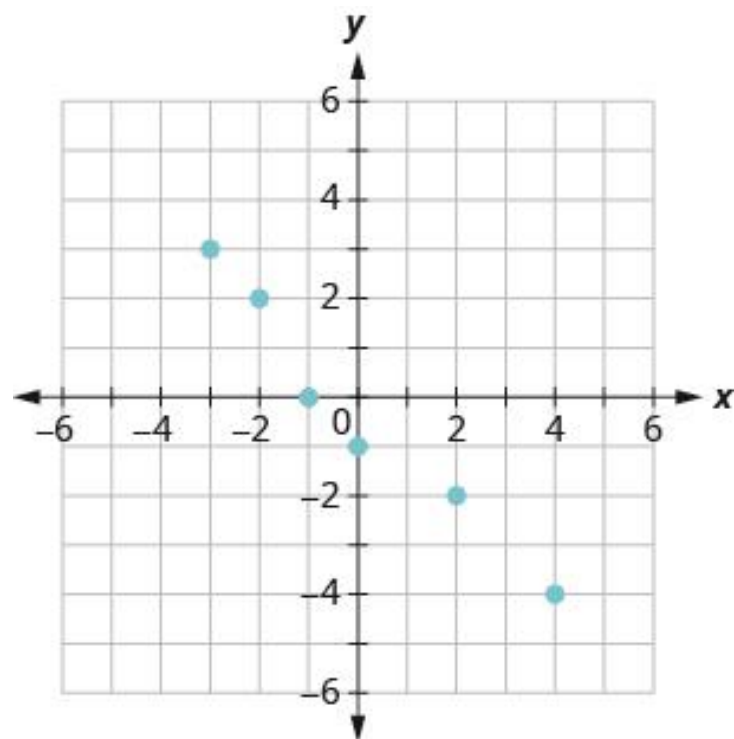


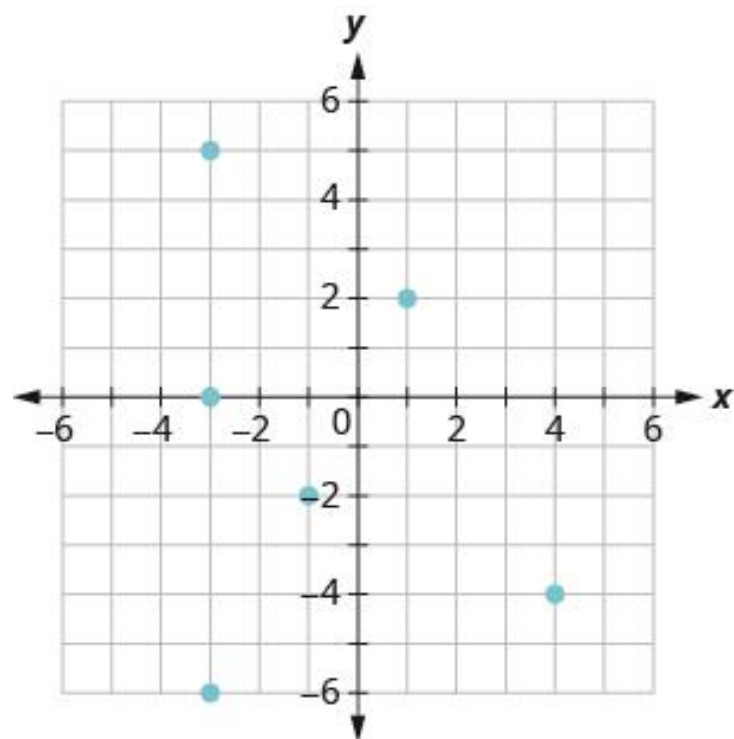


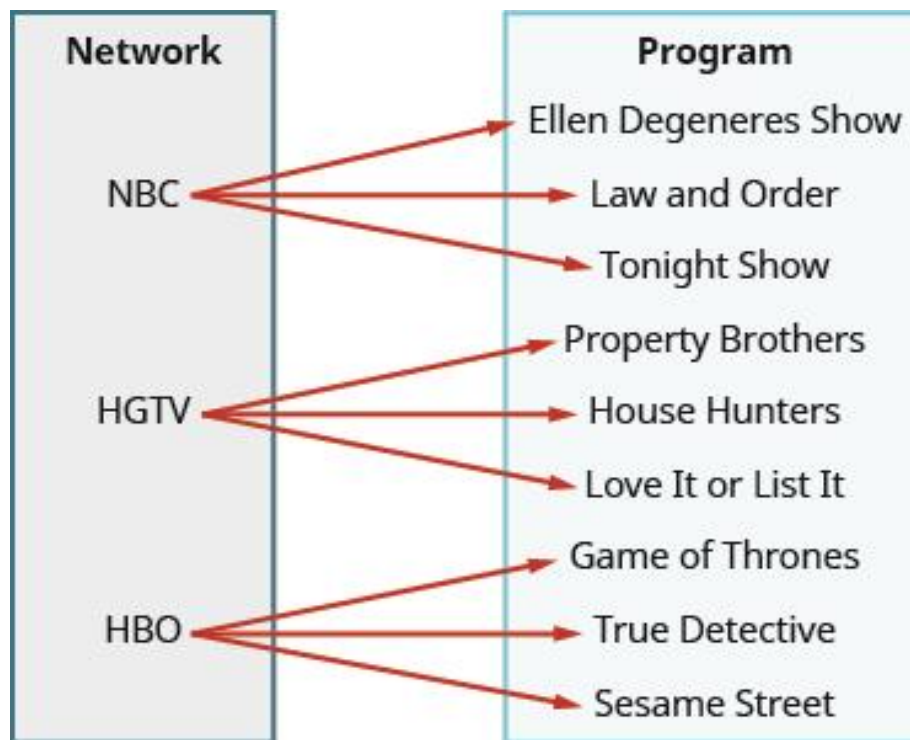


## FIGURE 3.1





