About this Workbook

This workbook was created by mathematics instructors at Scottsdale Community College in Scottsdale, Arizona.

This workbook is designed to lead students through Introductory Algebra, and to help them develop a deep understanding of the concepts. The included curriculum is broken into twelve lessons. Each lesson includes the following components:

MINILESSON

- The MiniLesson is the main instructional component for each lesson.
- Ideas are introduced with practical applications.
- **Example** problems are to be completed by watching online videos and taking notes/writing down the problem as written by the instructor. Video links can be found at [http://sccmath.wordpress.com/mat09x/](http://sccmath.wordpress.com/mat09x/) or may be located within the Online Homework Assessment System.
- **You Try** problems help reinforce lesson concepts and should be worked in the order they appear showing as much work as possible. Answers can be checked in Appendix A.

PRACTICE PROBLEMS

- This section follows the MiniLesson. For each Lesson, the Practice Problems include Skills Practice, Applications, and Extension Questions. Your instructor will provide information on accessing answers/solutions for these problems.

LESSON ASSESSMENT

- The last part of each lesson is the Lesson Assessment. The Assessments are meant to test your understanding of the concepts of the Lesson. Complete the Assessment without the use of the workbook or your notes and then look back through the Lesson to check your answers.

ONLINE HOMEWORK/ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

If you are using these materials as part of a formal class and your class utilizes an online homework/assessment system, your instructor will provide information as to how to access and use that system in conjunction with this workbook.
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Lesson 1: Arithmetic Review

In this lesson we step back and review several key arithmetic topics that are extremely relevant to this course. Before we work with algebraic expressions and equations, it is important to have a good understanding of order of operations, fractions and signed numbers.

Lesson Objectives

Section 1.1: Order of Operations

Section 1.2: Fractions
- Improper fractions and mixed numbers
- Equivalent fractions
- Fractions in simplest form
- One and zero

Section 1.3: Operations on Fractions
- Addition and subtraction of fractions
- Multiplication and division of fractions
- Order of operations with fractions

Section 1.4: Signed Numbers
- The number line
- Absolute value
- Mathematical operations with signed numbers
- Simplified form for a signed fraction
# Lesson 1 Checklist

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Mini-Lesson 1

Section 1.1: Order of Operations

PEMDAS

If we are working with a mathematical expression that contains more than one operation, then we need to understand how to simplify. The acronym **PEMDAS** stands for Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction.

- **P** Terms inside parenthesis ( ) or brackets [ ]
- **E** Exponents and roots
- **MD** Multiplication and division (from Left to Right).
- **AS** Addition and subtraction (from Left to Right).

Use the order of operations to evaluate each of the following expressions. Use your calculator to check your answers.

**Example 1**: \[(2 \cdot 5)^2 = \quad 2 \cdot 5^2 = \]

\[10 - 7 + 1 = \quad 10 - (7 + 1) = \]

**Example 2**: \[24 ÷ (4 - 2)^3 = \]
Example 3: \[ 4 + 5(1 + 12 ÷ 6)^2 = \]

Example 4: \[ \frac{15 - 3}{1 + 5} = \]

You Try

Use the order of operations to evaluate each of the following expressions. Use your calculator to check your answers.

1. \[ 11 - (12 - 2 \cdot 3) ÷ 3 = \]
2. \[ \frac{6 + 8}{4 - 2} = \]
Section 1.2: Fractions

**Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers**

**Converting a mixed number to an improper fraction:**
1. Multiply the denominator and the whole number
2. Add the numerator
3. Write the result over the denominator

/ Example 1: Express as an improper fraction.
\[ \frac{3 \frac{2}{7}}{} \quad \frac{12 \frac{1}{3}}{} \]

**Converting an improper fraction to a mixed number:**
1. Divide the numerator by the denominator
2. The quotient becomes the whole number part of the mixed number
3. Write the remainder over the denominator

/ Example 2: Express an improper fraction as a mixed number.
\[ \frac{\frac{42}{5}}{} \quad \frac{\frac{53}{9}}{} \]

**Equivalent Fractions**

/ Example 3: Find two fractions equivalent to \( \frac{2}{7} \)
Lesson 1: Arithmetic Review

Fractions in Simplest Form

Example 4: Write the following fractions in simplest form.
\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{3}{18} & \quad \frac{42}{54} \\
\end{align*}
\]

ONE and ZERO

Example 5:
\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{4} & = \quad \frac{4}{1} \\
\frac{4}{4} & = \quad \frac{0}{4} \\
\frac{4}{0} & = \\
\end{align*}
\]

YOU TRY

3. Reduce the fraction \( \frac{24}{36} \) to lowest terms. ________________

4. Rewrite the mixed number \( 4\frac{1}{5} \) as an improper fraction. ________________

5. Rewrite the improper fraction \( \frac{35}{11} \) as a mixed number. ________________

6. Find two fractions equivalent to \( \frac{3}{5} \) ________________
Section 1.3: Operations on Fractions

Addition and Subtraction of Fractions

Adding and Subtracting Fractions:
1. Rewrite mixed numbers and whole numbers as improper fractions.
2. Find a common denominator
3. Rewrite the fractions as equivalent fractions with the common denominator
4. Add or subtract the numerators
5. Be sure to reduce your answer to simplest form!

Example 1: Perform the indicated operations

a. \( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \)

b. \( \frac{11}{15} - \frac{5}{12} = \)

c. \( 4 \frac{3}{5} - 1 \frac{5}{6} = \)

d. \( 2 \frac{8}{5} = \)
Lesson 1: Arithmetic Review

Multiplication and Division of Fractions

**Multiplying Fractions:**
1. Rewrite mixed numbers and whole numbers as improper fractions.
2. Multiply straight across (Multiply the numerators with the numerators, and the denominators with the denominators) NOTE: There is no need to find a common denominator when multiplying.
3. Be sure to reduce your answer to simplest form!

**Example 2:** Multiply. Write your answers in simplest form

a. \[ \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \]

b. \[ \frac{12}{25} \times \frac{35}{48} = \]

c. \[ \frac{7}{8} \times 5 = \]

d. \[ \frac{31}{5} \times \frac{1}{9} = \]

**Dividing Fractions:**
1. Rewrite mixed numbers and whole numbers as improper fractions.
   NOTE: There is no need to find a common denominator when dividing.
2. Change the **second** fraction (the divisor) to its reciprocal
3. Multiply
4. Be sure to reduce your answer to simplest form!

**Example 3:** Divide. Write your answers in simplest form

a. \[ \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{5} = \]

b. \[ 8 \div \frac{4}{5} = \]
Lesson 1: Arithmetic Review

**Example 4:** Perform the indicated operations. \[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} \]

---

**You Try**

7. Perform the indicated operations. Each answer must be written as a reduced fraction. Where appropriate, write your answer as both a mixed number and an improper fraction.

   a. \[ \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \]
   b. \[ \frac{3}{5} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) = \]

   c. \[ \frac{3}{5} \div \frac{2}{3} = \]
   d. \[ 3 - \frac{12}{5} = \]

   e. \[ \frac{3}{7} \div 5 = \]
   f. \[ \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{6} = \]
Lesson 1: Arithmetic Review

Section 1.4: Signed Numbers

The Number Line

Absolute Value

The ABSOLUTE VALUE of a number is the distance that number is from 0 on the number line.

Example 1: Find the absolute value:

a. \(|-3| = 3\)

b. \(|3| = 3\)

c. \(|-3| = 3\)

d. \(|0| = 0\)

MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS WITH SIGNED NUMBERS

Some hints for working with signed numbers:

- Use ( ) to separate numbers with negative signs
- When two signs are given together, use these rules to resolve the signs:
  
  \((-)(-) = + \quad (-)(+) = - \quad (+)(-) = - \quad (+)(+) = +\)

- Use the number line to add and subtract

Example 2: Perform the indicated operations.

a. \(3 + (-2) = 1\)

b. \(-3 + 2 = -1\)

c. \(-3 - (-2) = -1\)

d. \(-3 + (-2) = -5\)

Example 3: Multiply and divide.

a. \((-5)(-6)= 30\)

b. \(3(-4) = -12\)

c. \(-\frac{24}{8} = -3\)

d. \(\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{-1}{5}\right) = -\frac{2}{15}\)
Example 4: Evaluate the following exponents:

\((-5)^2 = \) \( -5^2 = \)

\((-5)^3 = \) \( -5^3 = \)

Example 5: Perform the indicated operations.

\(-8 \div (-2)^3 - (-3) - 5^2 = \)

SIMPLIFIED FORM FOR A SIGNED FRACTION

The following fractions are all equivalent (meaning they have the same value):

\(\frac{-1}{2} = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2}\)

Notice that only the placement of the negative sign is different.

HOWEVER, only the last one, \(-\frac{1}{2}\), is considered to be in simplest form.

You Try

8. Find the absolute value: \(|-5| = \) \(-|-5| = \)

9. Perform the indicated operations. Show your work, and use your calculator to check.
   a. \((-2)^3 - 2^3 = \)
   b. \(6 + 12 \div 3 \cdot 4 - (-2) - 4 = \)
Lesson 1 Practice Problems

Skills Practice

1. Evaluate using the correct order of operations. Show all of your work. Use your graphing calculator to check your answer.
   a. \(8 \times 3^2 \times 2 \div 4 = \)
   b. \(24 \div (1 + 2)^3 = \)
   c. \(20 - (8 - 2) \div 3 \cdot 4 = \)
   d. \(10 \cdot 3^2 + \frac{15 - 3}{3 \cdot 2} = \)
   e. \(\left(\frac{8 + 2}{7 - 2}\right)^2 = \)
   f. \(2 + 4 \times 8 - (2 + 3)^2 = \)

2. Express the following fractions as improper fractions. Write your answer in simplest form.
   a. \(2 \frac{3}{8} = \)
   b. \(-2 \frac{3}{4} = \)
   c. \(4 \frac{2}{6} = \)

3. Express the following fractions as mixed numbers. Write your answer in simplest form.
   a. \(\frac{43}{8} = \)
   b. \(\frac{38}{12} = \)
   c. \(\frac{70}{6} = \)
Lesson 1: Arithmetic Review

Practice Problems

4. Write an equivalent fraction for each of the following:
   a. \( \frac{4}{9} = \frac{27}{27} \)
   b. \( \frac{6}{7} = \frac{36}{36} \)
   c. \( \frac{1}{3} = \frac{33}{33} \)

5. Write each of the following in simplest form.
   a. \( \frac{54}{72} = \)
   b. \( \frac{165}{345} = \)
   c. \( 4 \frac{12}{28} = \)

6. Show the each step involved in evaluating each of the following. Write your answers in simplest form.
   a. \( \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{9} = \)
   b. \( \frac{5}{8} - \frac{6}{12} = \)
   c. \( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{7} = \)
   d. \( \frac{8}{9} - \frac{6}{12} = \)
   e. \( 2 \frac{3}{4} + 3 \frac{4}{5} = \)
   f. \( 2 \frac{2}{5} - 1 \frac{1}{3} = \)
7. Evaluate each of the following. Show all steps. Write your answers in simplest form.

   a. \( \frac{24 \times 27}{3 \times 8} = \)
   b. \( 8 \times \frac{3}{24} = \)
   c. \( \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{9} = \)

   d. \( \frac{24}{3} \div \frac{8}{3} = \)
   e. \( \frac{3}{5} \div \frac{9}{15} = \)
   f. \( 2 \frac{1}{3} \div 1 \frac{1}{2} = \)

8. Evaluate using the correct order of operations. Show all of your work. Use your graphing calculator to check your answer.

   a. \((-2)^2 - 2^2 = \)
   b. \(2(-3)^3 \times 8 \div 4 = \)

   c. \( \frac{-2}{3} - \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = \)
   d. \( \frac{2}{5} \left( -\frac{5}{8} \right)^2 = \)

   e. \((-4)^2 - 12 \div 3 \times 9 = \)
   f. \(\frac{8 - (1 + 3)^2}{4 - (-5)} = \)
9. Sam takes out a $25,000 student loan to pay his expenses while he is in college. After graduation, he will begin making payments of $167.68 per month for the next 20 years to pay off the loan. How much more will Sam end up paying for the loan than the original value of $25,000? Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.

10. Abie makes $39,000 a year, and spends about $250 each month on entertainment. What fraction of her annual income is spent on entertainment? Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.

11. Last year, the daily high temperatures in northern Washington for the first week of January were $-8^\circ$, $-5^\circ$, $-4^\circ$, $0^\circ$, $8^\circ$, $7^\circ$, $-5^\circ$ Fahrenheit. What was the average daily high temperature for that week? Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.
12. Michelle wants to make cupcakes for her daughter’s birthday. The recipe calls for \( \frac{3}{4} \) cup of brown sugar, 1½ cups of white sugar, and 2 cups of powdered sugar, and will make 12 cupcakes. How much sugar will be in each cupcake? Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.

13. Judy took Jen and Bill to the casino. Bill and Jen each won $100 playing the nickel slots. To say thanks, Jen gave Judy \( \frac{1}{4} \)th of her winnings and Bill gave Judy \( \frac{1}{5} \)th of his winnings. Who gave Judy more money? How much more? Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.

14. Jack and Jill each bought 100 pounds of cashews. Jack divided his cashews into 23 equal amounts and put them in paper bags. Jill divided her cashews into 18 equal amounts and put them in paper bags. To celebrate, each ate a bag of cashews. Now, Jack has \( \frac{22}{23} \) of his paper bags and Jill has \( \frac{17}{18} \) of her paper bags. Who has more cashews left? How much more? Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.
15. So far this season, a softball team has won 8 games and lost 4 games. This team has won what fraction of the games that it has played? Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.

16. Marta earns $12.50 per hour during a 40-hour work week. If she works overtime, she earns time and a half pay for every additional hour that she works. This week, she has worked 46 hours. Determine her pay for this week. Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.

17. At a store, there is a display of 240 boxes of cereal. Of the 240 boxes, 3/5 are brand A and 2/5 are brand B. How many boxes of brand B cereal must be added so that the display has 1/2 of each brand? Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.
18. Find the reciprocal of each of the numbers below.
   a. $\frac{2}{3}$  
   b. $-\frac{7}{9}$  
   c. 8  
   d. $-8$  
   e. $5\frac{1}{2}$
   
   f. Why does zero not have a reciprocal?

19. If represents 1, what would $\frac{2}{3}$ look like?

20. If represents $\frac{2}{3}$, what would 1 look like?

21. If represents $\frac{4}{3}$, what would 1 look like?

22. If represents 1, what would $\frac{2}{3}$ look like?

23. If represents $\frac{4}{3}$, what would $\frac{1}{3}$ look like?
Lesson 1 Assessment

1. Evaluate using the correct order of operations. Show all of your work. Use your graphing calculator to check your answer.

   a. \( \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \)

   b. \( \frac{8 - (1 - 5)^2}{5 \times 2} \)

2. Sara buys a bag of candy. In the bag, 1/2 of the candies are red, 1/5 are green, and the remainder are white. What fraction of the candies are white? Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.
3. Fred and Wilma purchase a new home for $210,000. They make a down payment of $20,000 and take out a mortgage on the balance. To pay off the loan, they agree to make monthly payments of $1,022 for the next thirty years. Calculate their total payment (including the down payment) over this thirty year time period. Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.

4. Below the tick marks on the graph, place the numbers -5 to 5, in order from left to right. Place a dot on the graph for each of the numbers in the list and label above the dot with the number (exactly as it appears on the list).

\[ \frac{7}{2}, \quad -2^2, \quad -|-2|, \quad \frac{0}{8} \]
Lesson 2: Introduction to Variables

In this lesson we begin our study of algebra by introducing the concept of a variable as an unknown or varying quantity in an algebraic expression. We then take a closer look at algebraic expressions to learn about their structure, and introduce methods of working with and simplifying them.

Lesson Objectives

Section 2.1: Evaluating Algebraic Expressions

Section 2.2: Some Vocabulary

- Variable
- Term
- Coefficient
- Constant Term
- Factor

Section 2.3: Like Terms

- Identifying Like Terms
- Combining Like Terms

Section 2.4: The Distributive Property

Section 2.5: Simplifying Algebraic Expressions
# Lesson 2 Checklist

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Mini-Lesson 2

Section 2.1: Evaluating Algebraic Expressions

Evaluate the algebraic expression. Use your calculator to CHECK your answer.

Example 1: Evaluate \(a^2 - b^2\) given \(a = -5\) and \(b = -3\)

Example 2: Evaluate \(-a^2 - (b - c)\) given \(a = -5, \ b = 4,\) and \(c = -2\)

Application

Example 3: The maximum heart rate is the highest heart rate achieved during maximal exercise. In general, you get the most benefits and reduce the risks when you exercise within your target heart rate zone. Usually this is when your exercise heart rate (pulse) is about 80 percent of your maximum heart rate. The formula \(M = 0.8(220 - A)\), gives the recommended maximum heart rate, \(M\), in beats per minute, for a person who is \(A\) years of age. What is the recommended maximum heart rate for a person who is 40 years old?

