

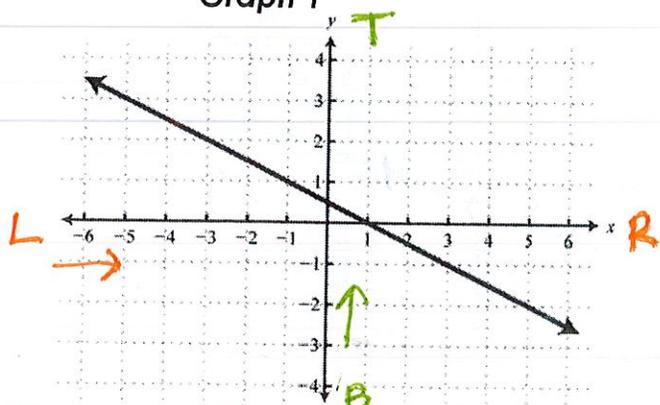
Characteristics of Linear Functions

One key component to fully understanding quadratic functions is to be able to describe characteristics of the graph and its equation. ORDER PAIR

INTERVAL NOTATION

Domain and Range (x, y)		
Domain		
Define: All possible values of x INPUT	Think: How far left to right does the graph go?	Write: $(-\infty, \infty)$
Range		
Define: All possible values of y OUTPUT - DEPENDENT	Think: How far down to how far up does the graph go?	Write: $(-\infty, \infty)$

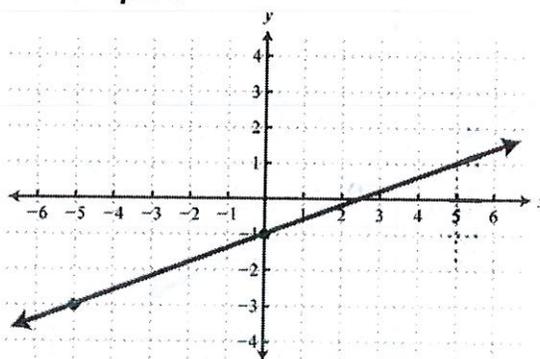
Graph 1



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

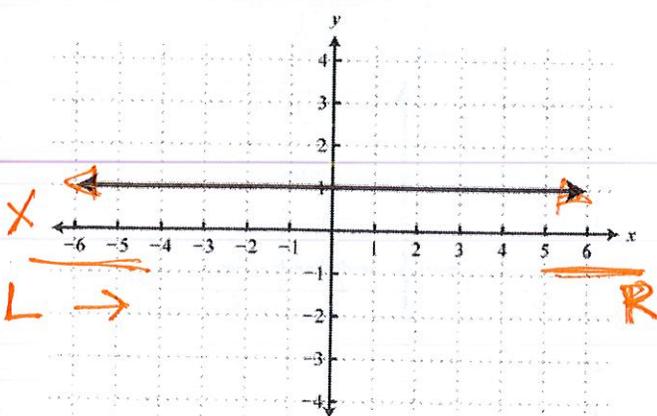
y Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Graph 2



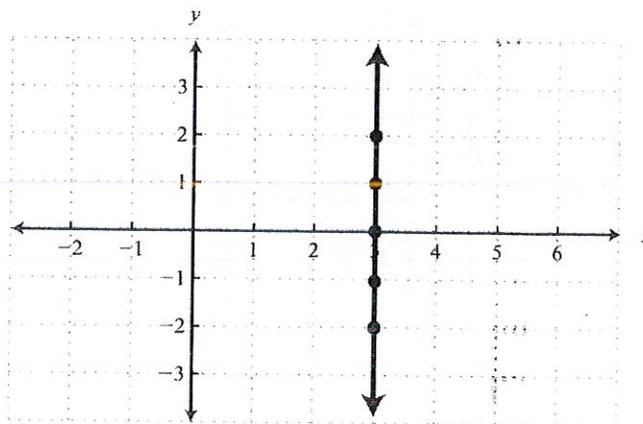
Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$