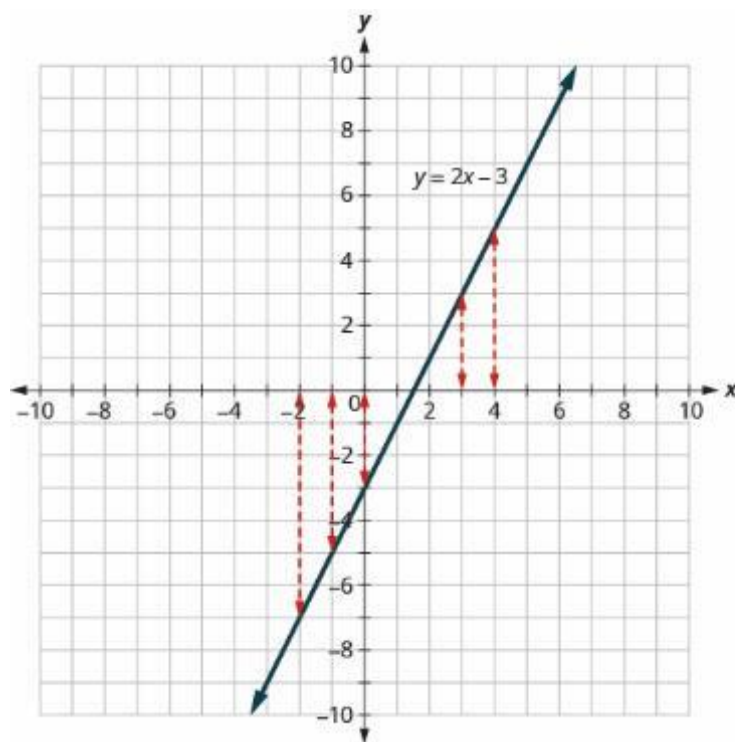




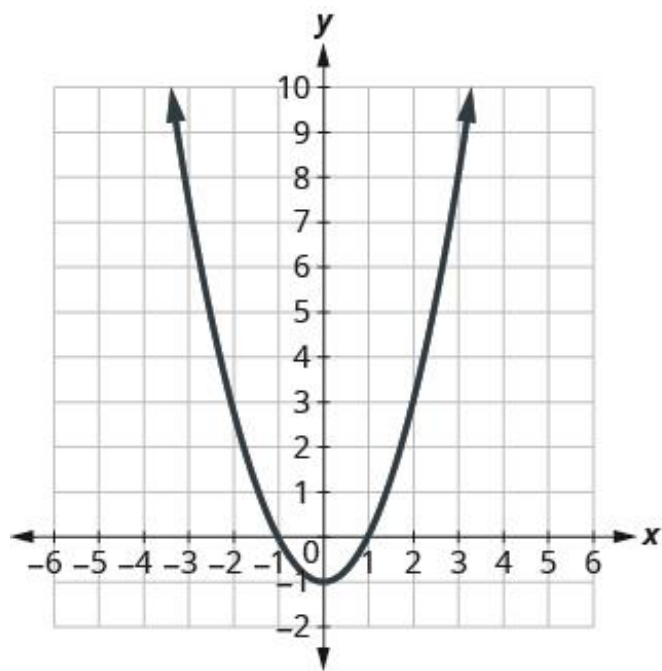




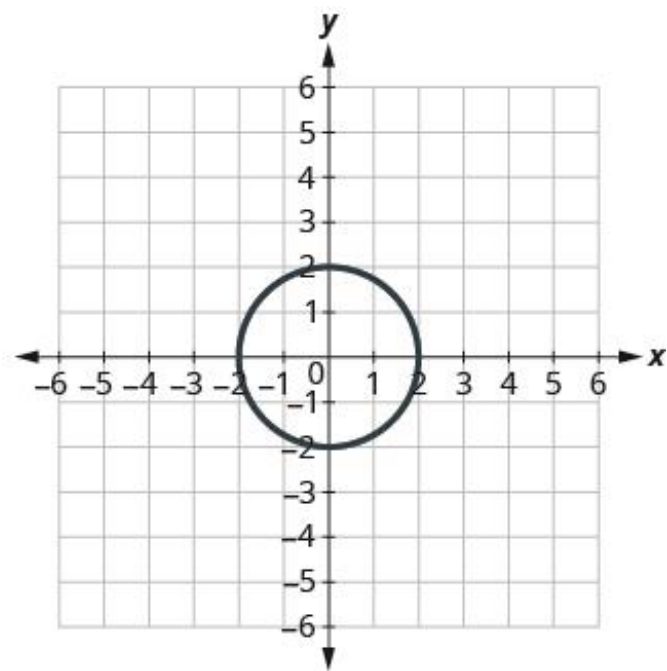
# FIGURE 3.14



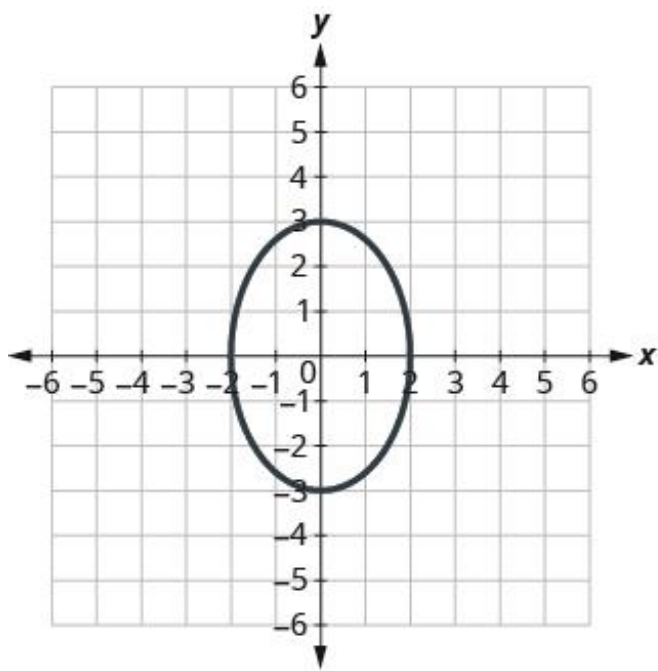
