Date: $\qquad$

Lesson 8: Linear Functions Notes

## Objective:

## Definitions/Conditions

Linear Equations:
Conditions to be a Linear Equation: The following must be true:
1.) $x$ and $y$ do not have $\qquad$ .
2.) The variables $x$ and $y$ are not in the $\qquad$ .
3.) $x$ and $y$ do not have any other $\qquad$ .

Standard Form: $\quad \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{x}+\boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{y}=\boldsymbol{C}$

## 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.) $6 x y+y=14$
2.) $3 x^{2}+4 y=-17$
3.) $2 y=10-7 x$
4.) $\frac{1}{3} y=-1$
5.) $2 x=-12+6 y$
6.) $-\frac{1}{2} x+3 y=4$

## Intercepts

The $x$ - coordinate of the point at which the graph of an equation crosses the $x$-axis is an
$\qquad$ .

Written as an ordered pair: $\qquad$

The $y$-coordinate of the point which the graph of an equation crosses the $y$-axis is an
$\qquad$ .

Written as an ordered pair: $\qquad$

Values of $x$ which $f(x)=0$ are called $\qquad$ of the function $f$. The zero of a linear function is the same as the $x$-intercept.

## Intercept Examples

Find the $x$ and $y$-intercepts algebraically. Then graph using the intercepts.

1. $3 x+2 y=12$

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.

