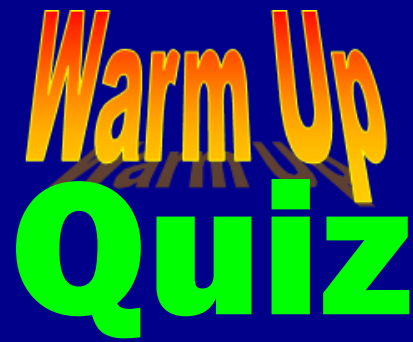


## Curriculum Outcomes:

(PR1) Generalize a pattern arising from a problem-solving context using linear equations and verify by substitution.

(PR2) Graph linear relations, analyze the graph and interpolate or extrapolate to solve problems.

**Student Friendly:** Looking at a graph or t-table and determining if they are linear or non-linear or discrete or continuous

The graphic features the text "Warm Up Quiz" centered on a dark blue rectangular background. "Warm Up" is written in a bold, orange, sans-serif font with a slight 3D effect and a shadow. Below it, "Quiz" is written in a larger, bold, bright green, sans-serif font, also with a shadow effect.

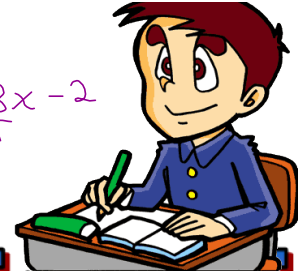
**Warm Up**  
**Quiz**



$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} x \pm \#$$

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

# Section 4.3

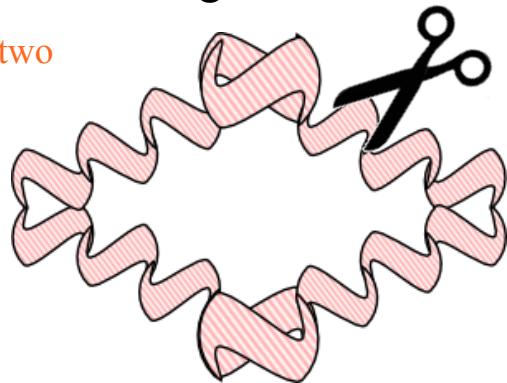


## Another Form of the Equation for a Linear Relation

Suppose you have a piece of ribbon 20 cm long.

How many different ways could you cut it into two pieces?

The following table indicates the length of one piece (x), you fill in the length of the second(y)



x First Piece	y Second Piece
1	19
2	18
3	17
4	16
5	15
5.5	14.5
6	14
7	13
8	12
9	11
10	...

$$x + y = 20$$

$$y = -x + 20$$

Can you have half sizes???

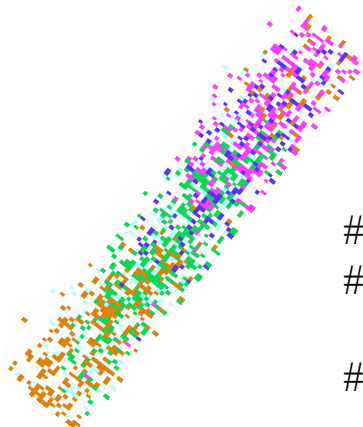
How are the two lengths of the pieces, (x and y), related?

Can you represent this as an equation?

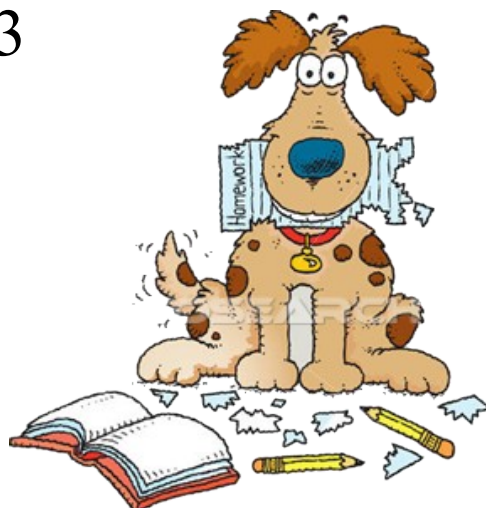


# Class/Homework

Page 171 - 173



- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| # 7 d,  | #11, |
| # 8     |      |
| # 9 c   | # 14 |
| #10 c,e | #16  |