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| STRATEGY:       |

| SOLUTION:       | CHECK:     |

| FINAL RESULT AS A COMPLETE SENTENCE: |
1. Evaluate $b^2 - 4ac$ given $a = 5$, $b = -1$, $c = 2$.

2. A golfer strikes a golf ball. The height, $H$ (in feet), of the ball above the ground after $t$ seconds is given by the equation $H = -16t^2 + 80t$. Determine the height of the ball after 3 seconds.

GIVEN:  

GOAL:  

STRATEGY:  

SOLUTION:  

CHECK:  

FINAL RESULT AS A COMPLETE SENTENCE:
Section 2.2: Some Vocabulary

**Definitions**

**Terms:** Parts of an algebraic expression separated by addition or subtraction (+ or –) symbols.

**Constant Term:** A number with no variable factors. A term whose value never changes.

**Example 1:** Consider the algebraic expression $4x^5 + 3x^4 - 22x^2 - x + 17$

a. List the terms.

b. Identify the constant term.

**Factors:** Numbers or variables that are multiplied together

**Coefficient:** The number that multiplies the variable.

**Example 2:** Complete the table below.

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<th>$-4m$</th>
<th>$-x$</th>
<th>$\frac{1}{2}bh$</th>
<th>$\frac{2r}{5}$</th>
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**Example 3:** Consider the algebraic expression $5y^3 - 8y^2 + y^2 - \frac{y}{4} - 7$

a. How many terms are there?

b. Identify the constant term.

c. What is the coefficient of the first term?

d. What is the coefficient of the second term?

e. What is the coefficient of the third term?

f. List the factors of the fourth term.
3. Consider the algebraic expression $2m^3 + m^2 - 2m - 8$

   a. How many terms are there? ____________

   b. Identify the constant term. ______________

   c. What is the coefficient of the first term? ____________

   d. What is the coefficient of the second term? ____________

   e. List the factors of the third term. ____________________________
Section 2.3: Like Terms

Terms whose variable factors (letters and exponents) are exactly the same are called LIKE TERMS.

Identify the Like Terms

**Example 1:** Identify the like terms in each of the following expressions

\[ 3a - 6a + 10a - a \quad 5x - 10y + 6z - 3x \quad 7n + 3n^2 - 2n^3 + 8n^2 + n - n^3 \]

Combine Like Terms

**Example 2:** Combine the like terms

\[ 3a - 6a + 10a - a = \]

\[ 5x - 10y + 6z - 3x = \]

\[ 7n + 3n^2 - 2n^3 + 8n^2 + n - n^3 = \]
4. Combine the like terms.

   a. $3x - 4x + x - 8x = $

   b. $-5 + 2a^2 - 4a + a^2 + 7 =$
Section 2.4: The Distributive Property \[ a(b + c) = ab + ac \]

Use the Distributive Property to Expand Each of the Following Expressions

Example 1: \[ 5(2x + 4) = \]

Example 2: \[ -3(x^2 - 2x + 7) = \]

Example 3: \[ -(5x^4 - 8) = \]

Example 4: \[ \frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \]
You Try

5. Use the Distributive Property to expand the algebraic expression

\[-3(5x^2 - 2x + 8) =\]
Section 2.5: Simplifying Algebraic Expressions

Step 1: Simplify within parentheses
Step 2: Use distributive property to eliminate parentheses
Step 3: Combine like terms.

Example 1: Simplify the following algebraic expressions. Show all possible steps.

a. \(-3(2x - 4) - (3x + 8)\)

b. \(3\left[2 - (x - 5)\right] - (4x - 10)\)

c. \(\frac{8 - 5x}{2} = \)

d. \(\frac{9 - 3(2x - 5)}{-6} = \)
You Try

Simplify completely. Show all steps.

6. \(2(7x^2 + 3x + 2) - (8x^2 - 7)\)

7. \(\frac{2(x - 6) + 8}{2}\)
Lesson 2 Practice Problems

Skills Practice

1. Evaluate the following expressions for the given values. Show all of your work. Use your graphing calculator to check your answers.
   a. \(3x^2 - 10\) for \(x = -2\) 
   b. \(5 - 2x\) for \(x = -3\)
   c. \(\frac{1}{2}bh\) for \(b = 8, h = 4.5\)
   d. \(3x^2 + 2x - 1\) for \(x = -1\)
   e. \(x^2 - y^2\) for \(x = -3, y = -2\)
   f. \(2(x - 4) + 3(y^2 + 2)\) for \(x = 5, y = 3\)

2. Complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(5t)</th>
<th>(-3abc)</th>
<th>(-y)</th>
<th>(x)</th>
<th>(\frac{3}{5}x)</th>
<th>(\pi d)</th>
<th>(\frac{4x}{7})</th>
<th>(\frac{m}{5})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identify the Coefficient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3. Consider the algebraic expression $5n^8 - n^5 + n^2 + \frac{n}{8} - 1$
   a. How many terms are there? ____________
   b. Identify the constant term. ____________
   c. What is the coefficient of the first term? ____________
   d. What is the coefficient of the second term? ____________
   e. What is the coefficient of the third term? ____________
   f. List the factors of the fourth term. __________________________

4. Consider the algebraic expression $w^3 - w^2 - \frac{2w}{3} + 3$
   a. How many terms are there? ____________
   b. Identify the constant term. ____________
   c. What is the coefficient of the first term? ____________
   d. What is the coefficient of the second term? ____________
   e. What is the coefficient of the third term? ____________

5. Identify and combine the Like Terms.
   a. $3d - 5d + d - 7d =$
   b. $3x^2 + 3x^3 - 9x^2 + x - x^3 =$
   c. $a - 2b + 4a + b - (-2b) =$
   d. $\frac{2}{5}r - \frac{2}{3}r + r =$

Page 36
6. Apply the distributive property to expand the following expressions.

a. \( 6(4x - 8) = \)

b. \( -5(6w^2 - 3w + 1) = \)

c. \( -(4y^2 + 3y - 8) = \)

d. \( \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{7}{12} \right) = \)

e. \( \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{3}{4}b - 5 \right) \)

f. \( -2 \left( n^2 - 5n + \frac{1}{4} \right) \)

7. Simplify by using the distributive property and combining like terms. Show all steps.

a. \((5x^2 + 3x - 6) - (3x + 6)\)

b. \(3(2x^2 - x + 3) + 2\)

c. \(2a + 3ab - 5a + 8ab + 3b\)

d. \(12 + 3x^2 + 4x - 2x^2 - x - 6\)

e. \(5(2x + 3) + 4(3x - 7)\)

f. \(-2(4x^2 + 3x - 2) - (x^2 - 6)\)
Lesson 2: Introduction to Variables

Practice Problems

8. Simplify completely. Show all steps.

a. \( \frac{12 - 9x}{3} = \)

b. \( \frac{21m - 18}{6} = \)

c. \( \frac{3(4a - 8) + 2}{2} = \)

d. \( \frac{3(10x - 4) + 6}{6} + 3x + 1 = \)
9. The formula to convert from Fahrenheit to Celsius is $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$. The temperature on a summer day in Phoenix, Arizona is 113ºF. What would this temperature be in degrees Celsius? Show all work, and write your answer in a complete sentence.

10. Isabel has a headache, and takes 500mg of Tylenol. The amount, $A$, of Tylenol remaining in her body after $n$ hours is given by the formula $A = 500(0.882)^n$. How much of the Tylenol remains in her body after 4 hours? Show all work, and round your answer to the nearest hundredth. Write your answer in a complete sentence.

11. A person’s Body Mass Index (BMI) is given by the formula $BMI = \frac{703W}{H^2}$, where $W$ is the weight of the person in pounds, and $H$ is the person’s height, measured in inches. If a person is 5 feet 7 inches tall, and weighs 142 pounds, what is that person’s BMI? Show all of your work. Round your answer to the nearest tenth. Write your answer in a complete sentence.
12. The formula for the volume, $V$, of a cylinder of radius $r$ and height $h$ is $V = \pi r^2 h$.
Determine the volume of a cylinder with radius 4 inches and height 10 inches. Use the $\pi$ key on your graphing calculator. Round your answer to the nearest hundredth, and include appropriate units in your answer.

13. The formula for the surface area, $S$, of a cylinder of radius $r$ and height $h$ is $S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$.
Determine the surface area of a cylinder with radius 2.3 feet and height 4.2 feet. Use the $\pi$ key on your graphing calculator. Round your answer to the nearest hundredth, and include appropriate units in your answer.

14. Simple interest is given by the formula $A = P + Prt$. Where $A$ is the accrued value of the investment after $t$ years, and $P$ is the starting principal invested at an annual percentage rate of $r$, expressed as a decimal. Sally buys a $1,000 savings bond that pays 4% simple interest each year. How much will the bond be worth after 5 years?
15. The formula for compound interest is \( A = P(1 + r)^t \) where \( A \) is the accrued amount after \( t \) years, \( P \) is the starting principal, and \( r \) is the annual interest rate expressed as a decimal. If you invest $1000 at an interest rate of 7% and leave it there for 30 years, what would your ending balance be? Round your answer to the nearest cent.

16. The formula when interest is compounded \( n \) times per year is \( A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt} \) where \( A \) is the accrued amount after \( t \) years, \( P \) is the starting principal, and \( r \) is the interest rate, expressed as a decimal, that is compounded \( n \) times per year. If you invest $1000 at an interest rate of 7%, and leave it there for 30 years, determine your ending balance if the interest is compounded

a. Twice each year.

b. Monthly.

c. Daily.

d. Explain what happens to the ending balance as the number of compoundings increases. Why does this occur?
17. The formula for the area, $A$, of a circle of radius $r$ is $A = \pi r^2$.

a. Determine the area of a circle with radius 51 inches. Use the $\pi$ key on your graphing calculator. Round your answer to the nearest tenth.

b. Determine the area of a circle with radius 51 inches. Use 3.14 for $\pi$. Round your answer to the nearest tenth.

c. Why are your answers for parts a. and b. different? Which is the “better” answer?
Lesson 2 Assessment

1. Evaluate the following expressions for the given values. Show all of your work. Use your graphing calculator to check your answers.

   a. \(4x^2 - x + 3\) \(\text{for } x = -5\)
   
   b. \(x^2 - y^2\) \(\text{for } x = -5, y = -3\)

2. Simple interest is given by the formula \(A = P + Prt\). Where \(A\) is the accrued value of the investment after \(t\) years, and \(P\) is the starting principal invested at an annual percentage rate of \(r\), expressed as a decimal. Amber buys a $5000 savings bond that pays 3% simple interest each year. How much will the bond be worth after 20 years? Show all of your work and write your answer in a complete sentence.
3. A person’s Body Mass Index (BMI) is given by the formula $BMI = \frac{705W}{H^2}$, where $W$ is the weight of the person in pounds, and $H$ is the person’s height, measured in inches. If a person is 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighs 225 pounds, what is that person’s BMI? Show all of your work. Round your answer to the nearest tenth. Write your answer in a complete sentence.

4. Simplify by using the distributive property and combining like terms. Show all steps.
   
a. $3(a^2 + 5a - 1) - (12a - 3) =$

   b. $\frac{5(6x + 4) - 9}{3} =$
Lesson 3: Polynomials and Exponents, Part 1

When working with algebraic expressions, variables raised to a power play a major role. In this lesson, we look in depth at variables with exponents and how to work with them. We then look at polynomials that contain variables with exponents.

Lesson Objectives

**Section 3.1: Polynomials**
- Polynomial
- Monomial
- Binomial
- Trinomial
- Degree
- Leading Coefficient

**Section 3.2: Operations on Polynomials**
- Addition
- Subtraction

**Section 3.3: Properties of Exponents**
- Zero and One
- The Multiplication Property
- Power to a Power
- Power of a Product

**Section 3.4: Multiplication of Polynomials**
- Multiplying Monomials
- The Distributive Property
- Multiplication of Polynomials
- Squaring a Binomial

**Section 3.5: Applications from Geometry**
## Lesson 3 Checklist

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<th>Required?</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Due</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson Assessment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Mini-Lesson 3

Section 3.1: Polynomials

Definitions

**Polynomial**: An algebraic expression composed of the sum of terms containing a single variable raised to a positive integer exponent.

**Monomial**: A polynomial consisting of one term

**Binomial**: A polynomial consisting of two terms

**Trinomial**: A polynomial consisting of three terms

**Leading Term**: The term that contains the highest power of the variable in a polynomial

**Leading Coefficient**: The coefficient of the leading term

**Constant Term**: A number with no variable factors. A term whose value never changes.

**Degree**: The highest exponent in a polynomial

/ **Example 1**: Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polynomial</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Leading Coefficient</th>
<th>Constant Term</th>
<th>Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$24a^6 + a^2 + 5$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2m^3 + m^2 - 2m - 8$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5x^2 + x^3 - 7$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$-2x + 4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4x^3$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polynomial</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Leading Coefficient</th>
<th>Constant Term</th>
<th>Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$n^2 - 2n + 8$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4x^3$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6x - 7$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 3.2: Operations on Polynomials

### Addition of Polynomials

**Example 1:** Add. \((3n^2 - 2n + 8) + (3n^3 - 7n^2 - n - 9)\)

### Subtraction of Polynomials

**Example 2:** Subtract. \((a^3 + 5a + 11) - (4a^3 + 6a^2 - a + 1)\)

### Combine and Simplify

**Example 3:** Perform the indicated operations. Simplify.

\[(3x - 1) - (x^2 - x - 9) + (4x^3 + x^2 - 7x + 2)\]

### YOU TRY

2. Perform the indicated operations. Simplify.

\[(5x + 8) + (3x^2 - 4x - 1) - (5x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 6)\]
## Section 3.3: Properties of Exponents

Given any real numbers $a, b, c, m,$ and $n$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$n^1$</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1^n$</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$n^0$</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0^n$</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 1:** Evaluate and simplify the following expressions.
Assume $x \neq 0$, $x \neq -1/2$, $a \neq 0$, $b \neq 0$, and $c \neq 0$.

\[
5x^0 = \quad (2x + 1)^0 = \quad a^0 + b^0 + c^0 =
\]

*The Multiplication Property:*  \( a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n} \)

**Example 2:** Simplify the following expressions

\[
n^3 \cdot n^9 = \quad b^5 \cdot b^4 \cdot b = \quad 5x^2 y^5 (7xy^9) =
\]

*Raising a Power to a Power:* \( (a^m)^n = a^{mn} \)

**Example 3:** Simplify the following expressions

\[
(x^3)^9 = \quad 5b^2 (b^5)^8 =
\]
Lesson 3: Polynomials and Exponents, Part 1

Raising a Product to a Power: \((ab)^n = a^n b^n\)

Example 4: Simplify the following expressions

\[
(5x)^2 = \quad (x^3 y^2)^9 = \quad (-8ab^5)^2 =
\]

\[
5(-2w^7)^3 = \quad 5n^4(-3n^3)^2 =
\]

You Try

3. Simplify the following expressions

a. \(3(-2x^4)^2 = \quad \) b. \(2x(-3x^2)^3 = \quad \)

c. \(g^3 \cdot g^4 \cdot g^5 = \quad \) d. \(2n^0 = \quad \)
Section 3.4: Multiplication of Polynomials

### Multiplication of Monomials

**Example 1:** Multiply and simplify.

\[(3x^5)(-2x^3) = \]

### The Distributive Property

**Example 2:** Expand and simplify.

\[5x^3(2x^5 - 4x^3 - x + 8) = \]

### Multiplication of Polynomials

**Example 3:** Multiply and simplify.

1. \[(x + 3)(x + 4) = \]
2. \[(m - 5)(m - 6) = \]
3. \[(2d - 4)(3d + 5) = \]
4. \[(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x - 4) = \]
Squaring a Binomial

**Example 4:** Multiply and simplify.

a. \((n + 5)^2\) 

b. \((3 - 2a)^2\)

---

**You Try**

4. Multiply and simplify.

a. \(-3x^2(x^5 + 6x^3 - 5x)\)=

b. \((3x - 4)(5x + 2)\)=

c. \((2p - 5)^2\)= 
Section 3.5: Applications from Geometry

**Example 1:** Write a polynomial in simplest form that represents the area of the square.

![Diagram of a square with coordinates labeled A, B, C, D]  

**Example 1 (another way):** Write a polynomial in simplest form that represents the area of the square.

![Diagram of a square with coordinates labeled A, B, C, D]  

**Example 2:** Write a polynomial in simplest form that represents the area of the shaded region.

![Diagram of a larger square with a smaller square shaded]
5. Write a polynomial in simplest form that represents the total area of the figure shown below.

