

Graphing in Two-Dimensions

I. If an ordered pair (x,y) satisfies the equation, the corresponding point belongs to its graph.

II. To graph an equation in two-variables, make a table of points where the # of points depends on how many it takes to “recognize” the graph’s basic shape.

III. Examples (pp.33-35):

Exercises #16,20,42,58,62,64

HW: Read section 1.3 (pp.27-33)

pp.33-35 / Exercises #11-23(every other odd),31,
33,39,41,47,49,55-63(odd)

Linear Equations in One-Variable

- I. If **a**, **b** & **c** are constants, then the (linear) equation, $\mathbf{ax} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c}$ has solution: $\mathbf{x} = \frac{\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b}}{\mathbf{a}}$
 - II. If **a**, **b** or **c** are not integers (e.g., fractions), then consider multiplying by the LCD (of all the fractions)...
 - III. In general, collect any **x**-terms on one side of the equation, all constants on the other side...
 - IV. Examples (pp.46-48): Exercises #8,30,38,~~42,48,68~~
- HW: Read section 1.4 (pp.37-45)
pp.46-49 / Exer. #7,23,25,31,37,~~39,47,67,69,75~~