$y = 2x - 3$		
$x$	$y$	$(x, y)$
-2	-7	$(-2, -7)$
-1	-5	$(-1, -5)$
0	-3	$(0, -3)$
3	3	$(3, 3)$
4	5	$(4, 5)$



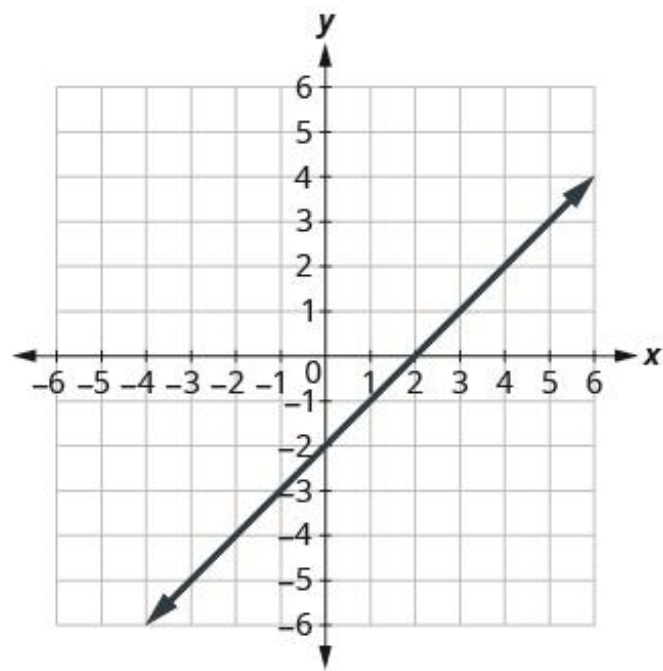
(a)



