

# Lesson 8-1

## linear equation

Definition

a graph that forms  
a straight line

Example

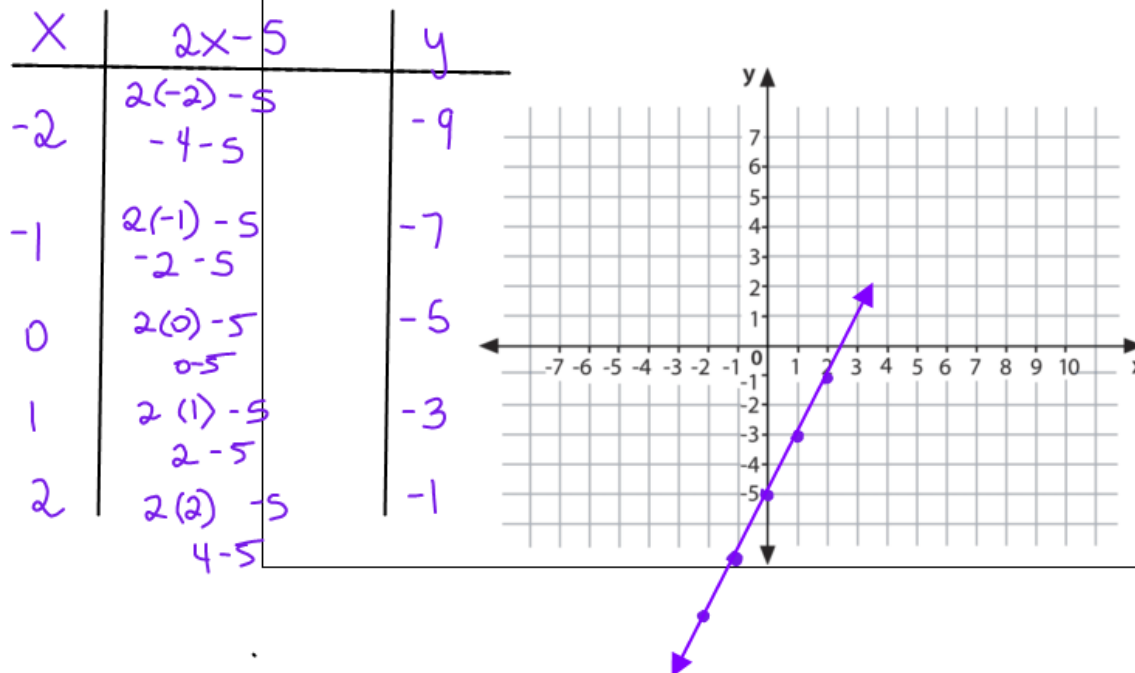
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$$