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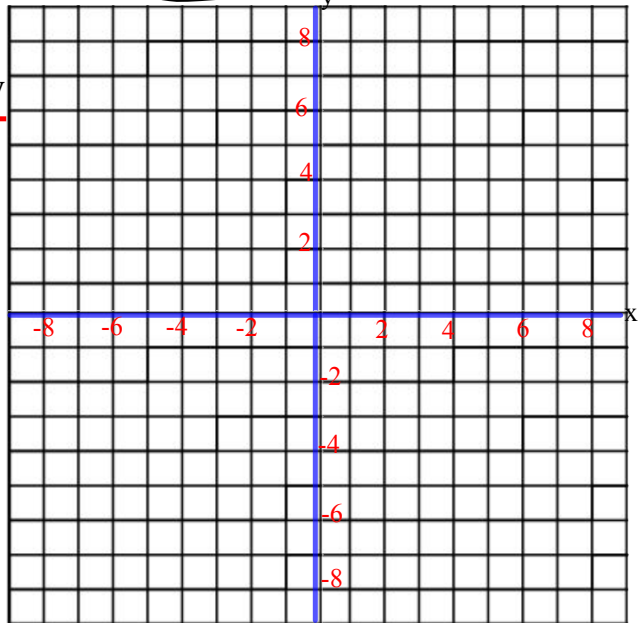
# You try

Two numbers have a sum of 5

Write an equation:  $x + y = 5$   $y = -x + 5$

$$y = -\frac{1}{1}x + 5$$

$\Delta x = 1$ First Integer, x	$\Delta y = -1$ Second integer, y
+1 ( -2	7 ) -1
-1 ( -1	6 ) -1
+1 ( 0 (-1)	5 )
1	4 )
2	3 )



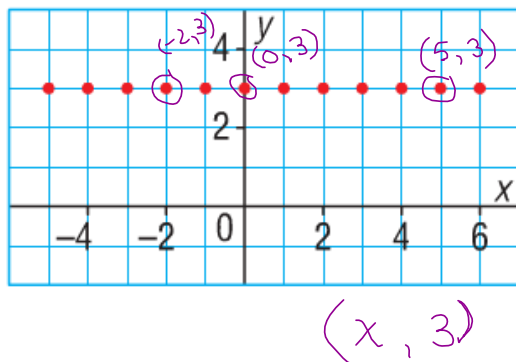
Is this a straight line?

Both variables on the left side of the equation

$$ax + by = c \quad a, b, c \text{ are just \#}$$

This is just another way to write the equation of a linear relation.

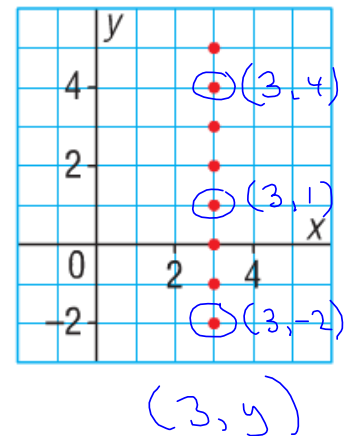
# Horizontal vs. Vertical



$$y = 3$$

no x

For every 'x' value y  
will always equal 3

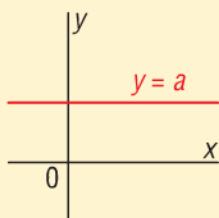


$$x = 3$$

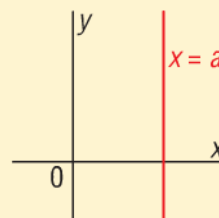
no y

For every 'y' value x  
will always equal 3

The graph of the equation  $y = a$ , where  $a$  is a constant, is a horizontal line. Every point on the graph has a  $y$ -coordinate of  $a$ .



The graph of the equation  $x = a$ , where  $a$  is a constant, is a vertical line. Every point on the graph has an  $x$ -coordinate of  $a$ .