(b)

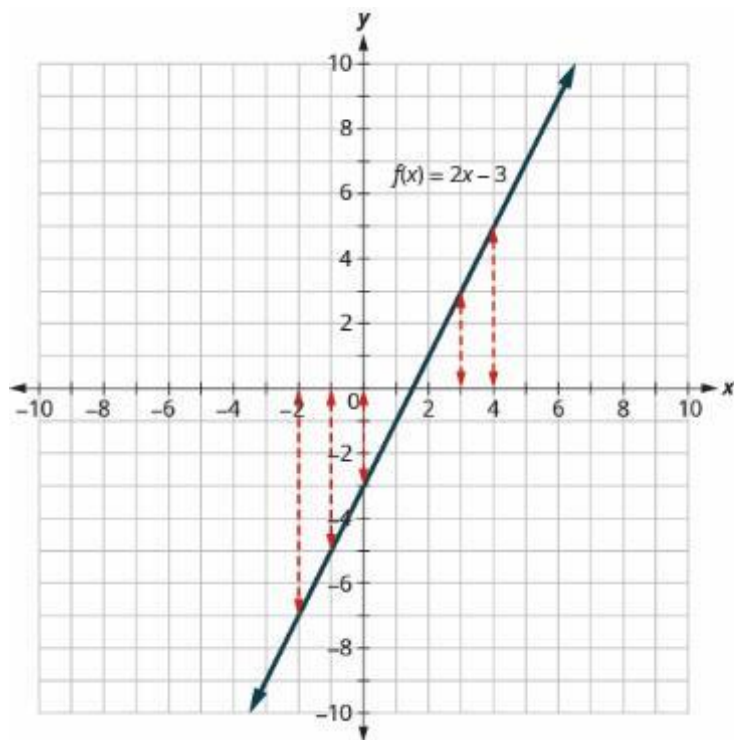


(a)

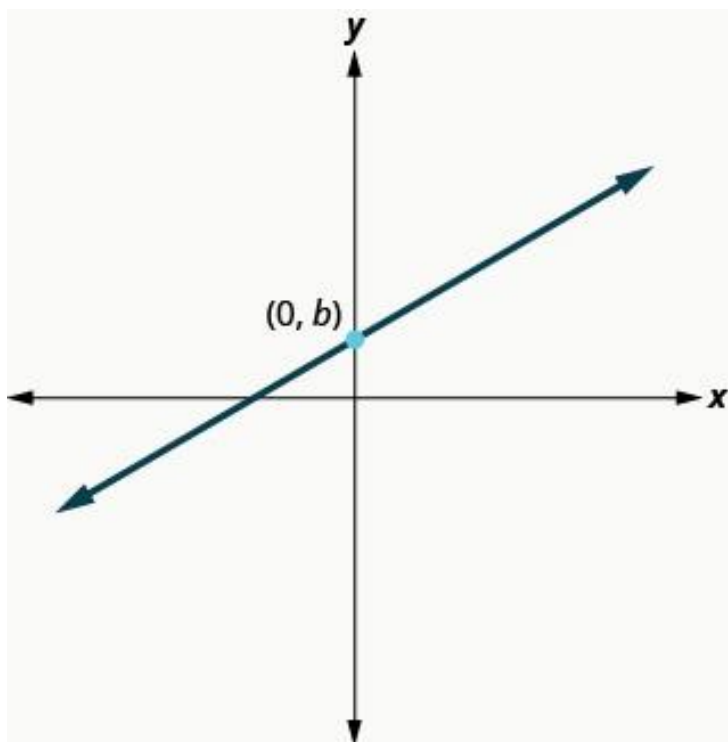


(b)