**Example 1:** Graph each equation and tell whether or not it is linear.

I Do

$$y = 2x - 5$$

linear



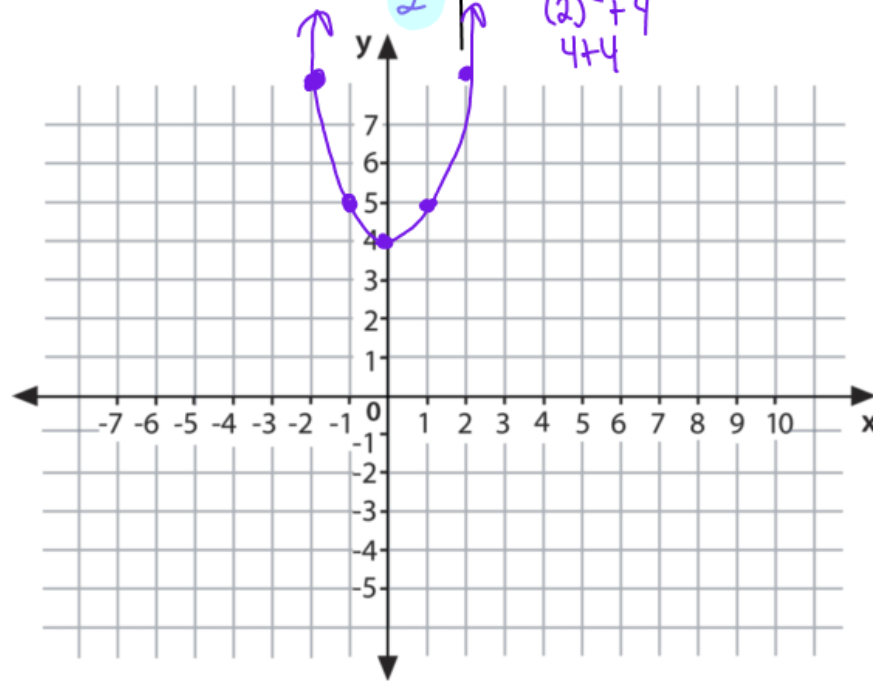
$x^2$   
"U" shaped

$y = x^2 + 4$

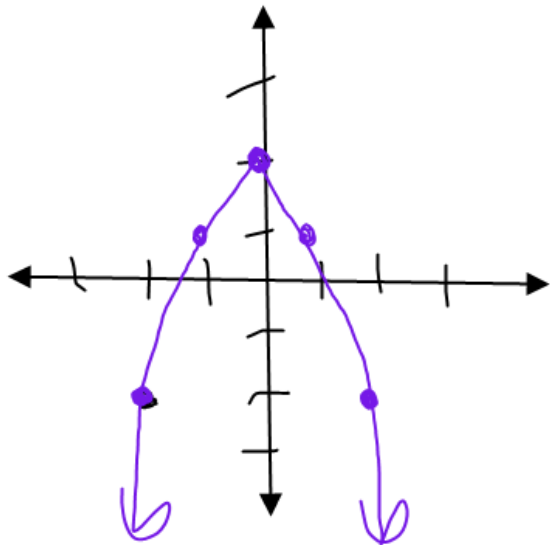
not linear

We Do

x	$x^2 + 4$	y
-2	$(-2)^2 + 4$ $-2 \cdot -2$ $4 + 4$	8
-1	$(-1)^2 + 4 = 1 + 4$	5
0	$0^2 + 4$	4
1	$(1)^2 + 4$ $1 + 4$	5
2	$(2)^2 + 4$ $4 + 4$	8



