Date :

Lesson 8: Linear Functions Notes

Objective:

Definitions/Conditions

Linear Equations:

<u>Conditions to be a Linear Equation</u>: *The following must be true:*

- 1.) *x* and *y* do not have _____
- 2.) The variables *x* and *y* are not in the ______.
- 3.) *x* and *y* do not have any other ______.

Standard Form: Ax + By = C

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Standard Form Examples

Determine whether each of the following equations are linear. If they are, put them in standard form. If not, explain why.

1.) 6xy + y = 14 2.) $3x^2 + 4y = -17$

3.)
$$2y = 10 - 7x$$
 4.) $\frac{1}{3}y = -1$

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

Intercepts

The x – coordinate of the point at which the graph of an equation crosses the x – axis is an

Written as an ordered pair:

The y – coordinate of the point which the graph of an equation crosses the y – axis is an

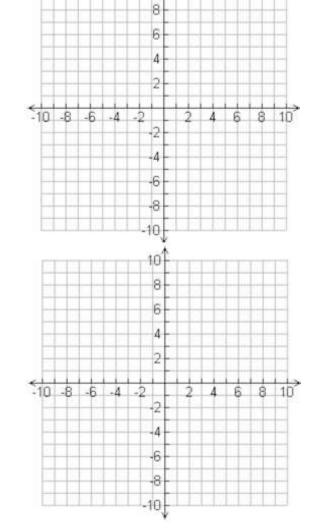
Written as an ordered pair:

Values of x which f(x) = 0 are called ______ of the function f. <u>The zero of a linear function is the</u> <u>same as the x - intercept.</u>

Intercept Examples

Find the x and y – intercepts algebraically. Then graph using the intercepts.

1. 3x + 2y = 12



10

2. -x + y = -5

3. John is trying to pay off his car. Each month he pays \$200. He needs to pay off his \$2000 loan. Use the graph below to identify the intercepts. Then, explain what each intercept means.