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



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

Range: $y = 1$



Domain: $x = 3$

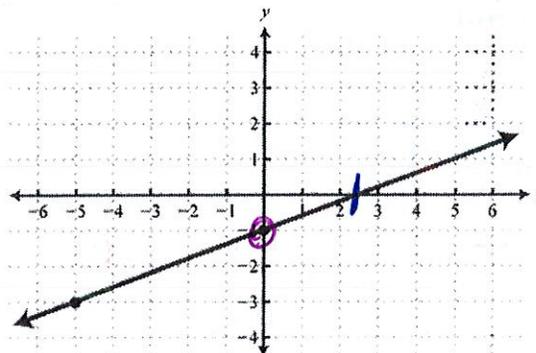
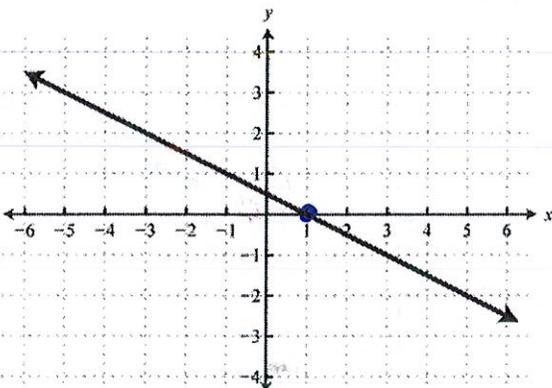
Range: $(-\infty, \infty)$

Zeros and Intercepts

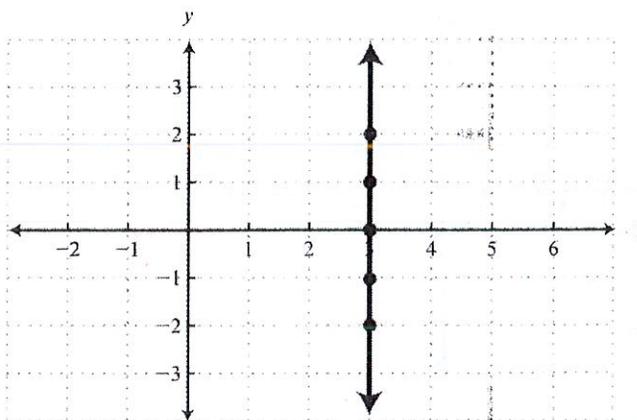
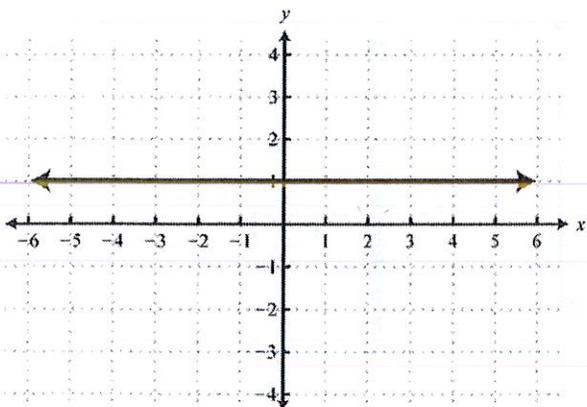
ORDERED PAIRS		
Y-Intercept	Define: Point where the graph crosses the <u>y-axis</u>	Think: At what coordinate point does the graph cross the y-axis?
X-Intercept	Define: Point where the graph crosses the <u>x-axis</u>	Think: At what coordinate point does the graph cross the x-axis?
		Write: $(0, y)$
		Write: $(x, 0)$

Graph 1

Graph 2



X-intercepts: $(1, 0)$ Y-intercept: $(0, 1/2)$ X-intercepts: $(2.5, 0)$ Y-intercept: $(0, -1)$



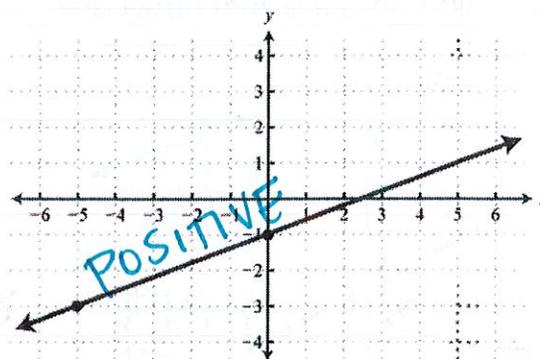
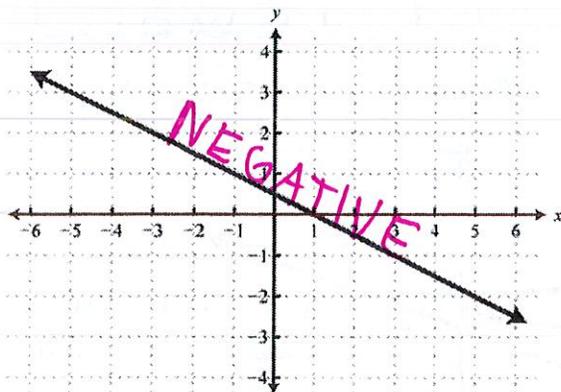
X-intercepts: **None** Y-intercept: $(0, 1)$ X-intercepts: $(3, 0)$ Y-intercept: **None**