$$y = -x^2 + 2$$

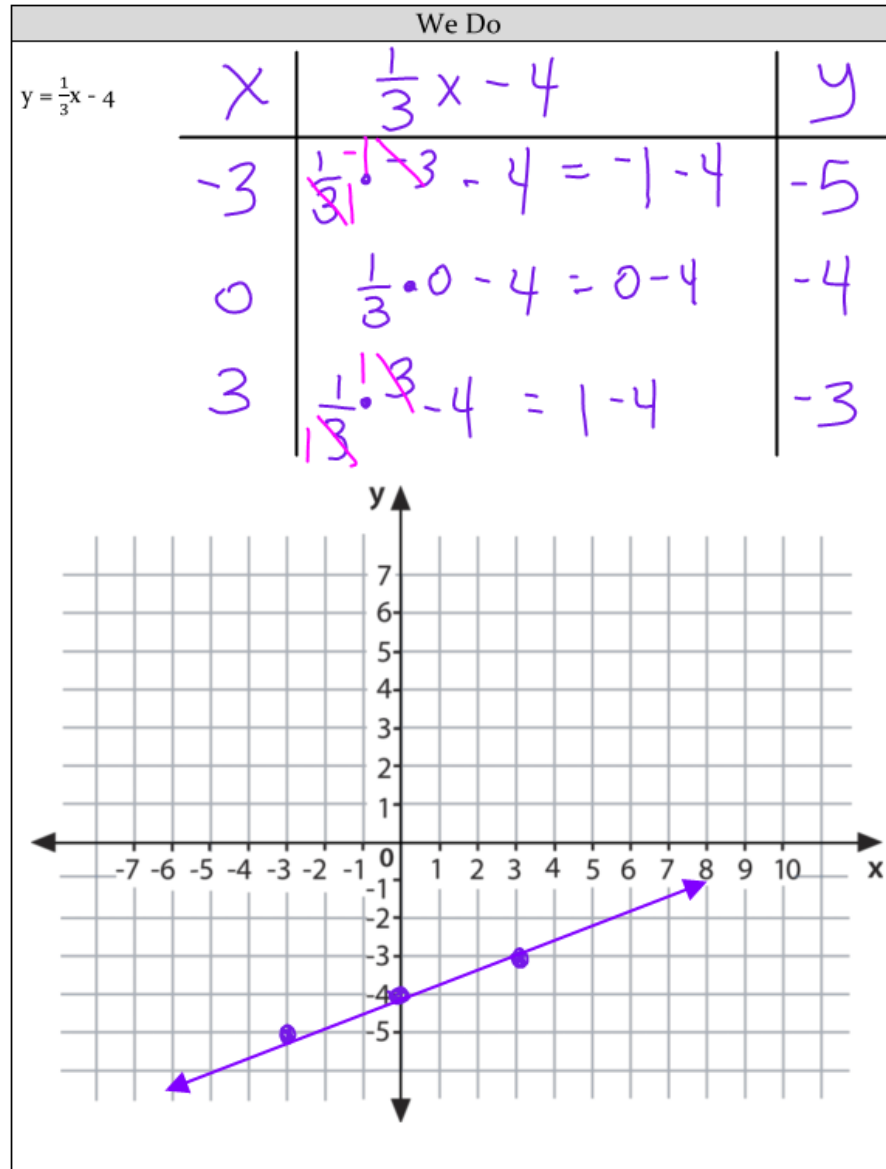


x	$-x^2 + 2$	y
-2	$-(-2)^2 + 2$ $-4 + 2$	-2
-1	$-(-1)^2 + 2$ $-1 + 2$	1
0	$0^2 = 0 + 2$	2
1	$-(1)^2 + 2$ $-1 + 2$	1
2	$-(2)^2 + 2$ $-4 + 2$	-2

