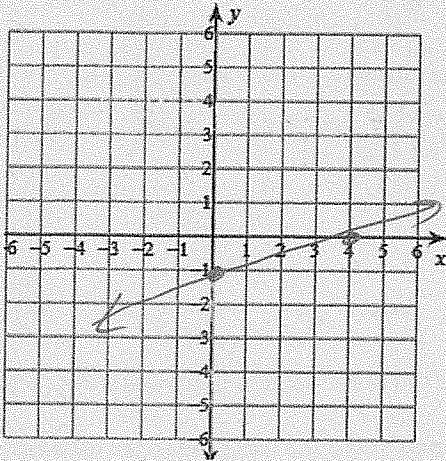
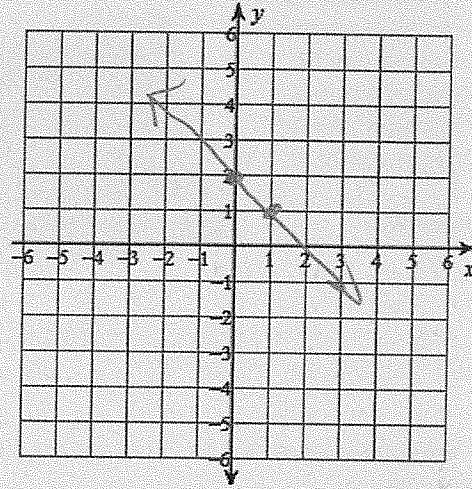