6. Write a polynomial in simplest form that represents the area of the dark blue region of the figure shown below.
Lesson 3 Practice Problems

Skills Practice

1. Complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polynomial</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Leading Coefficient</th>
<th>Constant Term</th>
<th>Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$5n^8 - n^5 + 1$</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x - 5$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8r^2$</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Simplify completely. Show all steps, and box your answers.
   a. $3x^0 + 2x^0$
   b. $5(3n)^0 =$
   c. $y^3 \cdot y^7 \cdot y =$
   d. $3(-2x)^3 - 3x(-2)^3 =$
   e. $4(-5w^8)^2 =$
   f. $10p^3(-5p^7)^2 =$
Lesson 3: Polynomials and Exponents, Part 1

Practice Problems

\[ g. \ 2a^3b(3ab^5)^2 = \]
\[ h. \ (5x - 7)^0 = \]

\[ i. \ (-4x)^2 + 4x^2 = \]
\[ j. \ (3x^4)^3 - (5x^6)^2 = \]

3. Multiply and simplify completely. Show all steps, and box your answers.

a. \( 4x^2(3x - 5) \)

b. \( 4a^2(3a^2 - 2a - 5) \)

c. \( (p + 5)(p + 7) \)

d. \( (x + 2)(x - 2) \)

e. \( (2x - 4)(3x - 5) \)

f. \( (5w - 8)(3w + 11) \)
g. \((x + 2)^2\)  

h. \((2x - 4)^2\)

i. \((x - 4)(x^2 + x - 5)\)  
j. \(3(x + 2)(x + 4)\)

k. \(4(x + 2)^2\)  
l. \((q - 2)^3\)

4. Evaluate the algebraic expression \(x^2\) given \(x = -7\). Show your work.

5. Evaluate the algebraic expression \(5x^3\) given \(x = -2\). Show your work.
6. Evaluate the algebraic expression \((5x)^2\) given \(x = -2\). Show your work.

7. Evaluate the algebraic expression \(5(2x)^2\) given \(x = -3\). Show your work.

---

**Applications**

8. Write an expression that represents the total area of the figure shown below. Simplify completely.

![Diagram of a figure with \(x\) and \(y\) dimensions and \(z\) as an area]

9. Write an expression that represents the area of the shaded region of the figure shown below. Simplify completely.

![Diagram of a figure with \(2x + 5\) and \(x\) dimensions]
10. Write an expression that represents the total area of the figure shown below. Simplify completely.

11. Write an expression that represents the perimeter of the figure shown below. Simplify completely.

12. Write a polynomial in simplest form that represents the volume of the figure shown below.
13. If possible, simplify each of the following by combining like terms or using properties of exponents.

a. $2n^5 + 3n^5 = \underline{}$

b. $2n^5 \cdot 3n^5 = \underline{}$

c. $3n^3 + 3n^5 = \underline{}$

d. $3n^3 \cdot 3n^5 = \underline{}$
Lesson 3 Assessment

1. Simplify completely. Show all steps, and box your answers.
   
   a. \((-5x)^2 - 5x^2 =\)
   
   b. \(4x^2(8x^2 - 5x - 3) =\)
   
   c. \((3 - 5x)^2 =\)
   
   d. \(4p(-5p^3)^2 =\)
2. Write an algebraic expression that represents the total area of the figure shown below. Simplify completely. Show your work.

3. Consider the polynomial $n^2 - 7n - 11$
   a. Is this a monomial, binomial, or trinomial? ____________________________
   b. Identify the constant term. _______________
   c. What is the leading coefficient? _______________
   d. What is the degree of this polynomial? _______________
   e. Identify the coefficient of the second term. _______________
Lesson 4: Polynomials and Exponents, Part 2

When working with algebraic expressions, variables raised to a power play a major role. In this lesson, we look in depth at variables with exponents and how to work with them. We then look at polynomials that contain variables with exponents.

Lesson Objectives

Section 4.1: Division Properties of Exponents
- The Division Property
- Raising a Quotient to a Power

Section 4.2: Negative Exponents

Section 4.3: Division of Polynomials

Section 4.4: Scientific Notation
- Powers of ten
- Writing numbers in scientific notation and standard form
# Lesson 4 Checklist

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Mini-Lesson 4

Section 4.1: Division Properties of Exponents

The Division Property: \( \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n} \quad a \neq 0 \)

**Example 1:** Simplify the following expressions. Variables represent nonzero quantities.

\[
\frac{x^{50}}{x^4} = \frac{4a^{10}b^5}{6ab^2}
\]

Raising a Quotient to a Power: \( \left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n} \quad b \neq 0 \)

**Example 2:** Simplify the following expressions. Variables represent nonzero quantities.

\[
\left( \frac{5}{7} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{x^5}{y^3} \right)^4 = \left( \frac{-4t^{10}}{u^6} \right)^2
\]
You Try

1. Simplify the following expressions. Variables represent nonzero quantities.

   a. \( \left( \frac{3a^{10}}{7} \right)^2 = \)

   b. \( \frac{6x^3y^8}{9xy^5} = \)
Section 4.2: Negative Exponents

For any real numbers \(a \neq 0, b \neq 0,\) and \(m:\)

\[
\left( \frac{a}{b} \right)^{-m} = \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)^{m} \quad a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m} \quad \frac{1}{a^{-m}} = a^m
\]

**Example 1:** Rewrite each of the following with only positive exponents. Variables represent nonzero quantities

a. \(x^{-3} = \)

b. \(\frac{1}{x^{-3}} = \)

c. \(2^{-3} = \)

d. \(\left( \frac{4}{5} \right)^{-2} = \)

e. \(3x^{-4} = \)

f. \((3x)^{-4} = \)

**Example 2:** Simplify the following expressions. Variables represent nonzero quantities. Write your answer with only positive exponents.

a. \(p^{-4} \cdot p^2 \cdot p = \)

b. \(\frac{2}{3} a^{-5} b^{-3} c^2 = \)

c. \(\frac{a^{-2}}{a^{-7}} = \)

d. \(\frac{4t^{-10} u}{6t^{-3} u^{-1}} = \)
2. Simplify the following expressions. Write your answers with only positive exponents. Variables represent nonzero quantities.

a. \( \frac{7}{a^{-2}} = \)

b. \( n^{-2} \cdot n^{-3} \cdot n^8 = \)

c. \( \frac{4w^3x}{6wx^{-2}} = \)

d. \( 2(3x^2)^{-3} = \)
Section 4.3: Division of Polynomials

Simplify the following expressions. Write your answer with only positive exponents. Variables represent nonzero quantities.

Example 1: \( \frac{-6w^8}{30w^3} \)

Example 2: \( \frac{3x - 6}{2} \)

Example 3: \( \frac{6x^3 + 2x^2 - 4}{4x} \)

Example 4: \( \frac{20a^2 + 35a - 4}{-5a^2} \)
3. Simplify the following expressions. Write your answer with only positive exponents. Variables represent nonzero quantities.

   a. \(\frac{11x - 15}{3} = \)

   b. \(\frac{3x^2 + 5x - 12}{3x^2} = \)
Section 4.4: Scientific Notation

Scientific notation is the way that scientists easily handle very large numbers or very small numbers. For example, instead of writing 0.0000000000000092, we write $9.2 \times 10^{-16}$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Powers of Ten</th>
<th>Scientific Notation</th>
<th>Standard Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10^4$</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>$3.21 \times 10^4 = 32,100$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^3$</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$3.21 \times 10^3 = 3,210$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^2$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$3.21 \times 10^2 = 321$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^1$</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$3.21 \times 10^1 = 32.1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^0$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$3.21 \times 10^0 = 3.21$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^{-1}$</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>$3.21 \times 10^{-1} = 0.321$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^{-2}$</td>
<td>.01</td>
<td>$3.21 \times 10^{-2} = 0.0321$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^{-3}$</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>$3.21 \times 10^{-3} = 0.00321$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^{-4}$</td>
<td>.0001</td>
<td>$3.21 \times 10^{-4} = 0.000321$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writing Numbers in Scientific Notation and Standard Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Notation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.21 \times 10^4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.21 \times 10^{-2}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 1: Write the following numbers in standard form.

a. $5.9 \times 10^5 =$

b. $8.3 \times 10^{-7} =$
Example 2: Write the following numbers in scientific notation.

a. 8,140,000 =

b. 0.000000091 =

On Your Calculator

Example 3: Evaluate the following on your calculator. Write in standard form.

a. 850^6 =

b. 0.25^8 =

You Try

4. Write the following numbers in standard form.

a. 4.9 \times 10^5 =

b. 1.5 \times 10^{-3} =

5. Write the following numbers in scientific notation.

a. 0.00000061 =

b. 5,430,000,000 =
Lesson 4 Practice Problems

Skills Practice

Variables represent nonzero quantities.

1. Simplify completely. Show all steps, and box your answers.
   a. \( \frac{8n^8 p^5}{12np^4} = \)
   b. \( \left( \frac{-5a^3}{7b^5} \right)^2 = \)

2. Simplify completely. Show all steps, and box your answers. **Use only positive exponents.**
   a. \( 8n^{-2} = \)
   b. \( (8n)^{-2} = \)
   
   c. \( g^2 \cdot g^{-6} \cdot g = \)
   d. \( \left( \frac{5}{6} \right)^{-2} = \)
   
   e. \( 5w^{-3}x^4y^{-5}z = \)
   f. \( \frac{15ab^{-3}}{24a^{-2}b^{-1}} = \)
g. $5(2v^4)^3 =$

h. $\frac{d^5d}{d^3} =$

i. $5n(-2n^{-4})^3 =$

j. $\left(\frac{3a^{10}}{7}\right)^2 =$

3. Evaluate the algebraic expression $x^{-2}$ given $x = 3$. Show your work.

4. Evaluate the algebraic expression $5x^{-3}$ given $x = -2$. Show your work.
5. Evaluate the algebraic expression \((5x)^{-2}\) given \(x = -3\). Show your work.

6. Evaluate the algebraic expression \(5(2x)^{-2}\) given \(x = -3\). Show your work.

7. Simplify completely. Show all steps, and box your answers. **Use only positive exponents.**

   a. \(\frac{15n - 12}{6} = \)

   b. \(\frac{4x + 2}{4x} = \)

   c. \(\frac{8d^2 - 5d + 11}{5d^2} = \)

   d. \(\frac{w^3 - 4w^2 + 6w - 9}{-2w} = \)
8. Write the following numbers in scientific notation.
   a. 45,600,000,000
   b. 0.0000000000238

9. Write the following numbers in standard form.
   a. $2.35 \times 10^9$
   b. $8.09 \times 10^{-5}$
10. Complete the table below. Write each number in standard form *and* in scientific notation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Form</th>
<th>Scientific Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A company’s profit is $3.24 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your age, in days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A decimeter is one tenth of a meter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A nanoliter is one billionth of a liter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disney purchased Lucasfilm for $4.05 billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are approximately 315 million people in the U.S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Complete the table below. You may need to look these up on the internet. Write each number in standard form \textit{and} in scientific notation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Standard Form</th>
<th>Scientific Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The age of the earth, in years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The diameter of the earth at the equator, in meters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The diameter of an atom, in meters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The distance from the earth to the sun, in miles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The world population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 4 Assessment

1. Simplify completely. Show all steps, and box your answers. Answers should include only positive exponents.

   a. \[
   \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{5}{6} \right)^{-2}
   \]

   b. \[
   4b(-5b^{-5})^2
   \]

   c. \[
   \frac{15d^3 - 3d^2}{3d^2}
   \]
2. Evaluate the algebraic expression \(4(7x)^{-2}\) given \(x = 2\). Show your work. Your answer should be simplified and include only positive exponents.

3. For each of the following, circle the larger number

   a. \(1.02 \times 10^8\)  \(5.9 \times 10^7\)
   
   b. \(9.5 \times 10^3\)  \(9.5 \times 10^{-2}\)

   c. \(3.4 \times 10^{-6}\)  \(3.4 \times 10^{-3}\)
   
   d. \(7.3 \times 10^{-2}\)  7.3
Lesson 5: Solving Equations

Up to this point, our study of algebra has involved a deep look at algebraic expressions and operations on those expressions. We’ve learned how to characterize, write, and simplify algebraic expressions, and we have also learned how to evaluate expressions given specific values for the variables.

We now extend our study of algebra to include algebraic equations. This involves introducing the equal sign (=) to connect an algebraic expression to a value, variable, or another expression. In this lesson, we will look at how an algebraic equation is defined and methods for solving algebraic equations.

Lesson Objectives

Section 5.1: Algebraic Equations

- Definition of an Algebraic Equation
- Verify that a given value is a solution to an equation
- Equivalent Equations

Section 5.2: Solving One-Step Equations

- Properties of Equality

Section 5.3: Solving Two-Step Equations

Section 5.4: Solving Multi-Step Equations

Section 5.5: Solving Equations – Applications
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<th>Score</th>
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<td>Online Test</td>
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<td>Practice Problems</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson Assessment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Mini-Lesson 5

Section 5.1: Algebraic Equations

DEFINITION: An algebraic equation is a mathematical sentence connecting one expression to another expression with an equal sign (=).

Verify that a given value is a solution to an equation

DEFINITION: The solution to an equation is the value, or values, that makes the equation true.

// Example 1: Verify that \( x = -3 \) is a solution to the algebraic equation \( 5x - 2 = 8x + 7 \).

// Example 2: Is \( m = -1 \) a solution to the algebraic equation \( m + 9 = 3m + 5 \) ?

// Example 3: Is \( a = 5 \) a solution to the algebraic equation \( -4(a + 1) = 6(1 - a) \) ?
DEFINITION: Equivalent equations are two or more equations that have the same solution.

**Example 4:** Verify that \( x = 2 \) is a solution to the following equations.

\[
8x - 5 = x + 9 \\
7x - 5 = 9 \\
7x = 14
\]

**YOU TRY**

1. Verify that \( p = -9 \) is a solution to the algebraic equation \( p - 4 = 2p + 5 \)

2. Is \( x = 2 \) is a solution to the algebraic equation \( 2(5x - 12) = 1 - 5(x - 1) \)?
Section 5.2: Solving One-Step Equations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties of Equality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Addition/Subtraction Property of Equality:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ( a = b ), then ( a + c = b + c ). If ( a = b ), then ( a - c = b - c )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Multiplication/Division Property of Equality:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ( a = b ), then ( a \times c = b \times c ). If ( a = b ) and ( c \neq 0 ), then ( \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{c} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Solving an Equation

**DEFINITION:** To solve an equation means to “undo” all the operations of the equation, leaving the variable by itself on one side. This is known as isolating the variable.

Solve for the variable in each of the following equations. Check your answers.

- **Example 1:** \( x + 7 = 18 \)
- **Example 2:** \( r - 4 = -5 \)
- **Example 3:** \( -4 + b = 45 \)
- **Example 4:** \( 3 = 19 + m \)
- **Example 5:** \( -3y = -42 \)
- **Example 6:** \( \frac{x}{6} = -5 \)
Example 7: $\frac{3}{4}a = 8$

Example 8: $17 = -x$

---

**YOU TRY**

3. Solve for the variable in each equation and check your answer. Show all steps as in the MiniLesson examples.

   a. $12 + x = -40$

   b. $\frac{3}{5}n = -2$

   c. $14 = -x$

   d. $-3 = \frac{w}{5}$
Section 5.3: Solving Two-Step Equations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEPS FOR SOLVING A LINEAR TWO-STEP EQUATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Apply the Addition/Subtraction Property of Equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Apply the Multiplication/Division Property of Equality to isolate the variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Check by substituting your answer into the original equation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Solve for the variable in each of the following equations. Check your answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 1: Solve</th>
<th>2b - 4 = 12</th>
<th>Check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 2: Solve</th>
<th>4 + 3r = 5</th>
<th>Check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 3: Solve</th>
<th>3 = 19 - 2m</th>
<th>Check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 4: Solve</th>
<th>11 - y = 32</th>
<th>Check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Lesson 5: Solving Equations

Example 5: Solve: \(3 + \frac{3}{5}x = 12\)  

Check:

YOU TRY

4. Solve for the variable in each equation and check your answer. Show all steps as in the MiniLesson examples.

a. Solve: \(14 - 3x = -40\)  
Check:

b. Solve: \(\frac{3}{4}w - 8 = -2\)  
Check:

c. Solve: \(14 = 2 - x\)  
Check:
Lesson 5: Solving Equations

Section 5.4: Solving Multi-Step Equations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEPS FOR SOLVING A LINEAR EQUATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Simplify each side of the equation. Remove parenthesis if necessary. Collect like terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Add or subtract terms on each side of the equation so that all terms containing the variable are on one side and all constant terms are on the other side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Simplify each side of the equation by combining like terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Apply the Multiplication/Division Property of Equality to isolate the variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Check by substituting the solution into the original equation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Solve for the variable in each of the following equations. Check your answers.