Intervals of Increase, Decrease, and Constant

<p>Define: The part of the graph that is rising as you read left to right.</p>	<p>Interval of Increase</p> <p>Think: From left to right, is my graph going up?</p>	<p>POSITIVE SLOPES</p> <p>Write: $(-\infty, \infty)$</p>
<p>Define: The part of the graph that is falling as you read from left to right.</p>	<p>Interval of Decrease</p> <p>Think: From left to right, is my graph going down?</p>	<p>NEGATIVE SLOPES</p> <p>Write: $(-\infty, \infty)$</p>

Graph 1

Graph 2

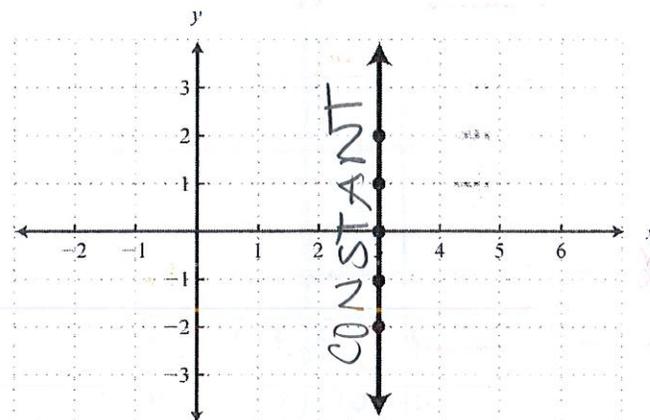
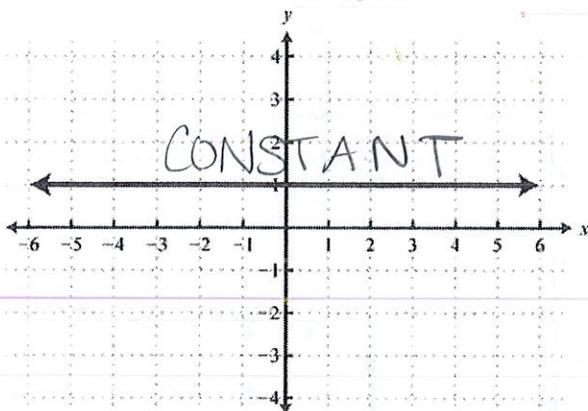


Int of Increase:

Int of Decrease:
 $(-\infty, \infty)$

Int of Increase:
 $(-\infty, \infty)$

Int of Decrease:



Int of Increase:

Int of Decrease:

Int of Increase:

Int of Decrease:

End Behavior

End Behavior

$f(x) \rightarrow y$

Define:

Behavior of the ends of the function (what happens to the y-values or $f(x)$) as x approaches positive or negative infinity. The arrows indicate the function goes on forever so we want to know where those ends go.

Think:

As x goes to the left (negative infinity), what direction does the left arrow go?

Write:

$x \rightarrow -\infty$ $y \rightarrow$?
When x is $-$ y is what?

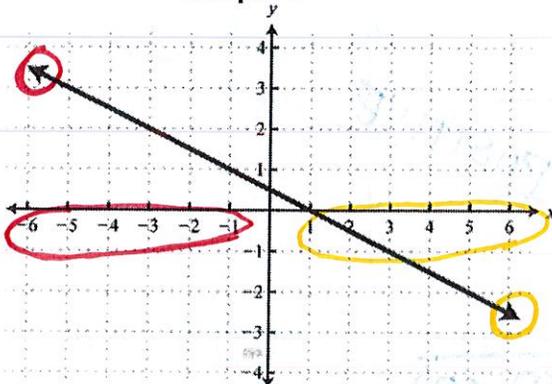
Think:

As x goes to the right (positive infinity), what direction does the right arrow go?