# FIGURE 3.15

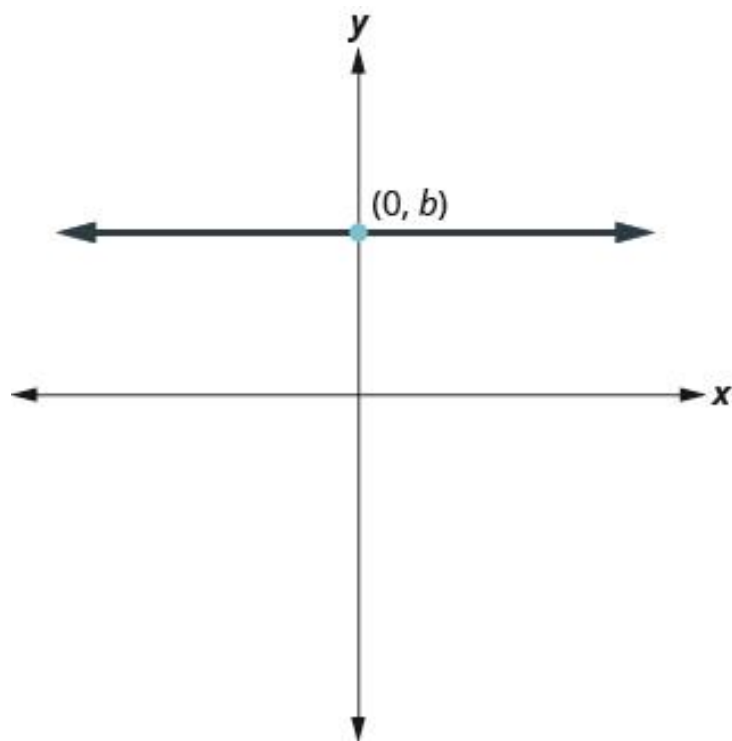


$f(x) = 2x - 3$		
$x$	$f(x)$	$(x, f(x))$
-2	-7	$(-2, -7)$
-1	-5	$(-1, -5)$
0	-3	$(0, -3)$
3	3	$(3, 3)$
4	5	$(4, 5)$



$$f(x) = mx + b$$

$m, b$ : all real numbers  
 $m$ : slope of the line  
 $b$ : y-intercept  
Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$