**Example 1:** Solve $x - 5 = 4x + 7$  
Check

**Example 2:** Solve $3(4n - 2) = 5(n + 3)$  
Check
Example 3: Solve \(4 - (2y - 1) = 2(5y + 9) + y\) Check:

**YOU TRY**

5. Solve for the variable in each equation and check your answer. Show all steps as in the MiniLesson examples.

a. Solve \(m - 5 = 8m + 2\) Check:

b. Solve \(2(5x - 12) = -(5x - 6)\) Check:
Section 5.5: Solving Equations – Applications

Example 1: The maximum heart rate is the highest heart rate achieved during maximal exercise. In general, you gain the most benefits and lessen the risks when you exercise within your target heart rate zone. Usually this is when your exercise heart rate (pulse) is about 70% percent of your maximum heart rate. The formula $T = 0.7(220 - a)$, gives the target heart rate, $T$, in beats per minute, for a person who is $a$ years of age. Determine the age of a person whose target heart rate is 135 beats per minute.

GIVEN: 

GOAL:

STRATEGY:

SOLUTION:

CHECK:

FINAL RESULT AS A COMPLETE SENTENCE:
YOU TRY

For this problem, identify the Givens the Goal. Form a strategy, solve, check, and write your answer in a complete sentence.

6. The cost of tuition at a local community college is given by the equation \( C = 76n \), where \( C \) represents the total cost of tuition and \( n \) represents the number of credits taken. If you have $800 dollars to spend on tuition, how many credits can you take?

GIVEN:  

GOAL:  

STRATEGY:  

SOLUTION:  

CHECK:  

FINAL RESULT AS A COMPLETE SENTENCE:
Lesson 5 Practice Problems

Skills Practice

1. Verify that $a = -1$ is a solution to $4 - a = 6a + 11$. Show all work.

2. Verify that $x = -5$ is a solution to $3(2x + 4) = 8(x + 2) + 6$. Show all work.

3. Is $x = 8$ a solution to the equation $-16 = \frac{3}{4}x - 10$? Answer yes or no, and show all supporting work.

4. Is $x = -3$ a solution to the equation $3(6 + 2x) = 8 + (x - 5)$? Answer yes or no, and show all supporting work.
5. Solve for the variable in each of the following equations. Reduce, simplify, and check your answers. Show all steps, and box your answer.

a. \(8x - 2 = 22\)  
   Check:

b. \(-x - 2 = 22\)  
   Check:

c. \(-\frac{1}{2}x - 4 = 8\)  
   Check:

d. \(\frac{2}{3}x + 3 = 15\)  
   Check:
Lesson 5: Solving Equations

Practice Problems

e. \[ 4x - 8 = -x + 7 \]  
   Check:

f. \[ \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{8}x + \frac{3}{2} \]  
   Check:

g. \[ 6x - 4(-2x + 8) = 10 \]  
   Check:

h. \[ -2(4x - 2) = -(2x - 8) \]  
   Check:

i. \[ (2x - 7) - (4x + 8) = 4(x + 6) \]  
   Check:
### Applications
For each of the following, underline the Givens and circle the Goal of the problem. Form a Strategy, Solve, and Check. Show all work, and write your answer in a complete sentence.

6. John is a door to door vacuum salesman. His weekly salary, $S$, is $200 plus $50 for each vacuum he sells. This can be written as $S = 200 + 50v$, where $v$ is the number of vacuums sold. If John earns $1000 for a week’s work, how many vacuums did he sell?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOLUTION:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Result as a Complete Sentence:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Paul is planning to sell bottled water at the local Lollapalooza. He buys 2 crates of water (2000 bottles) for $360 and plans on selling the bottles for $1.50 each. Paul’s profit, $P$ in dollars, from selling $b$ bottles of water is given by the formula $P = 1.5b - 360$. How many bottles does Paul need to sell in order to break even?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOLUTION:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Result as a Complete Sentence:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Ringo has $100 in the bank and is adding $50 each week in savings. George has $250 in the bank, and is adding $40 each week in savings. Their plan is to wait until their savings are equal and then buy a Magic Yellow Bus and take a road trip. They figure out that the equation can be written as $50w + 100 = 40w + 250$, where $w$ is the number of weeks. How long will it take for their savings to be equal?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOLUTION:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHECK:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINAL RESULT AS A COMPLETE SENTENCE:**

9. The formula to convert from Celsius to Fahrenheit is $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$. The temperature on a summer day in Phoenix, Arizona is 113°F. What would this temperature be in degrees Celsius? Show all work, and write your answer in a complete sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOLUTION:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHECK:</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**FINAL RESULT AS A COMPLETE SENTENCE:**
10. Suppose you want to accumulate $1,000,000 for your retirement in 30 years. You decide to put money into an account that earns 3% interest compounded annually. How much should you deposit? The formula for compound interest is \( A = P(1 + r)^t \), where \( A \) is the accrued amount after \( t \) years, \( P \) is the starting principal, and \( r \) is the annual interest rate expressed as a decimal. Round your answer up to the nearest cent.

### STRATEGY:

### SOLUTION:

### CHECK:

### FINAL RESULT AS A COMPLETE SENTENCE:

11. Fred and Wilma just had a baby! They want to start a college fund for their baby, and decide to put money into an investment that is expected to earn 4.2% simple interest each year. How much would they have to deposit now to pay for their newborn’s $100,000 college in 18 years? The formula for simple interest is \( A = P + Prt \), where \( A \) is the accrued value of the investment after \( t \) years, \( r \) is the interest rate (expressed as a decimal), and \( P \) is the starting principal invested. Round your answer up to the nearest cent.

### STRATEGY:

### SOLUTION:

### CHECK:

### FINAL RESULT AS A COMPLETE SENTENCE:
12. Solve for the variable in each of the following equations. Reduce, simplify, and check your answers. Show all steps, and box your answer.

a. \[2(4x + 3) = 8x + 1\]

b. \[5(x + 6) - x = 4(x + 7) + 2\]

13. Solve the following nonlinear equations.

a. \[x^2 = 25\]

b. \[x^3 = 27\]

c. \[|x| = 3\]

d. \[\sqrt{x} = 7\]

e. \[\sqrt[3]{x} = 2\]

f. \[\frac{1}{x} = 4\]
14. Write a story problem for the equation shown below. Solve the problem, and write your answer in a complete sentence.

\[ 300 - 50x = 0 \]
Lesson 5 Assessment

1. Solve the following equations for $x$. Show your work. Reduce, simplify and CHECK your answers!

   a. $7 - (a - 3) = 3(2a - 6)$

   b. $-31 = \frac{3}{5}x - 10$
2. The formula for the area, \( A \), of a triangle with base \( b \) and height \( h \) is \( A = \frac{1}{2}bh \). Determine the height of a triangle with a base of 18 inches and area 84.6 square inches. Round your answer to the nearest tenth, and include appropriate units in your answer.

3. You decide to invest $7000 into an account that pays 5% simple interest each year. How long will it take for the investment to double in value?

The formula for simple interest is \( A = P + Prt \), where \( A \) is the accrued value of the investment after \( t \) years, \( r \) is the interest rate (expressed as a decimal), and \( P \) is the starting principal invested.

Show all steps, and write your answer in a complete sentence.
Lesson 6: Linear Equations: Real World Applications

In this lesson, we investigate real world problems that can be modeled by and solved using algebraic equations. In addition to writing and solving linear equations, we will also work with problems involving proportions and percents.

Lesson Objectives

Section 6.1: Writing Equations

Section 6.2: Proportions
- Ratio
- Rate
- Proportion

Section 6.3: Percent Equations

Section 6.4: More Percent Problems
<table>
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</table>
Mini-Lesson 6

Section 6.1: Writing Equations

Step 1: Read and understand the problem. Underline the givens and circle the goal.
Step 2: Form a strategy to solve the problem.
Step 3: Choose a variable to represent the unknown quantity.
Step 4: Read every word in the problem, and translate the given information into an algebraic equation.
Step 5: Solve the equation
Step 6: Write your answer in a complete sentence

Example 1: The cost of leasing a new Ford mustang is $2,311 for a down payment and processing fee plus $276 per month. For how many months can you lease this car with $10,000?

Example 2: You have just bought a new Sony 55” 3D television set for $1,600. The value of the television set decreases by $250 per year. How long before the television set is worth half of its original value?
1. Your yard is a mess, and you decide to hire a landscaper. The Garden Pros charges a $50 consultation fee plus $36 per hour for the actual work. If the total cost is $212, how many hours did the landscapers work?

   a. Write an equation to represent this situation. Clearly indicate what the variable represents.

   b. Solve the equation. Show all work, and write your answer in a complete sentence. Your answer must include correct units of measure.
Section 6.2: Proportions

**Definitions**

A _________________ is the quotient of two quantities with the **same** unit of measure.

A _________________ is the quotient of two quantities with **different** units of measure.

A _________________ is a mathematical statement that two ratios or two rates are equal.

**Solving Proportions**

**Example 1:** Solve for the variable in each of the following proportions.

\[
\frac{2}{3} = \frac{t}{42} \quad \frac{r}{3} = \frac{5}{2} \quad \frac{7}{12} = \frac{35}{x}
\]

**Example 2:** The recommended daily allowance (RDA) of protein for active adults 19 years of age and older is based primarily on body weight. In general, the RDA of protein for adults is 0.8 grams for every kilogram (about 2.2 pounds) of body weight. If you weigh 150 pounds, how many grams of protein should you consume each day? Round your answer to the nearest tenth.
YOU TRY

2. Solve the proportion \[ \frac{1.2}{t} = \frac{3.2}{5.8} \].

3. Last week, Liam earned $225 for working 12 hours. If he works 20 hours this week, how much will he earn if he is paid at the same rate?
   a. Use the information given in the problem to set up a proportion representing this situation. Clearly indicate what the variable represents.

   b. Solve, showing all steps. Write your answer in a complete sentence.
Section 6.3: Percent Equations

Creating and Solving Percent Equations

When working with situations involving percents, the most reliable solution method is to translate the given problem into an equation.

Look for:
- The unknown – Always start by identifying what it is you are trying to find.
- The percent – If given, you will need to convert this to decimal form before doing any calculations. If you are asked to determine the percent, then you will need to convert your answer from decimal form to percent form.
- Multiplication – Replace the word “of” with multiplication.
- Equals – Look for words like “is,” “becomes,” etc… and replace with and equal sign.

\[ \text{Example 1: For each of the following, first translate the given statement into a percent equation, then solve the equation.} \]

a. What is 12% of 20?  
b. 60% of what is 15?

e. What percent of 140 is 3.5?
Example 2: A lender requires a minimum down payment of 16% of the value of the home.
   a. What is the required down payment for a $180,000 home?

   b. You have $23,500 cash available to use as a down payment toward a home.
      Determine the maximum home value that you can finance.

YOU TRY

For each of the following, first translate the given statement into a percent equation, then solve the equation.

4. What is 18% of $75.23? Round to the nearest cent.

5. 18% of what is $75.23? Round to the nearest cent.
Section 6.4: More Percent Problems

Example 1: A $750 watch is on sale for 15% off. Find the sale price.

Example 2: A salesman tells you that the $140 earrings are already marked 20% off. What was the original price?

Example 3: Tommy’s grandma gave him a $50 gift card to Toys R Us for his birthday. Sales tax is currently 9%. Determine the price of the most expensive toy Tommy can buy with the $50 gift card.
You Try

6. A salesman is paid a monthly salary of $2,300 plus 7% commission on his monthly sales. Determine the amount of sales required for his total monthly income to be $3,000.
Lesson 6 Practice Problems

Skills Practice

1. Solve the proportions. Simplify your answers. Show all work.
   a. \( \frac{28}{x} = \frac{3.5}{5} \)
   b. \( \frac{p}{5} = \frac{12}{50} \)
   c. \( \frac{11}{20} = \frac{m}{6} \)
   d. \( \frac{4}{8} = \frac{10}{w} \)

2. Complete the missing parts of the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decimal</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.625</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.625</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.625</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. For each of the following, first *translate* the given statement into a percent equation, then solve the equation. Show all steps.

   a. 45% of 27 is what number?

   Equation: ______________________
   Solve: ______________________

   b. 50 is what percent of 80?

   Equation: ______________________
   Solve: ______________________

   c. 67 is 80% of what number?

   Equation: ______________________
   Solve: ______________________

   d. 300 is what percent of 48?

   Equation: ______________________
   Solve: ______________________

4. Calculate the percent change for each of the following. Show all work.

   a. A quantity decreases from 15 to 10
   b. A quantity increases from 10 to 15
5. Amber is baking cupcakes for a school fundraiser, and wants to sell them for five times the cost of making them. The ingredients cost $11.22, and the recipe makes 24 cupcakes. Write an equation to represent this situation, and use it to determine the amount of money Amber should charge for each cupcake.

6. A new Sony 55” 3D television set costs $2,499. You are going to pay $600 as a down payment, and pay the rest in equal monthly installments for one year. Write an equation to represent this situation, and use it to determine how much you should pay each month.

7. Your yard is a mess, and you decide to hire a landscaper. The Greenhouse charges a $20 consultation fee plus $11 per hour for the actual work. Garden Pros does not charge a consulting fee, but charges $15 per hour for the actual work. Write an equation that will help you determine the number of hours at which the two companies charge the same. Solve the equation, and write your answer in a complete sentence.
8. The scale on a map is 1 inch to 75 miles. Find the actual distance between two towns that are 4 \( \frac{1}{2} \) inches apart on the map. Set up a proportion to represent this situation. Solve, and write your answer in a complete sentence.

9. An 8 fluid ounce serving of PowerAde contains 72 calories. How many calories are in 30 fluid ounces of PowerAde? Set up a proportion to represent this situation. Solve, and write your answer in a complete sentence.

10. Megan makes $32,500 per year. Every day, she stops by Starbucks and spends an average of $4 on coffee. What percent of her income is spent on Starbucks? Round your answer to the nearest tenth of a percent.
11. One banana contains about 425mg of potassium. That is about 13% of the daily-recommended amount of potassium.
   a. How much potassium (in mg) should be consumed daily?

   b. How many bananas would you need to eat each day in order to consume this much potassium?

12. Jon has 892 points in his math class. To earn an A in the class, he must have 90% of the 1180 points possible by the end of the term. How many more points must he earn by the end of the term to receive an A in the class?

13. The bill for dinner (after tax) was $85.20. You decide to leave a 15% tip. Calculate the total amount paid.
14. A clothing store is having a 40% off” sale on all its merchandise. A customer bought an item that originally cost $80.
   a. What was the sale price of the item?
   
   b. Calculate the total amount the customer paid after a 9% sales tax was added to the purchase.
15. Justin receives a 10% pay cut followed by a 10% pay raise. His salary after the raise is
   a. More than his original salary
   b. The same as his original salary
   c. Less than his original salary.

   Explain your reasoning.

16. It is the day after Thanksgiving (Black Friday!), and April is at Kohls, standing in the very long line waiting to check out. She has two coupons, the first is for 10% off her entire purchase. The second is for $10 off her entire purchase. April estimates that she has well over $200 worth of merchandise in her cart.

   a. Assuming that only one of her coupons can be applied to her purchase, which one should she use? Show all mathematical work and explain your answer.

   b. Assuming that both of the coupons can be applied to her purchase, which one should she show to the cashier first? Show all mathematical work and explain your answer.
17. Consider the proportion \( \frac{1}{15} = \frac{4}{x} \)

a. Write a story problem for the proportion above.

b) Solve your problem showing all possible steps.
Write your answer in a complete sentence.
Lesson 6 Assessment

1. A 2/3 cup serving of cereal contains 140 calories. Set up a proportion to determine the number of calories that would be in a 1/2 cup serving. Solve, and write your answer in a complete sentence.

2. Jackson’s grandma gave him a $20 gift card to Toys R Us for his birthday. Sales tax is currently 9.8%. Determine the price of the most expensive toy Jackson can buy with the $20 gift card. Show all steps, and write your answer in a complete sentence.
3. A lender requires a down payment of 18% of the value of the home.

   a. What is the required down payment for a $200,000 home? Show all steps, and write your answer in a complete sentence.

       b. You have $25,000 cash available to use as a down payment toward a home. Determine the price of the most expensive home you can buy. Show all steps, and write your answer in a complete sentence.
Lesson 7: Literal Equations, Inequalities, and Absolute Value

In this lesson, we first look at literal equations, which are equations that have more than one variable. Many of the formulas we use in everyday life are literal equations.