For each equation below:  
 i) Graph the equation  
 ii) Describe the graph.



a)  $x + 7 = 0$

$x = -7$

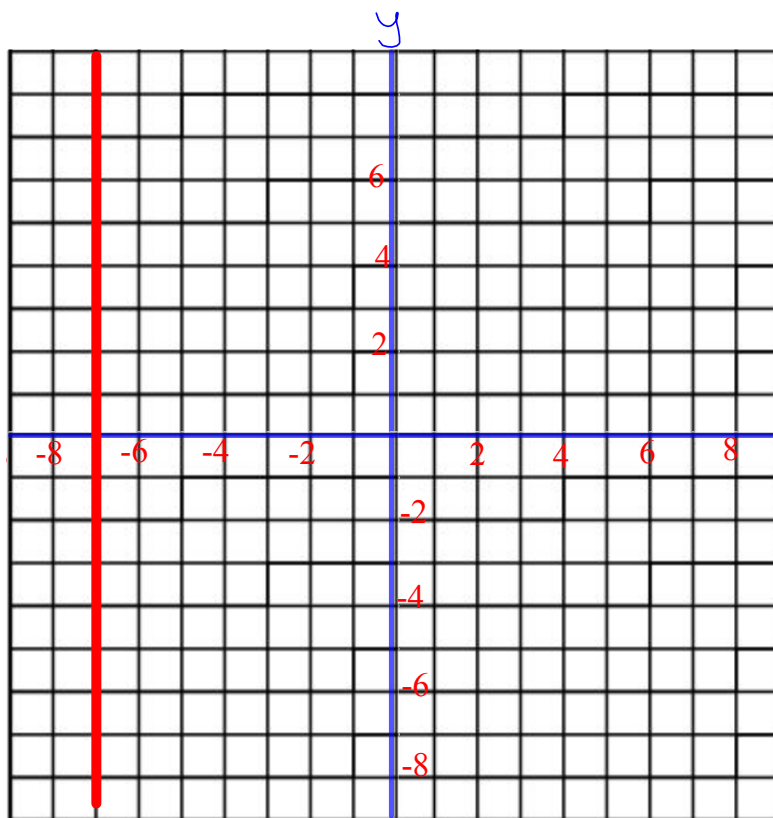
Vertical

$(-7, y)$

$(-7, 0)$

$(-7, 1)$

$(-7, 2)$





For each equation below:

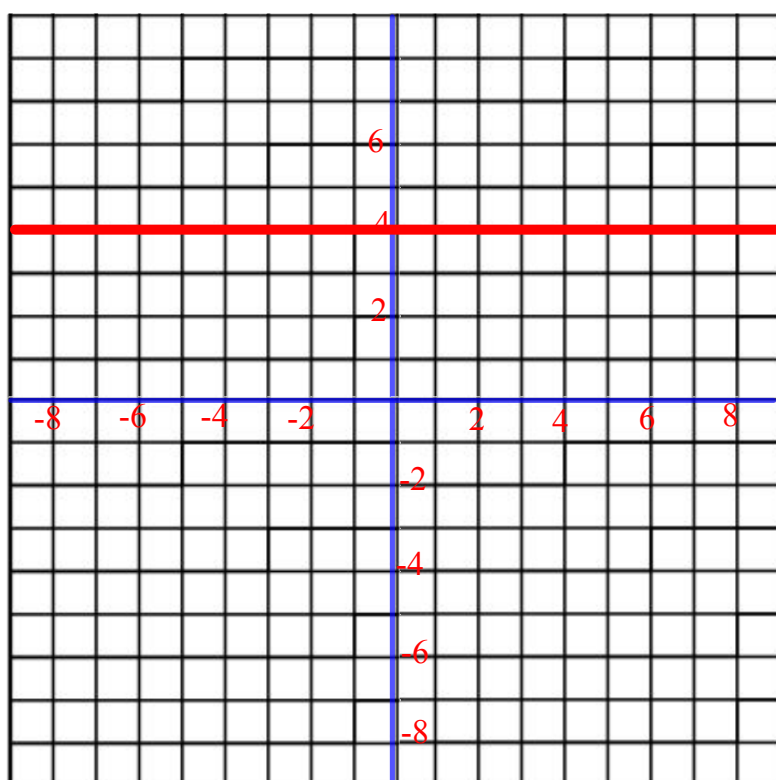
i) Graph the equation

ii) Describe the graph.