DAY 9 - Graphing Lines using the Slope and Y-intercept

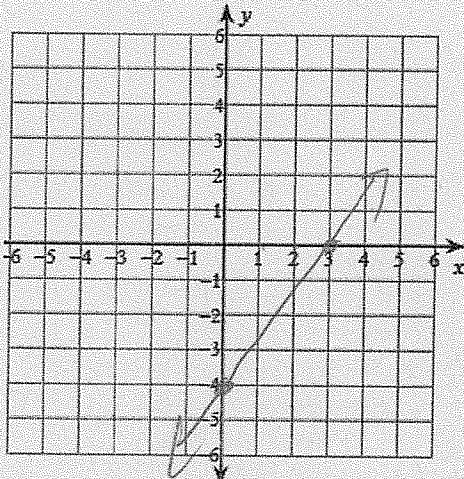
1. $y = \frac{1}{4}x - 1$



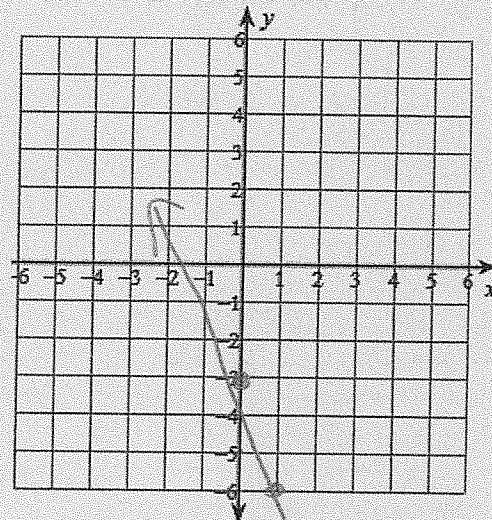
2. $y = -x + 2$



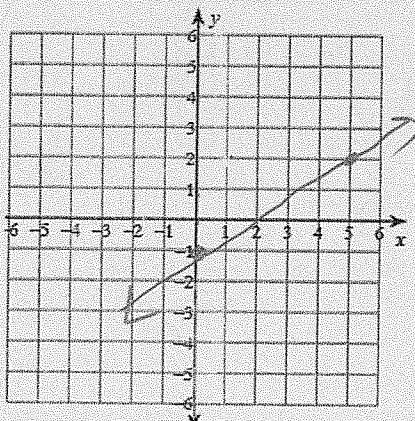
3. $y = \frac{4}{3}x - 4$



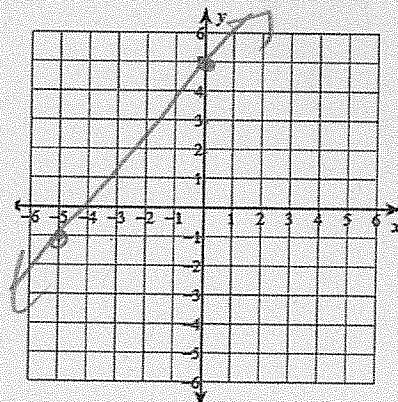
4. $y = -3x - 3$



5. $y = \frac{3}{5}x - 1$

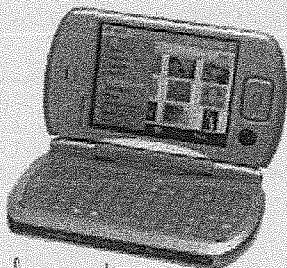


6. $y = \frac{6}{5}x + 5$



Choosing a Scale for a Graph

1. Since Jim is on the road a lot, he has a PDA phone with Internet access and a calling package that allows him to phone anywhere in North America. Jim paid \$575 for the phone and he pays \$55 per month for his Internet calling package.



a) Create a table of values

x	# of months	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	cost	575	630	685	740	795	850	905

b) Draw a graph of the total amount that Jim has spent for this special phone for one year.
c) What is the equation of the line that models the total cost?

let x be # of months
let y be total cost
 $y = 55x + 575$

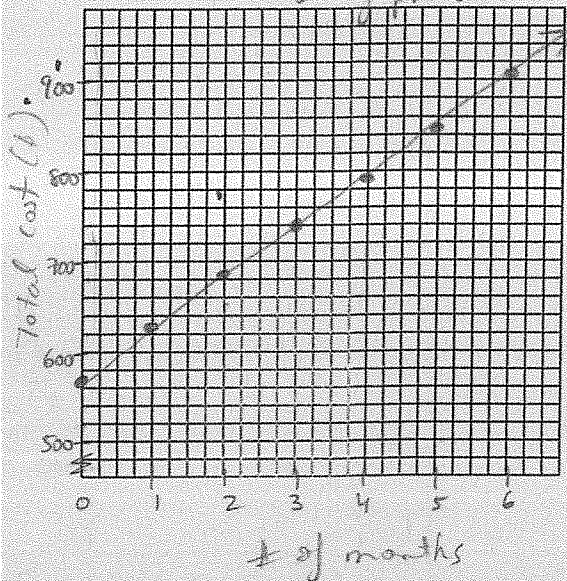
2. A small pizza at Monster Pizza costs \$3.50 plus \$0.75 per topping.
a) Create a table of values

# of toppings	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
cost	3.50	4.25	5.00	5.75	6.50	7.25	8

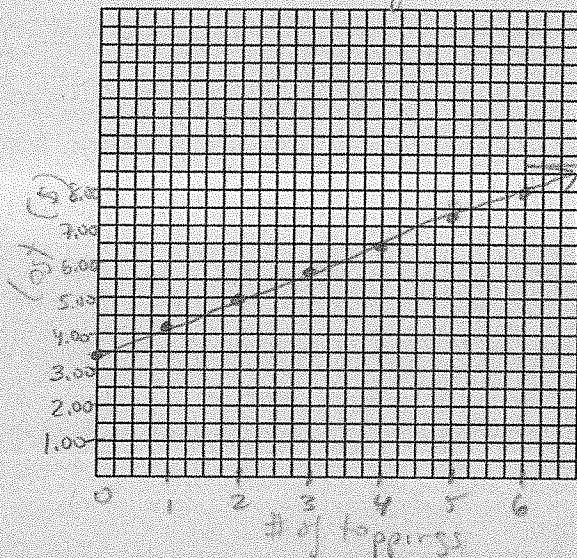
b) Create a graph of the linear relation that models the cost for up to 5 toppings.
c) What is the equation of the line that models the total cost?

let x be # of toppings
let y be total cost
 $y = 0.75x + 3.50$

Cost of phone



Cost of Pizza



$\frac{905 - 575}{25 \times 6} \div 13.2 \text{ round up } \frac{20}{1 \times 6} = \frac{40}{2 \times 6} = \frac{100}{5 \times 6}$

$\frac{25 \times 6}{8} \div 3.1 \text{ round down } \frac{25 \times 6}{1 \times 8}$

8x2
16