We then look at algebraic inequalities, how they are written, how to solve them and how to represent the solution set graphically and using interval notation.

Finally, we look at algebraic expressions, equations, and inequalities that involve absolute value.

Lesson Objectives

Section 7.1: Literal Equations

Section 7.2: Linear Inequalities
- Symbols
- Verify that a given value is a solution to an inequality
- The Solution Set of a Linear Inequality
- Number Line
- Interval Notation
- Translate a statement into an inequality

Section 7.3: Solving Linear Inequalities

Section 7.4: Solving Inequalities – Applications

Section 7.5: Compound Inequalities
- Number line
- Interval notation
- Verify that a given value is a solution to an inequality
- Translate a statement into a compound inequality

Section 7.6: Absolute Value
# Lesson 7 Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Required? Y or N</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Due</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Homework</td>
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<tr>
<td>Practice Problems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesson Assessment</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mini-Lesson 7

Section 7.1: Literal Equations

LITERAL EQUATIONS

What are literal equations? ____________________

What does it mean to “solve” a literal equation? ____________________

/ Example 1: Solve for $b$ in each of the following equations.

\[
2b = 8 \quad \quad ab = c
\]

\[
5 + b = 9 \quad \quad a + b = c
\]

\[
2b + 1 = 13 \quad \quad ab + c = d
\]

SOLVING LITERAL EQUATIONS

/ Example 2: Solve the following equation for $c$: $4abc = 32$

/ Example 3: Solve the following equation for $B$: $A = B + C + D$
Lesson 7: Literal Equations, Inequalities

/ Example 4: Solve the following equation for \( x \): \( y = mx + b \)

/ Example 5: Solve the following equation for \( y \): \( 3x + 4y = 20 \)

/ Example 6: Solve the following equation for \( y \): \( x - y = 5 \)

/ Example 7: Solve the following equation for \( C \): \( F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32 \)

You Try

1. Solve the following equation for \( y \): \( 3xyz = 9 \)

2. Solve the following equation for \( y \): \( 5x - y = 2 \)
Section 7.2: Inequalities

DEFINITION: An algebraic inequality is a mathematical sentence connecting an expression to a value, variable, or another expression with an inequality sign.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>In words</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>less than</td>
<td>x &gt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤</td>
<td>less than or equal to</td>
<td>x ≤ 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>greater than</td>
<td>x &gt; 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥</td>
<td>greater than or equal to</td>
<td>x ≥ 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≠</td>
<td>not equal to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verify that a given value is a solution to the inequality

DEFINITION: A solution to an inequality is a value that makes the inequality true.

Example 1: Determine whether the number 4 is a solution to the following inequalities.

\[ x > 1 \quad x < 1 \quad x \leq 9 \quad x > 4 \quad x \geq 4 \]

THE SOLUTION SET OF A LINEAR INEQUALITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inequality</th>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Interval Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( x &gt; 2 )</td>
<td>(-\infty ) ( \longrightarrow ) ( \infty )</td>
<td>( \infty ) ( \longrightarrow ) ( \infty )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x \geq 2 )</td>
<td>(-\infty ) ( \longrightarrow ) ( \infty )</td>
<td>( \infty ) ( \longrightarrow ) ( \infty )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x &lt; 2 )</td>
<td>(-\infty ) ( \longrightarrow ) ( \infty )</td>
<td>( \infty ) ( \longrightarrow ) ( \infty )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x \leq 2 )</td>
<td>(-\infty ) ( \longrightarrow ) ( \infty )</td>
<td>( \infty ) ( \longrightarrow ) ( \infty )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translate a statement into an inequality

\textbf{Example 2}: Write an inequality to represent the following situation. Clearly indicate what the variable represents.

a. In order to go on the ride, a child must be more than 48 inches tall.

b. Jordan can spend at most $10 on lunch.

\textbf{You Try}

3. Which of the following values are in the solution set for \( n < 5 \) ?

\[ n = -3 \quad n = 0 \quad n = 4.99 \quad n = 5 \quad n = 12 \]

4. Translate the statement into an inequality.

\textit{Children age 2 and under are free at Disneyland}

5. Complete the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inequality</th>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Interval Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( x \geq -3 )</td>
<td>[ -\infty \leftarrow \cdots \rightarrow \infty ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ -\infty \leftarrow \cdots \rightarrow \infty ]</td>
<td>((-\infty, 11])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ -\infty \leftarrow \cdots \rightarrow \infty ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 7.3: Solving Linear Inequalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEPS FOR SOLVING A LINEAR INEQUALITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Simplify each side of the inequality. Remove parenthesis if necessary. Collect like terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Add or subtract terms on each side of the inequality so that all terms containing the variable are on one side and all constant terms are on the other side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Simplify each side of the inequality by combining like terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Multiply or divide on both sides to isolate the variable. CAUTION!!! If you multiply or divide both sides of an inequality by a negative number, you have to reverse the inequality sign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Check by substituting the solution (endpoint and a value from the solution set) into the original inequality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 1: Solve the inequality, check your answer, and graph the solution on a number line.

\[ 3x > x + 6 \]

Graph:

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\infty \\
\infty
\end{array} \]

Interval Notation: ________________

Example 2: Solve the inequality and graph the solution on a number line.

\[ 3 - 5a \leq 2(a + 5) \]

Graph:

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\infty \\
\infty
\end{array} \]

Interval Notation: ________________
**Example 3:** Solve the inequality and graph the solution on a number line.

\[-5(x + 2) \geq -3(x + 4)\]

Graph:

![Graph of the solution](image)

Interval Notation: ________________

---

**You Try**

Solve the inequality, check your answer, and graph the solution on a number line.

6. \(7 - 4x \geq -5\)

Graph:

![Graph of the solution](image)

Interval Notation: ________________

7. \(6x + 13 < 5(2x - 3)\)

Graph:

![Graph of the solution](image)

Interval Notation: ________________
Section 7.4: Solving Inequalities – Applications

For each problem, underline the Givens and circle the Goal. Form a Strategy, Solve, and Check. Write your answer in a complete sentence.

Example 1: The cost of tuition is $76 per credit hour. Write an inequality that can be used to determine the number of credit hours a student can take for under $1000. Solve the inequality, and write your answer in a complete sentence.

Example 2: Sean owns a business that builds computers. The fixed operating costs for his business are $2,700 per week. In addition to fixed operating costs, each computer costs $600 to produce. Each computer sells for $1,500. Write an inequality that can be used to determine the number of computers Sean needs to sell in order make a profit each week. Solve the inequality, and write your answer in a complete sentence.
YOU TRY

To solve this problem, first underline the Givens and circle the Goal. Form a strategy, solve, check, and write your answer in a complete sentence.

8. Gasoline costs $3.79 per gallon. Write an inequality that can be used to determine how many gallons of fuel can be purchased for under $20. Solve the inequality, and write your answer in a complete sentence.
Section 7.5: Compound Inequalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inequality</th>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Interval Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$-1 &lt; x &lt; 2$</td>
<td>$-\infty \leftarrow \ldots \longrightarrow \infty$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$-1 \leq x \leq 2$</td>
<td>$-\infty \leftarrow \ldots \longrightarrow \infty$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$-1 \leq x &lt; 2$</td>
<td>$-\infty \leftarrow \ldots \longrightarrow \infty$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verify that a given value is a solution to the inequality

**Example 1:** Which of the following values are in the solution set for $-3 \leq n < 5$?

- $n = -5$
- $n = -3$
- $n = 0$
- $n = 4.99$
- $n = 5$
- $n = 12$

- $-\infty \leftarrow \ldots \longrightarrow \infty$

Translate a statement into an inequality

**Example 2:** Write a compound inequality to represent the following situation. Clearly indicate what the variable represents.

a. A number is greater than or equal to 5 but less than 8.

b. My car’s tank can hold a maximum of 20 gallons of gas.
You Try

9. Which of the following values are in the solution set for \(-8 < w < 2\)?

\[ w = -11 \quad w = -8 \quad w = -5 \quad w = 0 \quad w = 2 \quad w = 2.1 \]

10. Translate the statement into a compound inequality.

*A number is greater than 0, and less than or equal to 8.*

11. Complete the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inequality</th>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Interval Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(5 &lt; x &lt; 11)</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
<td>((-3, 1])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 7.6: Absolute Value

Absolute Value

$\infty \leftarrow \cdots \leftarrow \infty$

**Example 1:** Evaluate the following:

$|2| = \quad |{-2}| =$

Absolute Value Equations

Determine the solution to each of the following equations.

**Example 2:**

$|x| = 2 \quad |x| = 3 \quad |x| = -4$

Absolute Value Inequalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inequality</th>
<th>List some values in the solution set:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Determine the solution to the equation $|x| = 8$

13. Absolute Value Inequalities:

| $(|x| < 3)$ | List some values in the solution set: ____________________________________________ |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             | $\infty \leftarrow \boxed{\hspace{1cm}} | \boxed{\hspace{1cm}} \rightarrow \infty$ |

| $(|x| \geq 3)$ | List some values in the solution set: ____________________________________________ |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                | $\infty \leftarrow \boxed{\hspace{1cm}} | \boxed{\hspace{1cm}} \rightarrow \infty$ |
Lesson 7 Practice Problems

1. Solve the following equations for the given variable. Show all steps. Simplify your answers.
   a. \( I = Prt \) Solve for \( t \)
   b. \( 2x + 3y = 6 \) Solve for \( y \)
   c. \( A = B(C + D) \) Solve for \( D \)
   d. \( A = p + prt \) Solve for \( r \)
   e. \( 6x - y = 11 \) Solve for \( y \)
   f. \( A = P(1+r) \) Solve for \( P \)
   g. \( r = \frac{C}{2\pi} \) Solve for \( C \)
   h. \( 3x - 5y = 8 \) Solve for \( y \)
   i. \( P = A - B - C \) Solve for \( B \)
   j. \( ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \) Solve for \( b \).
2. For each of the following, circle all correct answers.

   a. Which of the given values are in the solution set for \( x < 3 \)?
      \[
      x = 0 \quad x = -1 \quad x = -5 \quad x = 3 \quad x = 5 \quad x = -\frac{5}{3}
      \]
   
   b. Which of the given values are in the solution set for \( x \geq -1 \)?
      \[
      x = 0 \quad x = -1 \quad x = -5 \quad x = 3 \quad x = 5 \quad x = -\frac{5}{3}
      \]
   
   c. Which of the given values are in the interval \((-2, \infty)\)?
      \[
      x = 0 \quad x = -1 \quad x = -5 \quad x = 3 \quad x = 5 \quad x = -\frac{5}{3}
      \]
   
   d. Which of the given values are in the interval \((-1, 5]\)?
      \[
      x = 0 \quad x = -1 \quad x = -5 \quad x = 3 \quad x = 5 \quad x = -\frac{5}{3}
      \]
   
   e. Which of the given values are in the interval \(-5 < x \leq 3\)?
      \[
      x = 0 \quad x = -1 \quad x = -5 \quad x = 3 \quad x = 5 \quad x = -\frac{5}{3}
      \]

3. Complete the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inequality</th>
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<th>Interval Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x \leq -1 )</td>
<td>(-\infty \rightarrow \infty)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 8 \leq x &lt; 12)</td>
<td>(-\infty \rightarrow \infty)</td>
<td>((-2, \infty))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(-\infty \rightarrow \infty)</td>
<td>((-\infty, 6])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Solve the inequality, showing all steps. Write your answer as an inequality and in interval notation, then graph the solution set on the number line.

\[ 4x \leq 2x + 12 \]

Interval Notation: ________________

Graph:

5. Solve the inequality, showing all steps. Write your answer as an inequality and in interval notation, then graph the solution set on the number line.

\[ 14m + 8 > 6m - 8 \]

Interval Notation: ________________

Graph:

6. Solve the inequality, showing all steps. Write your answer as an inequality and in interval notation, then graph the solution set on the number line.

\[ 5(-2a - 8) \leq -9a + 4 \]

Interval Notation: ________________

Graph:
7. Solve the inequality, showing all steps. Write your answer as an inequality and in interval notation, then graph the solution set on the number line.

\[-2d > 2 - (4 - 2d) + d\]

Interval Notation: ________________

Graph:

8. Solve the equation \(|x| = 11\)

9. Solve the equation \(|x| = -11\)

10. For each of the following, circle all correct answers.

   a. Which of the given values are in the solution set for \(|x| < 5\)?

      \[x = 0 \quad x = -1 \quad x = -5 \quad x = -7 \quad x = 3 \quad x = 5 \quad x = 9\]

   b. Which of the given values are in the solution set for \(|x| \geq 5\)?

      \[x = 0 \quad x = -1 \quad x = -5 \quad x = -7 \quad x = 3 \quad x = 5 \quad x = 9\]

11. Graph the solution set for the inequalities shown below.

   a. \(|x| < 1\)

      \[\quad \infty \quad \infty\]

   b. \(|x| \geq 4\)

      \[\quad \infty \quad \infty\]
Applications

12. The area of a triangle is given by the formula \( A = \frac{1}{2}bh \). Solve this equation for \( h \). Show your work. Simplify your answer.

13. The volume of a cylinder is given by the formula \( V = \pi r^2 h \). Solve this equation for \( h \). Show your work. Simplify your answer.

14. The surface area of a cylinder is given by the formula \( S = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2 \). Solve this equation for \( h \). Show your work. Simplify your answer.

15. Relative change is given by the formula \( R = \frac{N - C}{C} \). Solve for \( N \). Show your work. Simplify your answer.
16. Translate each of the given statements into an algebraic inequality.

   a. You must be at least 13 years of age in order to view a PG-13 movie. Let $a$ represent your age.

   b. Your car’s gas tank can hold up to 25 gallons of gas. Let $g$ represent the number of gallons in your gas tank.

   c. A company must sell more than 850 items in order to make a positive profit. Let $n$ represent the number of items sold.

   d. The maximum heart rate, $M$, is the highest heart rate achieved during maximal exercise. In general, you gain the most benefits and lessen the risks when you exercise within your target heart rate zone. Usually this is when your exercise heart rate is between 60 and 80 percent of your maximum heart rate. Let $T$ represent your target heart rate.

17. You have $1200 for your trip to the beach. You estimate that it will cost $160 a day for food, entertainment and hotel, plus $230 round trip air fair.

   a. Write an inequality that can be used to determine the maximum number of days you can stay at the beach. Clearly indicate with the variable represents.

   b. Solve the inequality, and interpret your answer in a complete sentence.
18. Let $p$ represent the marked price of an item at Toys R Us. Bella’s aunt gave her a $50 gift card to Toys R Us for her birthday.
   a. If sales tax is currently 9%, set up an algebraic inequality to express how much she can spend using her gift card. Clearly indicate what the variable represents.

   b. Solve the inequality, and interpret your answer in a complete sentence.

19. Your car is worth $1000 at most. It is old. You find out that it needs repairs to pass inspection. The auto shop tells you that the parts cost a total of $520, and the labor cost is $68 per hour. If the repairs are more than the car is worth, you are going to donate the car to charity.
   a. Write an inequality that can be used to determine the maximum number of hours the mechanic can spend working on your car to help you decide to repair it or donate it. Clearly indicate what the variable represents.

   b. Solve the inequality, and interpret your answer in a complete sentence.
## Extension

20. **CONVERSION FORMULAS:**
   Complete the table below. Show your work. Simplify your answers.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Celsius to Fahrenheit</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fahrenheit to Celsius</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Celsius to Kelvin</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kelvin to Celsius</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( K = C + 273.15 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kelvin to Fahrenheit</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fahrenheit to Kelvin</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Celsius to Fahrenheit

\[ F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32 \]

Fahrenheit to Celsius
Kelvin to Celsius
Kelvin to Fahrenheit
Fahrenheit to Kelvin
Lesson 7 Assessment

1. Solve the following equations for the given variable. Show all steps. Simplify your answers.
   a. \( A = \frac{2}{3} BC \) Solve for \( B \)
   b. \( 5x - 2y = 8 \) Solve for \( y \)

2. Solve the inequality, showing all steps. Write your answer as an inequality \textit{and} in interval notation, then graph the solution set on the number line.

   \[ 1 - 3x > 14 - (4 - 6x) \]

   Interval Notation: ________________

   Graph:

   \[ -\infty \quad \longrightarrow \quad 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \infty \]
3. Complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inequality</th>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Interval Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$x &lt; 0$</td>
<td>[Graph of $x &lt; 0$]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$-2 &lt; x \leq 1$</td>
<td>[Graph of $-2 &lt; x \leq 1$]</td>
<td>$[-3, \infty)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph of $-2 < x \leq 1$]
Lesson 8:  Graphs and Graphing Linear Equations

A critical skill required for the study of algebra is the ability to construct and interpret graphs. In this lesson we will learn how the Cartesian plane is used for constructing graphs and plotting data. We will interpret the points and behavior of a graph with respect to the input and output variables. We will also learn the rules/guidelines for constructing good graphs so that the graphs we create can be easily read and understood.

