

GRAPHING USING y = mx + b

1. The perimeter of a rectangle is 42 cm. and its width can be represented by (2x – centimeters?	The length of 7). What are	the recta the dime	angle ensio	can ns o	be f this	rep s re	rese ctar	ente ngle	d b in	<u>у (</u> х	+ 4	1),
A. Length = 10 and width = 11												
B. Length = 8 and width = 13												
C. Length = 6 and width = 15												
D. Length = 12 and width = 9												
Output =	(in	nput) +	CALL OF ALL									
<u>SLOPE INTERCEPT FORM</u> : y =	m x	· +	Ľ	2								
EXAMPLES:	slope		y-inte	ercep	t							
1) Graph the line: $y = x$							1					
m =; b =												
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			\leftarrow									>
IMPORTANT!!									+			
This is the most basic linear function,	also											
Known as the LINEAR PARENT FUN	CTION.								++	+		
							v					
2) Graph the line: $y = -\frac{3}{2}x - 3$		[<u>л</u>					
2		-										
		-			+	++		++	++	++		
m =; b =		-							\pm	\pm		
Circle: Increasing or Decreasing		-	4						┿	+		>
		-							\pm	\pm		
		-				++			++	++	+	_
		-							++	++		
		-			++	+	↓	++	\mp	\mp	+	\exists

3) Graph the line: $y = -4x$	
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m =, b =	
Circle: Increasing or Decreasing	
Circle. Increasing of Decreasing	
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4) Graph the line: $y = 1.2x - 4$	
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m =; b =	
Circle: Increasing or Decreasing	
Circle. Increasing of Decreasing	
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5) Graph the line that contains the point (0, 6) has a slope of	-3.
	
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m = :b =	
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Equation:	
Circle: Increasing or Decreasing	
Circle. Increasing or Decreasing	┝┼┼┼┼┼┼┼╂┼┼┼┼┼┼┼┼
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