$$y = 2x - 3 \rightarrow 3 \#s$$

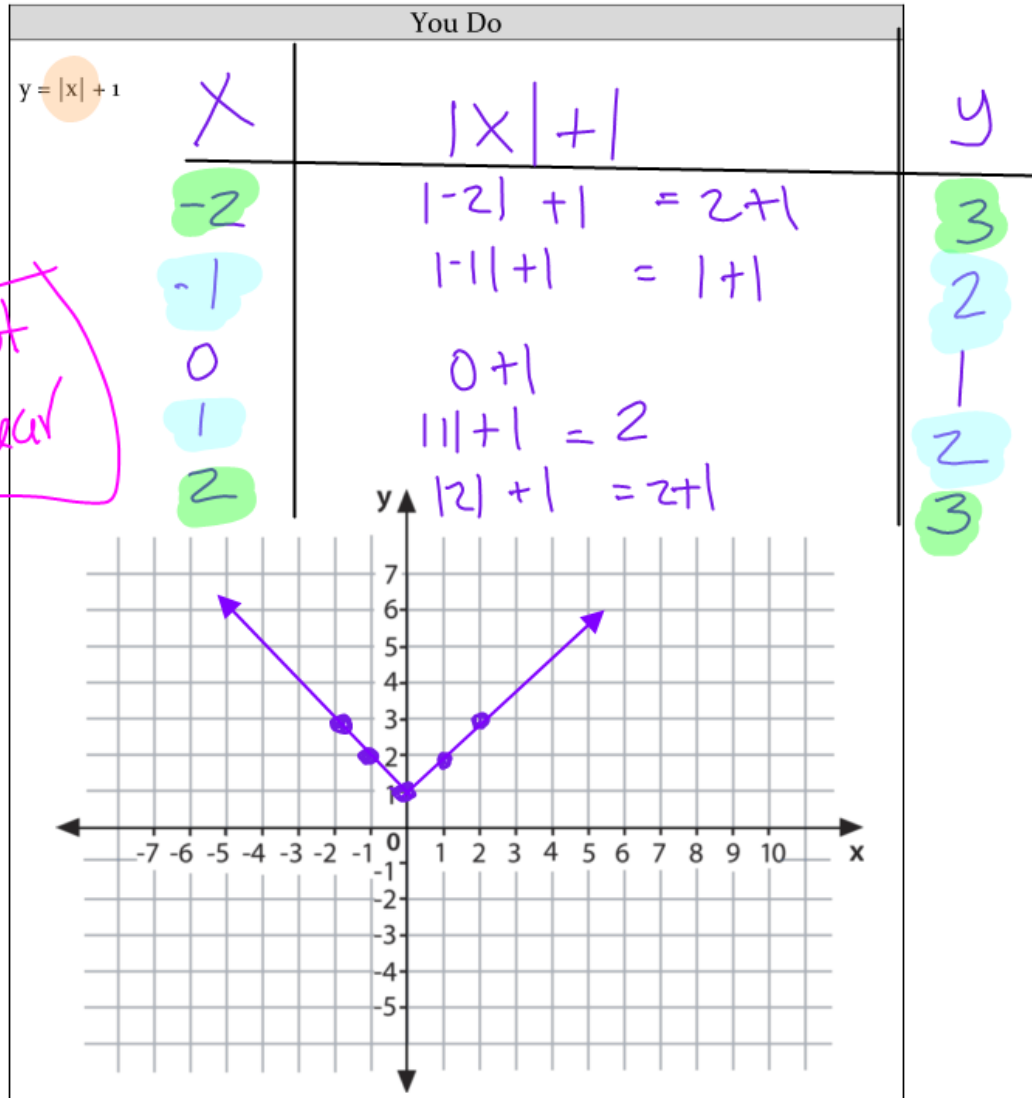
$$x^2 \quad \} 5 \#s$$

$$|x| \quad \} 5 \#s$$



$|x|$   
"V" shaped

Not linear



rate of change aka slope	
Definition $\frac{\text{change in "y's"}}{\text{change in "x's"}}$	Example $(2, 10)$ $(4, 16)$ $\frac{16-10}{4-2} = \frac{6}{2} = \boxed{3}$

**Example 2:** Determine whether the rate of change is constant or variable. If it's constant, find the rate of change.

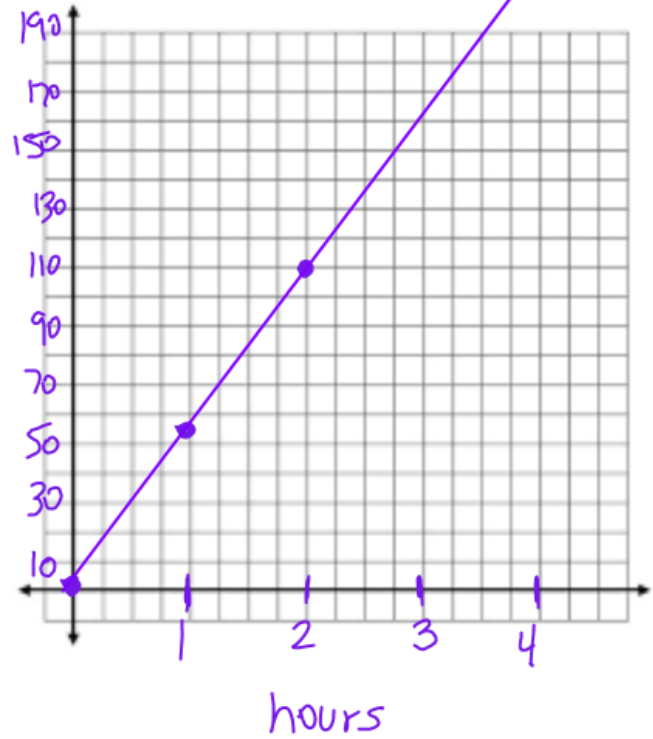
I Do	We Do																								
<table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>y</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>6</td></tr> </table>	x	0	1	3	6	8	y	0	4	8	8	6	<table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>y</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>	x	0	1	4	6	7	y	1	2	5	7	8
x	0	1	3	6	8																				
y	0	4	8	8	6																				
x	0	1	4	6	7																				
y	1	2	5	7	8																				
$\frac{y's}{x's} = \frac{4-0}{1-0} = \frac{4}{1} = \boxed{4}$ $\frac{y's}{x's} = \frac{8-4}{3-1} = \frac{4}{2} = \boxed{2}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>variable</b></p>	$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{2-1}{1-0} = \frac{1}{1} = \boxed{1}$ $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{5-2}{4-1} = \frac{3}{3} = \boxed{1}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>constant</b> <span style="margin-left: 20px;"><b>1</b></span></p>																								

We Do		You Do																									
<table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>y</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>16</td></tr> </table>	x	y	0	0	1	2	3	6	5	10	8	16	$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{2-0}{1-0} = \frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{16-10}{8-5} = \frac{6}{3} = \frac{2}{1}$	<table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>y</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	x	y	1	0	3	2	4	6	6	6	9	3	$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{2-0}{3-1} = \frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{3-6}{9-6} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1$
x	y																										
0	0																										
1	2																										
3	6																										
5	10																										
8	16																										
x	y																										
1	0																										
3	2																										
4	6																										
6	6																										
9	3																										
constant (2)	(2)	variable	(-1)																								

**Example 3: Application**

The equation  $d=55h$  represents how far someone has driven after  $h$  number of hours. Graph the linear equation. Predict how far you will go after driving for 5 hours.

distance (miles)



h	d
0	0
1	55
2	110

$y = 55x$   
 $d = 55h$

$55 \cdot 5 = 275$  miles in 5 hrs.