Lesson Objectives

**Section 8.1:** The Cartesian plane
- Input and Output Variables
- Ordered pairs
- Plotting points
- Quadrants

**Section 8.2:** Constructing good graphs from Data

**Section 8.3:** Linear Equations – Two Variables

**Section 8.4:** Graphing linear equations by plotting points

**Section 8.5:** Intercepts

**Section 8.6:** Horizontal and Vertical Lines
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Required? Y or N</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Due</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mini-Lesson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Homework</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Online Quiz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Online Test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice Problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson Assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mini-Lesson 8

Section 8.1: The Cartesian Plane

In this chapter, we will begin looking at the relationships between two variables. Typically one variable is considered to be the INPUT, and the other is called the OUTPUT. The input is the value that is considered first, and the output is the value that corresponds to or is matched with the input. The input/output designation may represent a cause/effect relationship, but that is not always the case.

### Ordered Pairs

**Example 1:** Ordered Pairs (input value, corresponding output value)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Ordered Pairs (input, output)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(0, -4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(-2, 6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 2:** The Rectangular Coordinate System (Cartesian Coordinate System)
Plot and label the points.

A. \((-4, 2)\)
B. \((3, 8)\)
C. \((0, -5)\)
D. \((-6, -4)\)
E. \((5, 0)\)
F. \((2, -8)\)
G. \((0, 0)\)

### Quadrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quadrant</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>(+, +)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>(-, +)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>(-, -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>(+, -)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### You Try

Plot and label the points.

A. \((6, -3)\)
B. \((1, 9)\)
C. \((-4, 0)\)
D. \((-2, -8)\)
E. \((0, 5)\)
Section 8.2: Constructing a Graph from Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria for a Good Graph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The horizontal axis should be properly labeled with the name and units of the input variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The vertical axis should be properly labeled with the name and units of the output variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Use an appropriate scale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Start at or just below the lowest value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• End at or just above the highest value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scale the graph so the adjacent tick marks are equal distance apart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Use numbers that make sense for the given data set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The axes meet at (0,0) Use a “//” between the origin and the first tick mark if the scale does not begin at 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. All points should be plotted correctly, and the graph should make use of the available space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 1: The table below shows the total distance (including reaction time and deceleration time) it takes a car traveling at various speeds to come to a complete stop.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speed (miles per hour)</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>75</th>
<th>80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stopping Distance (ft)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Consider the following data set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elapsed time (seconds)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1.5</th>
<th>2.4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>3.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height of Golf Ball (feet)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   a. What is the input variable? _______________________________________

   b. What was the height of the ball after 3 seconds? ______________________

   c. After how many seconds was the ball 77 feet in the air? ___________________

   d. In a complete sentence, interpret the meaning of the ordered pair (1, 59).

   e. Construct a good graph of this data.
Section 8.3: Linear Equations - Two Variables

Example 1: Verify that the ordered pairs below satisfy the equation $y = 2x + 3$.

$(-2, -1)$  $(0, 3)$  $(1, 5)$
Example 2: Verify that the ordered pairs below satisfy the equation $3x + 2y = 6$.

$\begin{align*}
(–2, 6) & & (0, 3) & & (2, 0)
\end{align*}$

You Try

3. Verify that the ordered pairs below satisfy the equation $y = 3x – 2$.

$\begin{align*}
(–2, –8) & & (3, 7) & & (0, –2)
\end{align*}$
Section 8.4: Graphing Linear Equations - Two Variables

**Graphing Linear Equations by Plotting Points**

Step 1: Choose two or more values for the input variable, and list them in a table of values.

Step 2: Substitute each input value into the equation and compute the corresponding output values. List these values in the table.

Step 3: Write each input-output pair in the table as an ordered pair.

Step 4: Plot the ordered pairs, connect them, and extend the line beyond the points to show that the pattern continues.

**Example 1:** Graph the equation \( y = 3x - 2 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>( y )</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 2:** Graph the equation \( y = \frac{2}{3}x - 1 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>( y )</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 157
**Example 3:** Graph the equation $4x + 2y = 10$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$y$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Graph the equation $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$y$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 8.5: Intercepts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vertical and Horizontal Intercepts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The <em>vertical intercept</em> (y-intercept) is the point at which the graph crosses the vertical axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The input value of the vertical intercept is always ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The coordinates of the vertical intercept will be ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To determine the vertical intercept:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The <em>horizontal intercept</em> (x-intercept) is the point at which the graph crosses the horizontal axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The output value of the horizontal intercept is always ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The coordinates of the horizontal intercept will be ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To determine the horizontal intercept:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 1:** Determine the vertical and horizontal intercepts for \( y = 3x - 2 \).

**Example 2:** Determine the vertical and horizontal intercepts for \( 4x - 2y = 10 \).
You Try

5. Complete the table below. Write the intercepts as ordered pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Vertical Intercept</th>
<th>Horizontal Intercept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$y = 24 - 6x$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5x - 3y = 30$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 8.6: Horizontal and Vertical Lines

Horizontal Lines \( y = b \), where \( b \) is a real constant

**Example 1:** Graph the equation \( y = 2 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>( y )</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph of Horizontal Line](image)

Vertical Lines \( x = k \), where \( k \) is a real constant

**Example 2:** Graph the equation \( x = -3 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>( y )</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph of Vertical Line](image)

**You Try**

6.  
   a. Graph the equation \( y = -2 \)  
   b. Graph the equation \( x = 4 \)
Lesson 8 Practice Problems

Skills Practice

1. Plot and label the points.

- A. (8, 2)
- B. (0, 0)
- C. (0, 5)
- D. (10, –10)
- E. (–4, 4)
- F. (–9, –1)
- G. (–5, 0)
- H. (2, –8)

2. Give the coordinates of each of the points shown below.

- A. __________
- B. __________
- C. __________
- D. __________
- E. __________
- F. __________

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3. Identify the graph that best represents the speed of a car coming to a stop at a red light.

![Graph A](image1.png) ![Graph B](image2.png) ![Graph C](image3.png)

4. Identify the graph that best represents the height of an arrow that has been shot straight up in the air, and lands on the ground.

![Graph A](image4.png) ![Graph B](image5.png) ![Graph C](image6.png)

5. Identify the graph that best represents the distance traveled by a car driving at a constant speed.

![Graph A](image7.png) ![Graph B](image8.png) ![Graph C](image9.png)
6. Which of the following ordered pairs satisfy the equation $y = -2x - 4$. **Circle all that apply, and show all supporting work**

   - $(9, -22)$
   - $(6, -5)$
   - $(-9, 14)$
   - $(2, 0)$
   - $(-4, 0)$

7. Which of the following ordered pairs satisfy the equation $3x - 2y = 8$. **Circle all that apply, and show all supporting work**

   - $(2, -1)$
   - $(-4, 0)$
   - $(1, 8)$
   - $(-2, -7)$
   - $(-16, -8)$

8. Which of the following ordered pairs satisfy the equation $y = 1 - x$. **Circle all that apply, and show all supporting work**

   - $(-7, 8)$
   - $(0, 1)$
   - $(3, -2)$
   - $(-1, 0)$
   - $(-20, 21)$

9. Which of the following ordered pairs satisfy the equation $y = -2x$. **Circle all that apply, and show all supporting work**

   - $(6, -12)$
   - $(-1, 2)$
   - $(4, -8)$
   - $(0, -2)$
   - $(0, 0)$
10. Graph the equation \( y = -4x + 2 \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>( y )</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Graph the equation \( y = \frac{2}{5}x - 3 \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>( y )</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Graph the equation \( y = 3 - x \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>( y )</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. Graph the equation $4x - 2y = 12$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$y$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Graph the equation $x - y = 4$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$y$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Graph the equation $y = x$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$y$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. Graph the equation $y = \frac{2}{3} x$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$y$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Graph the equation $y = -4$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$y$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. Graph the equation $x = 3$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$y$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. Complete the table below. Write the intercepts as ordered pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Vertical Intercept</th>
<th>Horizontal Intercept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( y = 5x - 3 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( y = 4 - x )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( y = 4x )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( y = 3 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 5x + 6y = 12 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 3x - 4y = 24 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x - 2y = 8 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x = 5 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. Consider the linear equation $y = 5 - 2x$

a. Enter this linear equation into your graphing calculator. Use your graphing calculator to complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>-5</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>7.3</th>
<th>9.1</th>
<th>10.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$y$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Use your graphing calculator to sketch the graph of $y = 5 - 2x$. Use the standard viewing window (ZOOM→6) $X_{\text{min}} = -10$, $X_{\text{max}} = 10$, $Y_{\text{min}} = -10$, $Y_{\text{max}} = 10$. Draw what you see on your calculator screen.

c. Use your graphing calculator to sketch the graph of $y = 5 - 2x$. Use viewing window $X_{\text{min}} = 0$, $X_{\text{max}} = 3$, $Y_{\text{min}} = 0$, $Y_{\text{max}} = 5$. Draw what you see on your calculator screen.
21. Consider the equation \( y = 2x^2 + 9x - 51 \).

   a. Enter this equation into your graphing calculator. Use your graphing calculator to complete the table below.

   \[
   \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
   \hline
   x & -10 & -4 & 0 & 5 & 9 \\
   \hline
   y & & & & & \\
   \hline
   \end{array}
   \]

   b. Use your graphing calculator to sketch the graph of \( y = 2x^2 + 9x - 51 \). Use the viewing window \( X_{\text{min}} = -10, X_{\text{max}} = 10, Y_{\text{min}} = -70, Y_{\text{max}} = 200 \). Draw what you see on your calculator screen.

22. Consider the equation \( y = 6 - \frac{2}{3}x \).

   a. Enter this equation into your graphing calculator. Use your graphing calculator to complete the table below. Round to the nearest hundredth as needed.

   \[
   \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
   \hline
   x & -10 & -5 & 0 & 7 & 12 \\
   \hline
   y & & & & & \\
   \hline
   \end{array}
   \]

   b. Use your graphing calculator to sketch the graph of this linear equation. Use the viewing window \( X_{\text{min}} = 0, X_{\text{max}} = 9, Y_{\text{min}} = 0, Y_{\text{max}} = 6 \). Draw what you see on your calculator screen.
23. The graph below shows Sally’s distance from home over a 25 minute time period.

![Graph of Sally's distance from home over time](image)

a. What is the input variable? __________________________

b. What are the units of the input variable? ________________

c. What is the output variable? __________________________

d. What are the units of the output variable? ________________

e. Sally is 4 miles from home after ________ minutes.

f. After 15 minutes, Sally is ________ miles from home.

g. Interpret the meaning of the ordered pair (10, 12).

h. Identify the vertical intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

i. Identify the horizontal intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.
24. The graph below shows the number of calories burned while riding a stationary bike.

![Graph showing calories burned vs time](image)

a. What is the output variable? 

b. Interpret the meaning of the ordered pair (8, 32).

c. __________ calories are burned in 10 minutes.

d. 60 calories are burned in __________ minutes.

e. __________ calories are burned in 16 minutes.

f. 100 calories are burned in __________ minutes.

g. Identify the vertical intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.
25. Consider the following data set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years Since 1980</th>
<th>Sales (in millions of dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>3.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. What is the input variable? ______________________________________________

b. What is the output variable? _____________________________________________

c. What were the sales in 2001? _________________________

d. In what year did sales total $1,280,000? ______________

e. In a complete sentence, interpret the meaning of the ordered pair (10, 1.91).

f. Use the values in the table to construct a properly scaled and labeled graph of the data.
26. The following data set gives the value of a car over time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years since purchase</th>
<th>Value in Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>17,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>15,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>11,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>7,883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   a. What was the purchase price of the car? _________________________

   b. After one year the car will be worth what percent of its original value?

   c. After five years the car will be worth what percent of its original value?

   d. Use the values in the table to construct a properly scaled and labeled graph of the data.
27. A pebble falls from a bridge into the river below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (seconds)</th>
<th>Height above the water (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. What is the input variable? __________________________________________

b. What is the output variable? _________________________________________

c. How far did the pebble fall during the first second?

d. In a complete sentence, interpret the meaning of the ordered pair (2, 68).

e. Use the values in the table to construct a properly scaled and labeled graph of the data.
28. Jordan is saving money for emergencies (or a trip to Europe). She has $420 under her mattress, and is adding $60 to it each week.
   a. Let $A$ represent the total amount of money under her mattress, and $w$ represent the number of weeks. Write an algebraic equation to represent this situation.

   b. Use the equation in part a. to complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$w$</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>37</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>2220</th>
<th>3000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   c. Interpret the meaning of the ordered pair (18, 1500).

   d. Use the values in the table to construct a properly scaled and labeled graph of the linear equation found in part a.
29. Jill is planning to sell bottled water at the local carnival. She buys 10 packages of water (240 bottles) for $66 and plans on selling the bottles for $1.50 each. Jill’s profit, \( P \) in dollars, from selling \( b \) bottles of water is given by the formula \( P = 1.50b - 66 \).

a. Use your graphing calculator to complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( b )</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>240</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( P )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Interpret the meaning of the ordered pair (84, 60).

c. Identify the vertical intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

d. Determine the horizontal intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

e. Use your graphing calculator to generate a graph of this linear equation. Use the values in the table to determine your viewing window. In the space below, sketch what you see on your calculator screen and write down the viewing window you used.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Xmin} &= \\
\text{Xmax} &= \\
\text{Ymin} &= \\
\text{Ymax} &= 
\end{align*}
\]
30. Which of the following ordered pairs satisfy the inequality $y > 2x + 1$. 
   **Circle all that apply.**  
   
   $(1, 8)$  
   $(3, 7)$  
   $(-1, -10)$  
   $(-2, 9)$  
   $(0, 0)$

31. The graph below shows the distance traveled by a car. Draw a graph to represent the speed of the car during the same time period.

32. The graph below shows the speed of a car. Draw a graph to represent the distance traveled by the car during the same time period.
33. Draw a graph to represent each situation.

   a. The height above the ground of a child swinging on a swing.

   ![Graph for a child swinging](image)

   b. Bill is walking to school when he realizes that he forgot his math book. He runs home to get it, and then jogs to school.

   ![Graph for Bill's movement](image)

   c. The speed of a car stuck morning traffic.

   ![Graph for a car stuck in traffic](image)
Lesson 8 Assessment

1. Complete the table below. Show all work. Write the intercepts as ordered pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Vertical Intercept</th>
<th>Horizontal Intercept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( y = 2 - 5x )</td>
<td>Ordered Pair: ______</td>
<td>Ordered Pair: ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 3x - y = 9 )</td>
<td>Ordered Pair: ______</td>
<td>Ordered Pair: ______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. John is a door to door vacuum salesman. His weekly salary is given by the linear equation \( S = 200 + 50v \), where \( v \) is the number of vacuums sold. Determine the vertical intercept of this linear equation. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.
3. The maximum heart rate is the highest heart rate achieved during maximal exercise. In general, you get the most benefits and reduce the risks when you exercise near your target heart rate. Usually this is when your exercise heart rate (pulse) is about 80% percent of your maximum heart rate. For adults 19 years of age and older, the formula \( T = 176 - 0.8a \), gives the target heart rate, \( T \), in beats per minute, for a person who is \( a \) years of age.

a. Complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>38</th>
<th>70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Heart Rate (bpm)</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>145.6</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. In a complete sentence, interpret the meaning of the ordered pair (25, 156).

c. Use the values in the table to construct a properly scaled and labeled graph of this linear equation.
Lesson 9: Introduction to Functions

In this lesson we are introduced to the concept of a Function. We begin the study by learning about specific definitions and concepts related to functions, and examine different ways that functions can be represented. We then look at how functions are written using Function Notation.

Lesson Objectives

Section 9.1: Relations and Functions
- Definitions: Relation and Function
- Table of Values
- Ordered Pairs
- Vertical Line Test
- Behavior of Graphs
- Dependent and Independent Variables

Section 9.2: Function Notation

Section 9.3: Formulas in Function Notation

Section 9.4: Domain and Range

Section 9.5: Practical Domain and Range
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Required?</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Due</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mini-Lesson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Homework</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Quiz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice Problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson Assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mini-Lesson 9

Section 9.1: Relations and Functions

Definitions

A RELATION is any set of ordered pairs.

A FUNCTION is a relation in which every input value is paired with exactly one output value.

Table of Values

One way to represent the relationship between the input and output variables in a relation or function is by means of a table of values.

Example 1: Which of the following tables represent functions?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–3</td>
<td>–87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes  No  Yes  No  Yes  No

Ordered Pairs

A relations and functions can also be represented as a set of points or ordered pairs.