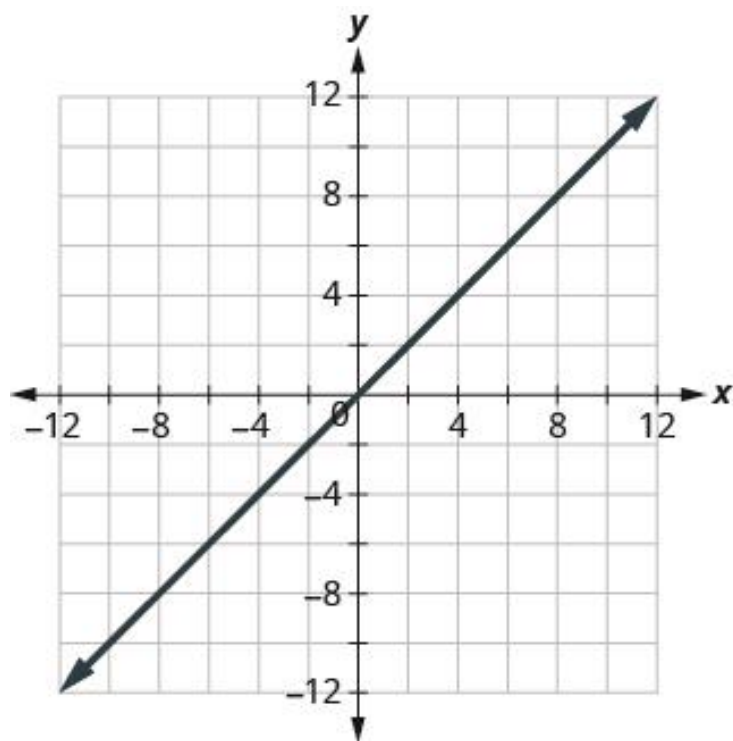
$$f(x) = b$$

$b$ : any real number

$b$ : y-intercept

Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

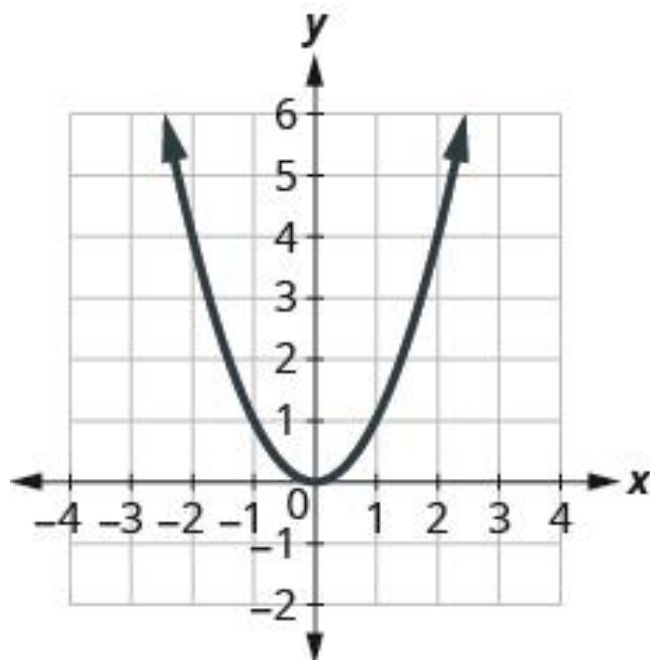
Range:  $b$



$$f(x) = x$$

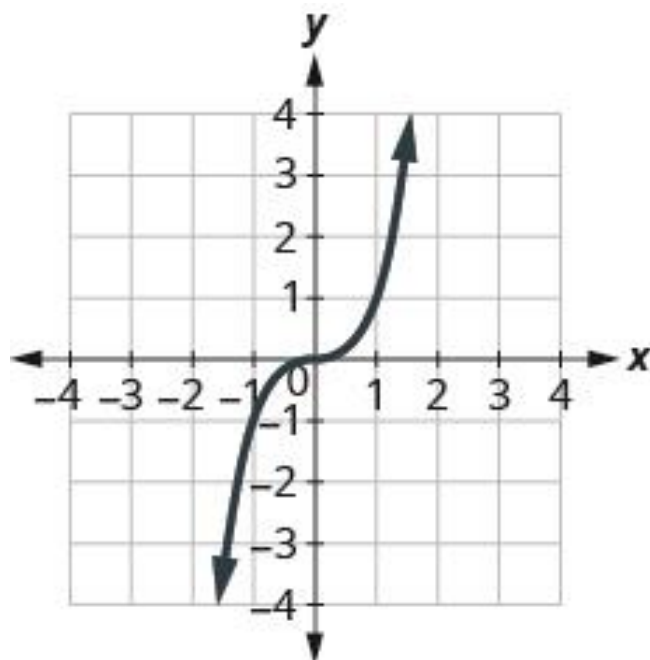
$m: 1$   
 $b: 0$   
Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$





$$f(x) = x^2$$

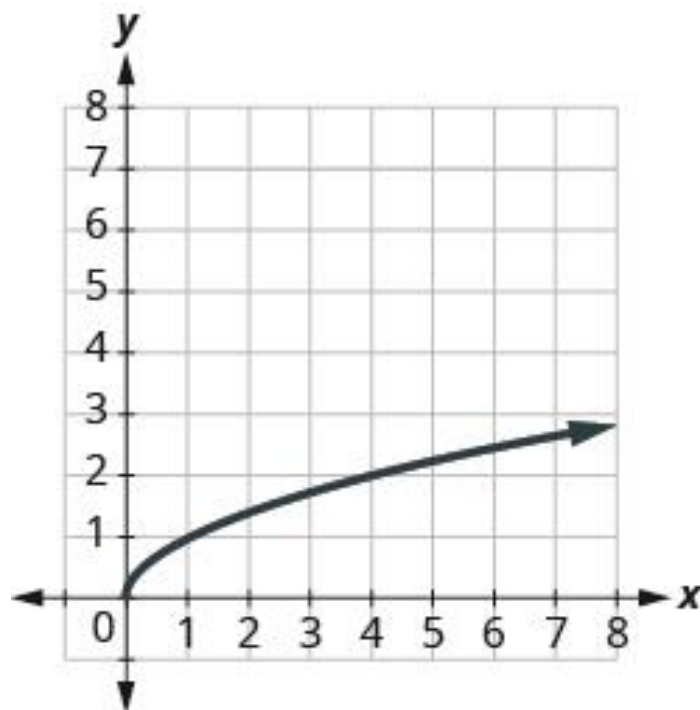
Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
Range:  $[0, \infty)$