b)  $\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{8}{2}$

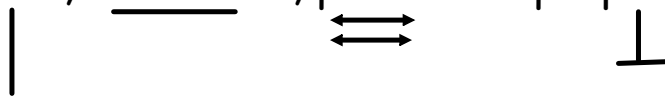
$y = 4$

Horizontal





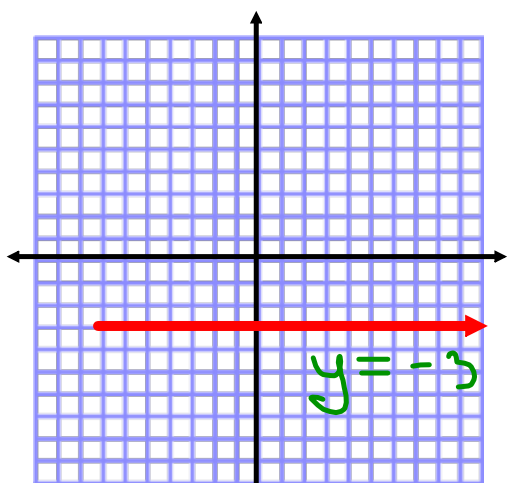
An oblique line can be diagonal, sloping or slanted. It is not vertical, horizontal, parallel or perpendicular



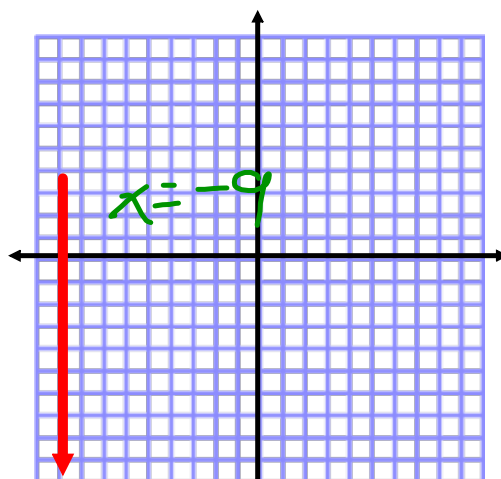
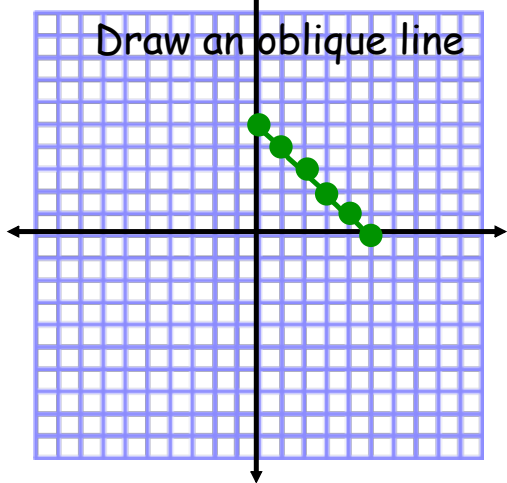
example:

$$x + y = 7$$

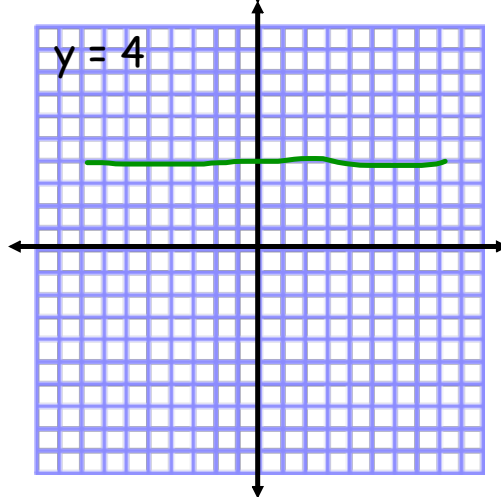
$$y = -3x + 2$$



Draw an oblique line



$y = 4$



## Attachments

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Section 4.3 Worksheet.pdf