Write:

$x \rightarrow \infty$ $y \rightarrow$?
When x is $+$ y is what?

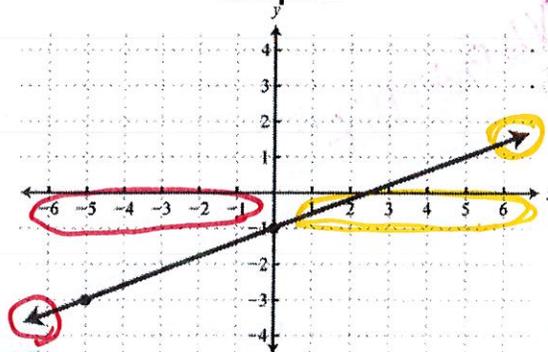
Graph 1



As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$.

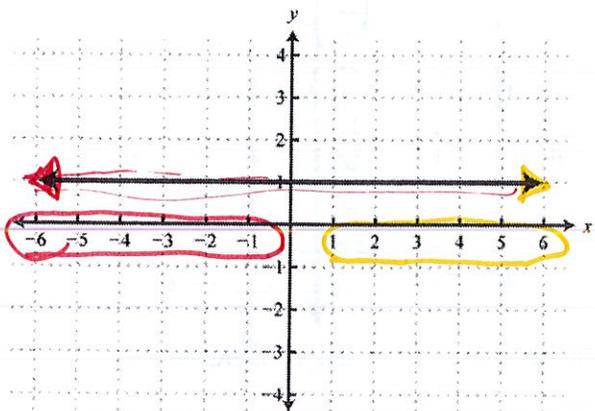
As $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$.

Graph 2



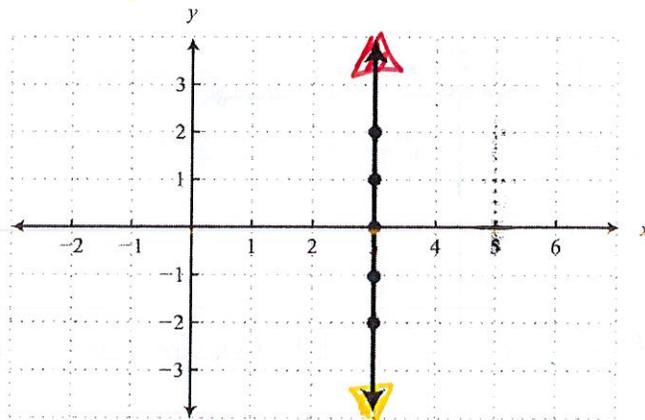
As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$.

As $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$.



As $x \rightarrow -\infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow 1$.

As $x \rightarrow \infty$, $f(x) \rightarrow 1$.



As $x \rightarrow 3$, $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$.

As $x \rightarrow 3$, $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$.

$y = mx + b$

Practice - Solve for y and Graph $Ax + By = C$

Standard

Slope Intercept

Solve each equation for y. Then, graph the equation.

SADMEP

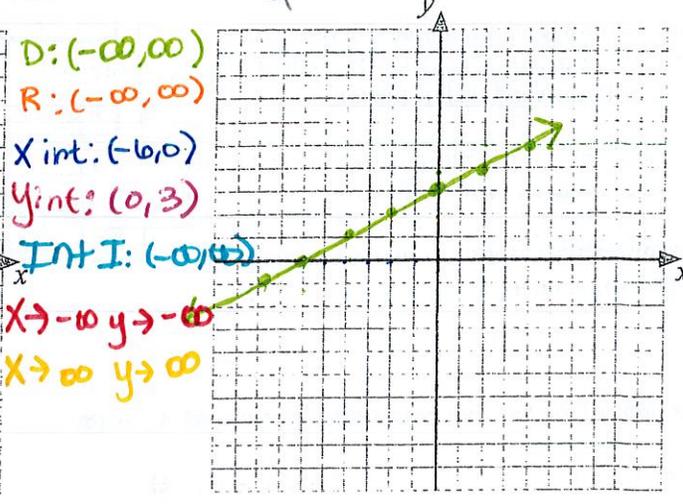
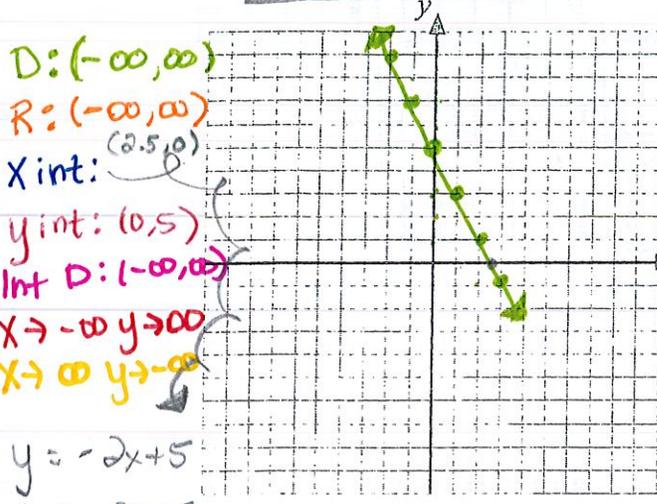
1. $2x + y = 5$
 $\frac{-2x}{-2x} \quad \frac{-y}{-2x}$