$$f(x) = x^3$$

Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$

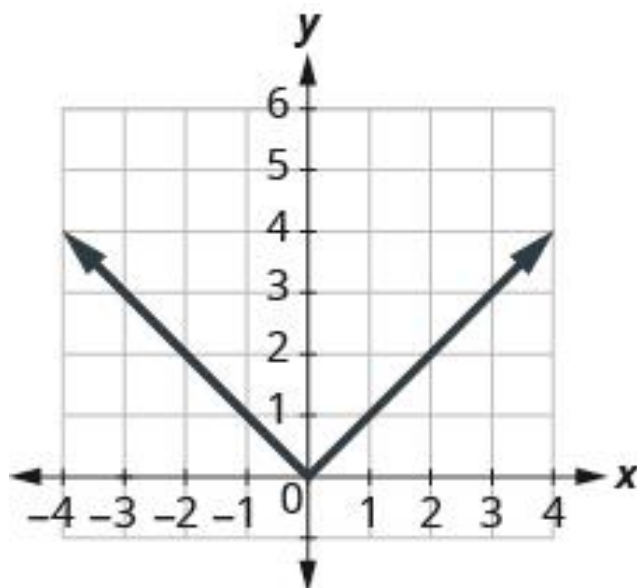
Range:  $(-\infty, \infty)$



$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

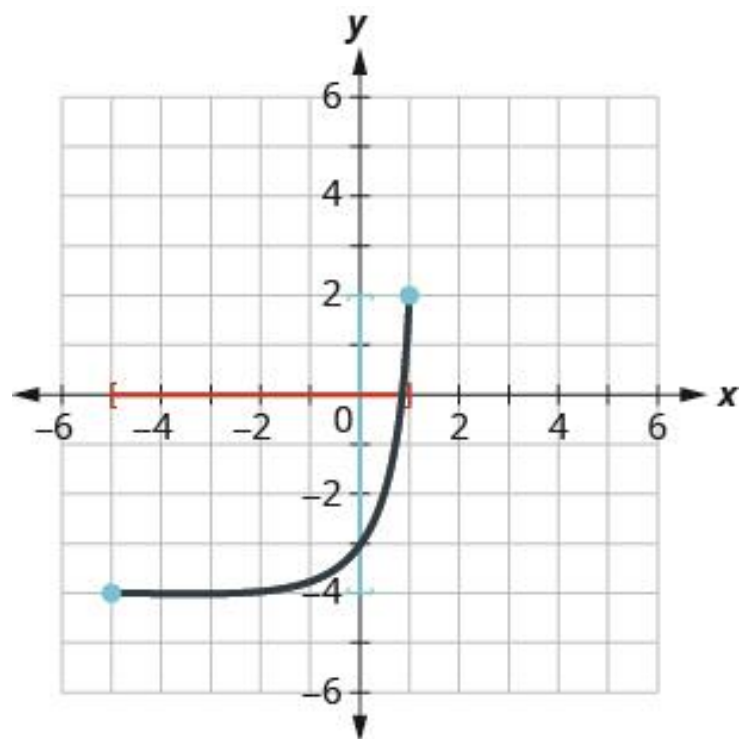
Domain:  $[0, \infty)$