Example 2: Which of the following sets of ordered pairs represent functions?

A = {(0, –2), (1,4), (–3,3), (5,0)}

B = {(-4,0), (2, –3), (2, –5)}

C = {(-5,1), (2,1), (–3,1), (0,1)}

D = {(3, –4), (3, –2), (0, 1), (2, –1)}

E = {(1,3)}
Lesson 9: Introduction to Functions

Mini-Lesson

The Vertical Line Test

**Example 3:** On the graphs below, plot the points for A, B, C, and D from Example 2, then circle the “problem points”

![Graphs A, B, C, D](image)

**THE VERTICAL LINE TEST**

- If all vertical lines intersect the graph of a relation at only one point, the relation *is* also a function. One and only one output value exists for each input value.
- If any vertical line intersects the graph of a relation at more than one point, the relation “fails” the test and is NOT a function. More than one output value exists for some (or all) input value(s).

**Example 4:** Use the Vertical Line Test to determine which of the following graphs are functions.

![Graphs A, B, C](image)

**Behavior of Graphs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increasing</th>
<th>Decreasing</th>
<th>Constant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dependent and Independent Variables

In general, we say that the output depends on the input.

Output variable = Dependent Variable

Input Variable = Independent Variable

If the relation is a function, then we say that the output is a function of the input.

You Try

1. Is it a function? Circle “Yes” or “No” for each of the following.

   a. Yes or No
   b. Yes or No
   c. Yes or No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   (2, –3), (–5, 2), (–3, 1)
Section 9.2: Function Notation: \( f(\text{input}) = \text{output} \)

/Example 1/: The function \( V(m) \) represents value of an investment (in thousands of dollars) after \( m \) months. Explain the meaning of \( V(36) = 17.4 \).

/Example 2/: Ordered Pairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordered Pair (input, output)</th>
<th>Function Notation ( f(\text{input}) = \text{output} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2, 3)</td>
<td>( f(2) = 3 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(–4, 6)</td>
<td>( f(\ \ ) = \ \ )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\ , \ )</td>
<td>( f(5) = -1 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/Example 3/: Consider the function: \( f = \{(2, –4), (5, 7), (8, 0), (11, 23)\} \)

\( f(5) = \ ) \hspace{1cm} \( f(\ ) = 0 \)

/Example 4/: The function \( B(t) \) is defined by the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( t )</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( B(t) )</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( B(12) = \ ) \hspace{1cm} \( B(t) = 18 \) when \( t = \ )
Example 5: Consider the graph \( g(x) \) of shown below

![Graph of \( g(x) \)]

\[
g(2) = \\
g(\text{______}) = 2
\]
Ordered pair: _______

\[
g(0) = \\
g(\text{______}) = 1
\]
Ordered pair: _______

You Try

2. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
<th>Function Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(8, 1)</td>
<td>( f(\text{__<strong><strong>}) = \text{</strong></strong>_} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(______ , _____)</td>
<td>( f(0) = 11 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The function \( k(x) \) is defined by the following table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>(-2)</th>
<th>(-1)</th>
<th>(0)</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( k(x) )</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(-9)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) \( k(2) = \text{______} \)  

b) \( k(x) = 1 \) when \( x = \text{______} \)

4. At an ice cream factory, the total cost production is a function of the number of gallons of ice cream produced. The function \( C(g) \), gives the cost, in dollars, to produce \( g \) gallons of ice cream. Explain the meaning of \( C(580)=126 \) in terms of ice cream production.
Section 9.3: Formulas in Function Notation

Example 1: Let $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 11$

a. Determine $f(-3)$

b. Determine $f(0)$

Example 2: Let $h(x) = 2x - 5$

a. Determine $h(4)$

b. For what value of $x$ is $h(x) = 17$?
Example 3: Let $g(x) = 71$

a. Determine $g(5)$.

b. Determine $g(-40)$.

You Try

5. Let $r(a) = 4 - 5a$. Determine $r(-2)$. Write each answer using function notation and as an ordered pair.

6. Let $r(a) = 4 - 5a$. For what value of $a$ is $r(a) = 19$? Write each answer using function notation and as an ordered pair.
Section 9.4: Domain and Range

**DEFINITIONS**

The **DOMAIN** of a function is the set of all possible values for the input (independent) variable.

The **RANGE** of a function is the set of all possible values for the output (dependent) variable.

**DOMAIN AND RANGE**

**Example 1:** Consider the function below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$-2$</th>
<th>$0$</th>
<th>$2$</th>
<th>$4$</th>
<th>$6$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$k(x)$</td>
<td>$3$</td>
<td>$-7$</td>
<td>$11$</td>
<td>$3$</td>
<td>$8$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Input values ________________________________

Domain: {___________________________}

Output values: ______________________________

Range: {___________________________}

**Example 2:** Consider the function: $B = \{(2, -4), (5, 7), (8, 0), (11, 23)\}$

Input values ________________________________

Domain: {___________________________}

Output values: ______________________________

Range: {___________________________}

**Example 3:** Consider the graph of $f(x)$ shown below

![Graph of f(x)](image)

Domain: ______________________ $\leq x \leq$ ______________________

Range: ______________________ $\leq f(x) \leq$ ______________________
**Example 4:** Determine the Domain and Range of each of the following graphs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A(x)</th>
<th>B(x)</th>
<th>C(x)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domain</td>
<td>Domain</td>
<td>Domain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| YOU TRY |

Determine the Domain and Range of the functions below.

7. Input | Output
---|---
4  | 12
6  | 12
8  | 12
10 | 12

Domain:
Range:

8. The graph of \( f(x) \) is shown below

Domain:
Range:
Section 9.5: Practical Domain and Range

Definitions

The **Practical Domain** of a function is the set of all possible values for the input variable *that make sense* in a given situation.

The **Practical Range** of a function is the set of all possible values for the output variable *that make sense* in a given situation.

**Example 1:** The gas station is currently charging $3.83 per gallon for gas. The cost, \(C(n)\), in dollars, to fill up your car depends on the number of gallons, \(n\), that you pump. Your car’s tank can hold a maximum of 20 gallons of gas.

a. In this situation, the input variable is __________________________________________________________________.

b. The *practical* domain of this function is __________________________________________________________________.

c. The output variable in this situation is ____________________________________________________________________.

d. The *practical* range of this function is ____________________________________________________________________.

**You Try**

9. A student’s final course grade is a function of the number of points earned during the semester. The function \(G(n)\) gives the final course grade (as a percent) for a student who has earned \(n\) out of the 1500 points possible throughout the semester.

a. In this situation, the input variable is ____________________________________________________________________.

b. The *practical* domain of this function is ____________________________________________________________________.

c. The output variable in this situation is ____________________________________________________________________.

d. The *practical* range of this function is ____________________________________________________________________.
Lesson 9 Practice Problems

Skills Practice

1. Are these functions? Circle yes or no.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes   No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes   No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes   No

2. Are these functions? Circle yes or no.

a. \{(2, -4), (6, -4), (0, 0), (5, 0)\}  Yes   No
b. \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}  Yes   No
c. \{(1, -8), (5, 2), (1, 6), (7, -3)\}  Yes   No

3. Are these functions? Circle yes or no.

4. In the space below, draw a graph that represents a function, and a graph that does NOT represent a function.

Function

Not a Function
5. The function \( r(x) \) is defined by the following table of values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( r(x) )</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. \( r(9) = \) ___________  
b. \( r(3) = \) ___________

c. \( r(\text{__________}) = 1 \)  
d. \( r(\text{__________}) = 3 \)

e. The domain of \( r(x) \) is \{ ___________________________________________ \}

f. The range of \( r(x) \) is \{ ________________________________ \}

6. Consider the function \( g = \{(2, 5), (0, 6), (5, 8), (-3, 7)\} \)

a. \( g(0) = \) ___________  
b. \( g(5) = \) ___________

c. \( g(\text{__________}) = 7 \)  
d. \( g(\text{__________}) = 5 \)

e. The domain of \( g \) is \{ ________________________________ \}

f. The range of \( g \) is \{ ________________________________ \}

7. Given \( f(4) = 8, f(3) = 11, f(0) = 6 \)

a. The domain of \( f \) is \{ ________________________________ \}

b. The range of \( f \) is \{ ________________________________ \}

c. Write the function \( f \) as a set of ordered pairs.
8. The graph of \( f(x) \) is given below.

- a. Domain: __________________________
- b. Range: __________________________
- c. \( f(-3) = \) __________
- d. \( f(0) = \) __________
- e. \( f(x) = 4 \) when \( x = \) __________
- f. \( f(x) = 0 \) when \( x = \) __________

9. The graph of \( g(x) \) is given below.

- a. Domain: __________________________
- b. Range: __________________________
- c. \( g(3) = \) __________
- d. \( g(0) = \) __________
- e. \( g(x) = -2 \) when \( x = \) __________
- f. \( g(x) = 0 \) when \( x = \) __________

10. The graph of \( p(t) \) is given below.

- a. Domain: __________________________
- b. Range: __________________________
- c. \( p(-1) = \) __________
- d. \( p(0) = \) __________
- e. \( p(t) = -5 \) when \( t = \) __________
- f. \( p(t) = 3 \) when \( t = \) __________
Lesson 9: Introduction to Functions

Practice Problems

11. The graph of \( f(n) \) is given below.

a. Domain: _______________________

b. Range _______________________

c. \( f(-5) = \) _________

d. \( f(n) = 0 \) when \( n = \) __________

12. The graph of \( r(x) \) is given below.

a. Domain: _______________________

b. Range _______________________

c. \( r(-10) = \) _________

d. \( r(x) = 300 \) when \( x = \) __________

13. Let \( W(p) = 4p^2 - 9p + 1 \). Show all steps. Write each answer in function notation and as an ordered pair.

a. Determine \( W(5) \).

b. Determine \( W(0) \).

c. Determine \( W(-1) \).

d. Determine \( W(-10) \).
14. Let \( k(m) = 8 - 3m \). Show all steps. Write each answer in function notation \( and \) as an ordered pair.

   a. Determine \( k(5) \).
   
   b. Determine \( k(-3) \).
   
   c. For what value of \( m \) is \( k(m) = 29 \)?
   
   d. For what value of \( m \) is \( k(m) = 0 \)?

15. Let \( R(t) = 1500 + 40t \). Show all steps. Write each answer in function notation \( and \) as an ordered pair.

   a. Determine \( R(18) \).
   
   b. For what value of \( t \) is \( R(t) = 3000 \)?

16. Let \( h(x) = 4 \). Show all steps. Write each answer in function notation \( and \) as an ordered pair.

   a. Determine \( h(5) \).
   
   b. Determine \( h(81) \).
17. Let $p(x) = \frac{40}{2x}$. Show all steps. Write each answer in function notation and as an ordered pair.

a. Determine $p(5)$.

b. Determine $p(-4)$.

c. For what value of $x$ is $p(x) = \frac{1}{4}$?

d. For what value of $x$ is $p(x) = 20$?

18. Graph the function $S(t) = t + 4$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$t$</th>
<th>$S(t)$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. Graph the function $f(x) = 4 - 2x$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$f(x)$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Graph the function $p(r) = 3$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$r$</th>
<th>$p(r)$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. Graph the function $f(x) = x$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$f(x)$</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Applications

22. A rock is dropped from the top of a building. The height (measured in feet) of the rock above the ground is given by the function \( h(t) = 100 - 16t^2 \).

a. Use the TABLE feature on your graphing calculator to complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( t )</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0.5</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1.5</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>2.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( h(t) )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Is this function increasing or decreasing? __________________________

c. Determine \( h(1) \). Write a sentence explaining the meaning of your answer.

d. For what value of \( t \) is \( h(t) = 0 \)? Explain the meaning of your answer.

e. Determine the practical domain __________________________

f. Determine the practical range __________________________

g. Use your graphing calculator to generate a graph of \( h(t) \). Use the practical domain and range to determine a “good” viewing window. In the space below, sketch what you see on your calculator screen, and write down the viewing window you used.

\[
\text{Xmin} = \underline{\phantom{000}} \\
\text{Xmax} = \underline{\phantom{000}} \\
\text{Ymin} = \underline{\phantom{000}} \\
\text{Ymax} = \underline{\phantom{000}}
\]
23. Darby signs a 48-month lease agreement for a new Chevrolet Camaro 2LT convertible. The function \( T(n) = 3491.88 + 580.85n \) gives the total amount paid \( n \) months after signing.

   a. Using complete sentences, interpret \( T(12) = 10462.08 \) in the context of the story.

   b. Determine the practical domain of \( T(n) \). Include units.

   c. Determine the practical range of \( T(n) \). Include units.

24. A candy company has a machine that produces candy canes. The table below is a partial list of the relationship between the number of minutes the machine is operating and the number of candy canes produced by the machine during that time period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minutes ( t )</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candy Canes ( C(t) )</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   a. Include units. \( C(12) = \) ____________________________

   b. In a complete sentence and including all appropriate units, explain the meaning of your answer in part a.
25. The function $D(t)$ is shown below.

\[ \text{Distance from Home (miles)} \]
\[ \text{Time (minutes)} \]

a. Determine $D(0)$ and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

b. For what value of $t$ is $D(t) = 10$? Write a sentence explaining the meaning of your answer.

c. Determine the practical domain of $D(t)$.

d. Determine the practical range of $D(t)$. 
26. The graph below shows the number of calories burned, \( C \), after riding a stationary bike for \( n \) minutes.

![Graph showing calories burned vs time]

a. Is this function increasing or decreasing? ________________________________

b. Interpret the meaning of the statement \( C(8) = 32 \).

c. Determine \( C(10) \) and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

d. For what value of \( n \) is \( C(n) = 80 \)? Write a sentence explaining the meaning of your answer.
27. In a relation, we say that the output depends on the input. If the relation is a function, then we say that the output is a function of the input. For each of the following, identify the input variable and the output variable, and then determine if the relation is a function.

a. Is the outside temperature in Tempe, AZ a function of the time of day?
   Input Variable: _____________________________________________
   Output Variable: _____________________________________________
   Function? Yes No

b. Is your letter grade a function of your numerical grade in the class?
   Input Variable: _____________________________________________
   Output Variable: _____________________________________________
   Function? Yes No

c. Is your numerical grade a function of your letter grade?
   Input Variable: _____________________________________________
   Output Variable: _____________________________________________
   Function? Yes No
Lesson 9 Assessment

1. The graph of \( f(x) \) is given below.

   a) Domain: \( _____ \leq x \leq _____ \)

   b) Range \( _____ \leq f(x) \leq _____ \)

   c) \( f(0) = _____ \)

   d) \( f(x) = 0 \) when \( x = _____ \)

2. Consider the following table of values. Fill in the blanks below, and identify the corresponding ordered pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>-2</th>
<th>-1</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( g(x) )</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   \( g(1) = _____ \)               \( g(x) = 1 \) when \( x = _____ \)

   Ordered pair: \( \)               Ordered Pair: \( \)
3. The height, \( h \) (in feet), of a golf ball is a function of the time, \( t \) (in seconds), it has been in flight. A golfer strikes the golf ball with an initial upward velocity of 96 feet per second. The maximum height of the ball is 144 feet. The height of the ball above the ground is given by the function \( h(t) = -16t^2 + 96t \).

a. Use the TABLE feature on your graphing calculator to complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( t )</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( h(t) )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Interpret the meaning of the statement \( h(6) = 0 \) in the context of the problem.

c. Determine \( h(3) \). Write a sentence explaining the meaning of your answer.

d. Determine the practical domain _____________________________________________________________________________

e. Determine the practical range _____________________________________________________________________________

f. Use your graphing calculator to generate a graph of \( h(t) \). Use the practical domain and range to determine a “good” viewing window. In the space below, sketch what you see on your calculator screen, and write down the viewing window you used.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
X_{\text{min}} &=& \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\
X_{\text{max}} &=& \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\
Y_{\text{min}} &=& \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\
Y_{\text{max}} &=& \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\
\end{array}
\]
Lesson 10: Linear Functions, Part 1

Linear functions are such a part of our everyday life that usually we don’t even realize it. Many of the characteristics of linear functions are taken as common sense. In this lesson, we take a closer look at those characteristics and investigate how to make use of them. We also investigate the special case of a linear equation that is not a linear function, the vertical line.