$y = -2x + 5$

2. $20 - x = 6$
 $\frac{20}{+x} \quad \frac{-x}{+x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1x}{0} + \frac{6}{2}$

$y = \frac{1}{5}x + 3$

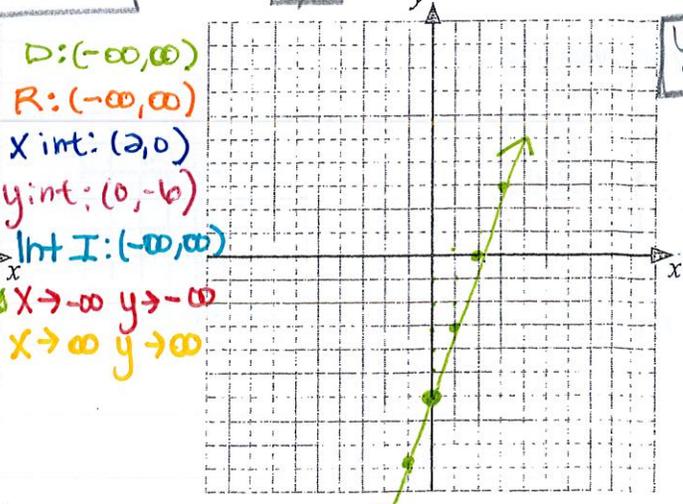
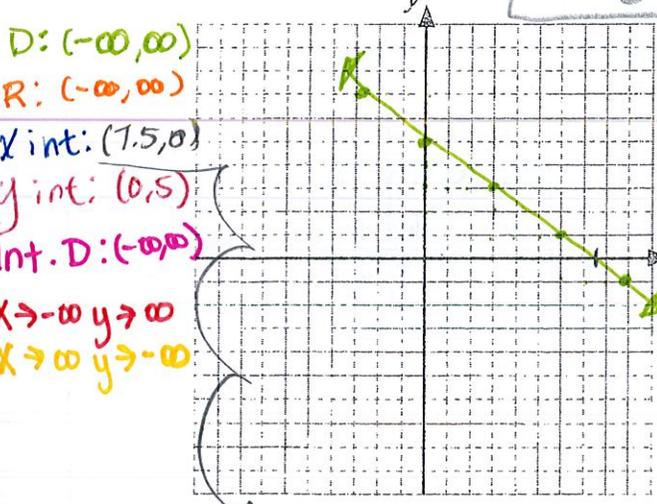


$y = -2x + 5$
 $0 = -2x + 5$
 $-5 = -2x$
 $\frac{5}{2} = x$

3. $2x + 3y = 15$
 $\frac{-2x}{-2x} \quad \frac{-3y}{-2x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{3} + \frac{15}{3}$
 $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 5$

4. $3(x+2) - y + 2 = 14$
 $3x + 6 - y + 2 = 14$
 $3x - y + 8 = 14$
 $3x - y = 6$
 $\frac{-y}{-1} = \frac{-3x + 6}{-1}$



$y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 5$
 $0 = -\frac{2}{3}x + 5$
 $3 \cdot -5 = -\frac{2}{3}x \cdot 3$
 $-15 = -2x$
 $\frac{15}{2} = x$

$y = 3x - 6$