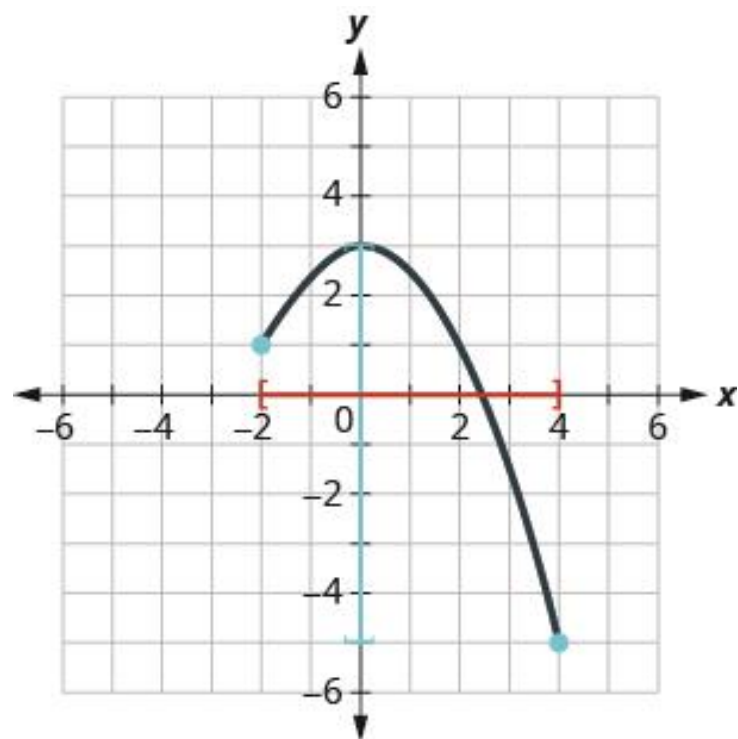
Range:  $[0, \infty)$

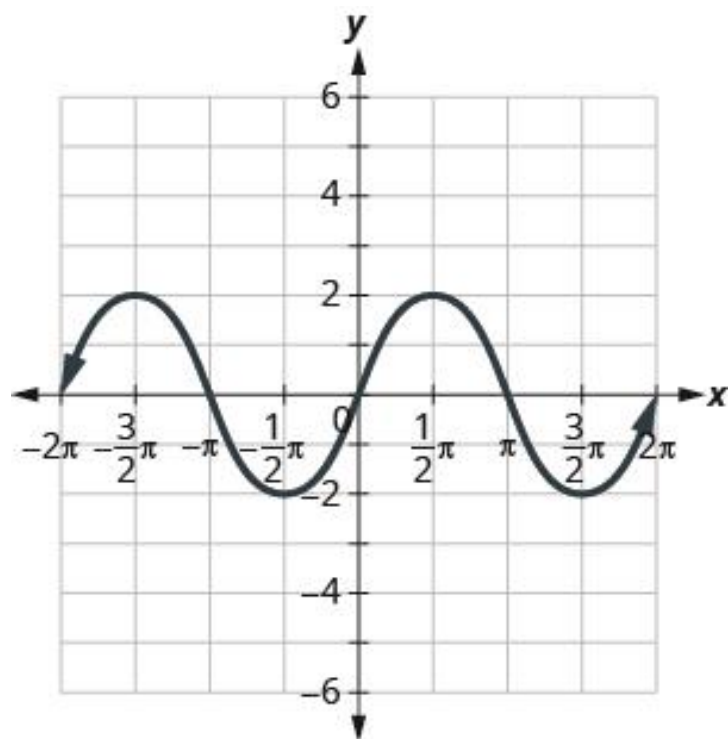


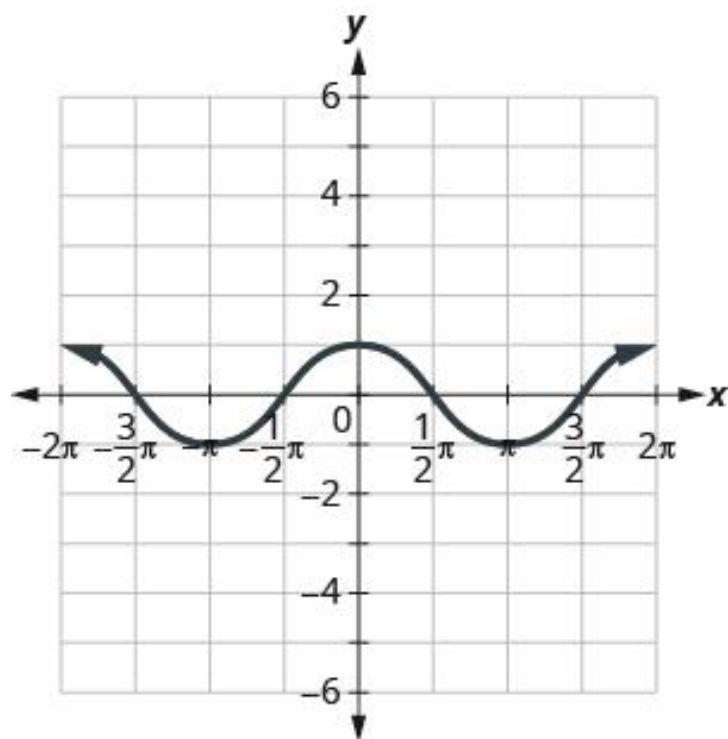
$$f(x) = |x|$$

Domain:  $(-\infty, \infty)$   
Range:  $[0, \infty)$











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