Lesson Objectives

Section 10.1: Linear Functions
  ◾ Slope

Section 10.2: Graphing Linear Functions
  ◾ Using the slope to graph a Linear Function

Section 10.3: Interpreting the Slope of a Linear Function

Section 10.4: The Equation of a Linear Function
  ◾ Slope-Intercept Form
## Lesson 10 Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Required? Y or N</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Due</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mini-Lesson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Homework</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Quiz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online Test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice Problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson Assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mini-Lesson 10

Section 10.1: Linear Functions

LINEAR FUNCTIONS

\[
\text{SLOPE} = \frac{\text{Change in OUTPUT}}{\text{Change in INPUT}}
\]

Example 1: Determine the slope for each of the following:

a. \((-2, 3) \text{ and } (4, -1)\)

b. \((-3, -1) \text{ and } (4, 2)\)
Lesson 10: Linear Functions, Part I

Mini-Lesson

You Try

1. Plot the points and determine the slope of the line between them. \((-4, -1)\) and \((5, -6)\)
Section 10.2: Graphing Linear Functions

**USING THE SLOPE TO GRAPH A LINEAR FUNCTION**

\[ \text{SLOPE} = \frac{\text{Change in OUTPUT}}{\text{Change in INPUT}} \]

**Example 1:** Draw an accurate graph for each of the following

a. \((-2, -3)\) slope \(\frac{1}{2}\)

b. \((0, -1)\) slope \(-\frac{2}{3}\)

c. \((2, 1)\) slope \(3\)

d. \((1, -4)\) slope \(0\)
2. Sketch the graph of a linear function that passes through the point \((-3, 4)\) with slope \(-\frac{3}{2}\).

Your line must extend accurately from edge to edge of the graph shown.

Give the coordinates of at least two additional points on the line.
Section 10.3: Interpreting the Slope of a Linear Function

\[
\text{SLOPE} = \frac{\text{Change in OUTPUT}}{\text{Change in INPUT}}
\]

Units of the slope:

Example 1: This graph shows the amount of water in a tub over a ten-minute time period.

a. Identify the vertical intercept and interpret its meaning.

b. Identify the horizontal intercept and interpret its meaning.

c. Determine the slope, and interpret its meaning.
3. The graph below shows Sally’s distance from home over a 30 minute time period.

![Graph showing Sally's distance from home over 30 minutes.]

a. Identify the vertical intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning.

b. Identify the horizontal intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning.

c. Determine the slope, and interpret its meaning.
Section 10.4: The Equation of a Linear Function

SLOPE-INTERCEPT FORM: \( y = mx + b \) \( y = b + mx \) \( f(x) = mx + b \)

Example 1: Fill in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Slope</th>
<th>I, D, H, V</th>
<th>Vertical Intercept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( y = 3x + 5 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( y = 8 - x )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( y = 2x )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( y = -8 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 2: Determine the horizontal intercepts of each of the following.

\( y = 3x + 5 \) \( y = 8 - x \) \( y = 2x \) \( y = -8 \)

Example 3: The equation of a vertical line
Example 4: Draw an accurate graph of the function $f(x) = 4 - 3x$.

Slope: __________
Vertical Intercept: ___________
Horizontal Intercept: ___________
Two additional points on the line:
_________________  _____________

You Try

4. Fill in the table below. Write intercepts as ordered pairs.
   \( I = \text{Increasing}, D = \text{Decreasing}, H = \text{Horizontal (Constant)}, V = \text{Vertical} \)
   \[
   \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
   \hline
   \text{Equation} & \text{Slope} & I, D, H, V & \text{Vertical Intercept} \\
   \hline
   y = x - 11 & & & \\
   \hline
   G(x) = -2x & & & \\
   \hline
   x = 5 & & & \\
   \hline
   \end{array}
   \]

5. Draw an accurate graph of the function $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 5$.

Slope: __________
Vertical Intercept: ___________
Horizontal Intercept: ___________
Two additional points on the line:
_________________  _____________
Lesson 10 Practice Problems

1. Determine the slope of the line between each of the following pairs of points. Show all steps, and reduce your answer to lowest terms.
   
a. (4, –5) and (–2, 3)   
b. (–3, 2) and (1, 8)

c. (5, –9) and (5, 2)   
d. (2, –1) and (–2, 3)

e. (4, 3) and (12, –3)   
f. (2, –4) and (7, –4)
2. Determine the slope of each of the lines shown below. Reduce your answers to lowest terms.

a. Slope = ____________  

b. Slope = ____________  

c. Slope = ____________  

d. Slope = ____________  

e. Slope = ____________  

f. Slope = ____________
3. Draw an **accurate** graph for each of the following by
   - Plotting the point
   - Using the slope to find at least two additional points

a. $(1, -2)$ with slope $\frac{1}{4}$

b. $(5, -2)$ with slope $-\frac{3}{2}$

c. $(3, 0)$ with slope $5$

d. $(4, -5)$ with slope $-3$

e. $(4, -1)$ with undefined slope

f. $(-3, 5)$ with slope $0$
4. Complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Slope</th>
<th>I, D, H, V</th>
<th>Vertical Intercept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( y = x - 2 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( f(a) = 6 - 4a )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P(n) = 3n )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( y = 4 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x = 7 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( y = 3/5 x - 4 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Determine the horizontal intercepts for each of the following.

a. \( y = x - 2 \)

b. \( f(a) = 6 - 4a \)

c. \( P(n) = 3n \)

d. \( y = 4 \)

e. \( x = 7 \)

f. \( y = \frac{3}{5} x - 4 \)
6. Draw an \textbf{accurate} graph of the function \( f(x) = 4x + 5 \).

\begin{align*}
\text{Slope: } & \quad \underline{\text{__________}} \\
\text{Vertical Intercept: } & \quad \underline{\text{__________}} \\
\text{Horizontal Intercept: } & \quad \underline{\text{__________}}
\end{align*}

7. Draw an \textbf{accurate} graph of the function \( y = \frac{2}{5}x - 3 \).

\begin{align*}
\text{Slope: } & \quad \underline{\text{__________}} \\
\text{Vertical Intercept: } & \quad \underline{\text{__________}} \\
\text{Horizontal Intercept: } & \quad \underline{\text{__________}}
\end{align*}

8. Draw an \textbf{accurate} graph of the function \( g(x) = 3 - x \).

\begin{align*}
\text{Slope: } & \quad \underline{\text{__________}} \\
\text{Vertical Intercept: } & \quad \underline{\text{__________}} \\
\text{Horizontal Intercept: } & \quad \underline{\text{__________}}
\end{align*}
9. Draw an *accurate* graph of the function $y = -2x$.

Slope: ___________
Vertical Intercept: ____________
Horizontal Intercept: _______ ___

10. Draw an *accurate* graph of the function $r(a) = 5$.

Slope: ___________
Vertical Intercept: ____________
Horizontal Intercept: _______ ___

11. Draw an *accurate* graph of the function $C(x) = \frac{1}{5}x$

Slope: ___________
Vertical Intercept: ____________
Horizontal Intercept: _______ ___
12. Draw an accurate graph of the function $y = x$.

Slope: ___________
Vertical Intercept: ____________
Horizontal Intercept: ____________

13. Draw an accurate graph of the function $y = 3 - 5x$.

Slope: ___________
Vertical Intercept: ____________
Horizontal Intercept: ____________

14. Determine the slope of each of the lines shown below.

Slope = ___________  Slope = ___________  Slope = ___________
15. The function \( P(n) = 455n - 1820 \) represents a computer manufacturer’s profit when \( n \) computers are sold.

a. Identify the slope, and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

b. Identify the vertical intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

c. Determine the horizontal intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

16. John is a door to door vacuum salesman. His weekly salary is given by the linear function \( S(v) = 200 + 50v \), where \( v \) is the number of vacuums sold.

a. Identify the slope, and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

b. Identify the vertical intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.
17. The graph below shows the distance you are from your house if you leave work and drive in the opposite direction.

a. In a complete sentence, interpret the ordered pair (2, 140)

b. Identify the vertical intercept and interpret its meaning.

c. Determine the slope, and interpret its meaning.

d. At this rate, how far away from home will you be after 7 hours?

e. At this rate, how long will it take for you to be 680 miles from your home?
18. The function \( V(n) = 221.4 + 4.25n \) gives the value, \( V \) (in thousands of dollars) of an investment after \( n \) years.

a. Identify the slope, and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

b. Identify the vertical intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

19. The function \( V(t) = 86.4 - 1.2t \) gives the value, \( V \) (in thousands of dollars) of an investment after \( t \) years.

a. Identify the slope, and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

b. Identify the vertical intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

c. Determine the horizontal intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and discuss its meaning.
20. Consider the linear equations shown below.

\[
\begin{align*}
  y = \frac{2}{3}x - 5 & \quad y = \frac{2}{3}x - 1 \\
  y = \frac{2}{3}x + 3 & \quad y = \frac{2}{3}x + 7
\end{align*}
\]

a. What do you notice about the equations of the lines given above?

b. Graph all of the lines on the graph below.

![Graph of linear equations](image)

c. How are these lines geometrically related?

d. What can you conclude from your answers in part a and part c?
Lesson 10 Assessment

1. Determine the slope of the line between the points (2, −1) and (−2, 3). Show all steps, and reduce your answer to lowest terms.

2. Draw an accurate graph of the function \( g(x) = \frac{3}{8}x − 2 \). Identify the slope, and determine the exact coordinates of the horizontal and vertical intercepts. These points must be clearly shown on your graph.

Slope: ___________

Vertical Intercept: __________

Horizontal Intercept: __________
3. Paul is planning to sell bottled water at the local carnival. Paul’s profit, $P$ in dollars, from selling $b$ bottles of water is given by the formula $P(b) = 1.75b - 364$.

   a. Identify the slope, and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

   b. Identify the vertical intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

       Ordered pair: _________________

   c. Determine the horizontal intercept. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning in a complete sentence.

       Ordered pair: _________________
Lesson 11: Linear Functions, Part 2

Lesson 11 continues the study of linear functions. In this lesson, we look at how to write linear equations in slope-intercept and general form and applications where these may be used. We also look at how to identify parallel and perpendicular lines. Finally, we will examine linear inequalities in two variables and graph the solution sets for these inequalities on the Cartesian plane.

Lesson Objectives

Section 11.1: Writing Linear Equations in Slope-Intercept Form
Section 11.2: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines
Section 11.3: Applications – Slope-Intercept Form
Section 11.4: General Form \( ax + by = c \)
Section 11.5: Applications – General Form
Section 11.6: Linear Inequalities in Two Variables
Section 11.7: Graphing Linear Inequalities in Two Variables
## Lesson 11 Checklist

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</tbody>
</table>
Mini-Lesson 11

Section 11.1: Writing the Equation of a Line in Slope-Intercept Form

| Slope-Intercept Form $y = mx + b$ |

Example 1: Give the equation of the line in slope-intercept form

a. With vertical intercept (0, 2) and slope $-9$

b. Passing through $(2, 3)$ with slope $-5$

c. Passing through $(2, 6)$ and $(4, 16)$

Example 2: Give the equation of the linear function that would generate the following table of values. Use your calculator to check.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$f(x)$</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$-5$</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$-3$</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$-1$</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1$</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7$</td>
<td>$-146$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$12$</td>
<td>$-306$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Example 3**: Give the equation of the linear function shown below.

![Linear Function Graph](image)

**Example 4**: Give the equation of the horizontal line passing through the point (1, 3).

**Example 5**: Give the equation of the vertical line passing through the point (1, 3).

---

**You Try**

1. Give the equation of the line passing through the points (1, 7) and (3, −9).

2. Give the equation of the horizontal line passing through the point (5, 11).
Section 11.2: Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Parallel Lines

The slopes of Parallel Lines are ____________________________________________

\[ \text{Example 1:} \] Give the equation of the line passing through the point (8, 3) that is parallel to the line \( y = -2x + 3 \).

Perpendicular Lines

The slopes of perpendicular lines are ____________________________________________

If Line 1 and Line 2 are perpendicular to each other, then

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slope of line 1</th>
<th>Slope of line 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \frac{2}{3} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \frac{-4}{5} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \text{Example 2:} \] Give the equation of the line passing through the point (8, 3) that is perpendicular to the line \( y = -2x + 3 \).
Lesson 11: Linear Functions, Part 2

You Try

3. Give the equation of the line passing through the point (−3, 1) that is **parallel** to the line $y = 8x - 5$.

4. Give the equation of the line passing through the point (−3, 1) that is **perpendicular** to the line $y = 8x - 5$.
Section 11.3: Applications – Slope-Intercept Form

Example 1: You have just bought a new Sony 55” 3D television set for $2300. The TV’s value decreases at a rate of $250 per year. Construct a linear function to represent this situation.

Example 2: In 1998, the cost of tuition at a large Midwestern university was $144 per credit hour. In 2008, tuition had risen to $238 per credit hour. Determine a linear equation to represent the cost, C, of tuition as a function of x, the number of years since 1990.
YOU TRY

5. A new Chevrolet Corvette costs $56,980. The car’s value depreciates to $31,870 after four years.

a. Determine a linear equation to represent this situation. Clearly indicate what each variable represents.

b. Identify the slope and explain its meaning.

c. Identify the vertical intercept, and explain its meaning.

d. Determine the horizontal intercept, and explain its meaning.
Section 11.4: General Form: $ax + by = c$

Example 1: Consider the linear equation $3x - 5y = 30$

a. Write this equation in slope-intercept form

b. Identify the slope

c. Determine the vertical intercept

d. Determine the horizontal intercept.
Example 2: Draw an **accurate** graph of the function $3x + 2y = 16$.

Slope-Intercept Form:

__________

Slope: __________

Vertical Intercept: __________

Horizontal Intercept: __________

Additional points on the line:

__________________________

YOU TRY

6. Draw an **accurate** graph of the function $4x - y = 7$

Slope-Intercept Form:

__________________________

Slope: __________

Vertical Intercept: __________

Horizontal Intercept: __________

Additional points on the line:

__________________________
Section 11.5: Applications – General Form

Example 1: Movie tickets cost $7 for adults (matinee), $5.50 for children. A total of $668 was collected in ticket sales for the Saturday matinee.

a. Write an equation representing the total amount of money collected.

b. If 42 adult tickets were purchased for this matinee, how many children were there?

YOU TRY

7. Tickets to a 3D movie cost $12.50 for adults and $8.50 for children. A total of $932 was collected in ticket sales for the 7:15P show.

a. Write an equation representing the total amount of money collected.

b. If 17 children’s tickets were purchased, how many adults were there?
Section 11.6: Linear Inequalities in Two Variables

The Solution Set

**Example 1:** Graph the equation \( y = 2x - 3 \)

**Example 2:** Which of the ordered pairs below satisfy the **equation** \( y = 2x - 3 \)?

- (5, 3)
- (2, 1)
- (0, 0)

**Example 3:** Which of the ordered pairs below satisfy the **inequality** \( y \leq 2x - 3 \)?

- (5, 3)
- (2, 1)
- (0, 0)

**Example 4:** Graph the linear **inequality** \( y \leq 2x - 3 \).
Example 5: Which of the ordered pairs below satisfy the inequality $y < 2x - 3$?

(5, 3)  (2, 1)  (0, 0)

Example 6: Graph the linear inequality $y < 2x - 3$.

You Try

8. Which of the ordered pairs below satisfy the linear inequality $y \geq 4 - 2x$?

(1,2)  (0, 0)  (5, 0)

9. Which of the ordered pairs below satisfy the linear inequality $y < 4 - 2x$?

(1,2)  (0, 0)  (5, 0)
Section 11.7: Graphing Linear Inequalities in Two Variables

Graphing The Solution Set of a Linear Inequality in Two Variables

Step 1: Rewrite the inequality as an equality statement.

Step 2: Graph the linear equation. This is the boundary of the solution region.

Step 3: Determine if the line should be solid or dotted.
   - If the original inequality statement is either < or >, draw a dotted line.
   - If the original inequality statement is either ≤ or ≥, draw a solid line.

Step 4: Choose a test point and plug it into the original inequality.
   - If the test point satisfies the inequality, shade in the direction of the test point.
   - If the test point does not satisfy the inequality, shade in the opposite direction of the test point.

Example 1: Graph the inequality \( y < 5 - 3x \)

Example 2: Graph the inequality \( 3x - 2y \geq 6 \)
**Example 3:** Graph the inequality \( y \geq 2x \)

You Try

10. Graph the inequality \( y > 2x - 1 \)
Lesson 11 Practice Problems

1. Determine the equation of the line between each of the following pairs of points.
   
   a. (4, –5) and (2, 3) 
   b. (–3, 2) and (1, 8) 
   
   c. (5, –9) and (5, 2) 
   d. (2, –1) and (–2, 3) 
   
   e. (4, 3) and (12, –3) 
   f. (2, –4) and (7, –4)
2. Give the equation of the linear function that generates the following table of values. Write your answer in slope-intercept form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$f(x)$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>−5</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−2</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>−21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Give the equation of the linear function that generates the following table of values. Write your answer in slope-intercept form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$t$</th>
<th>$C(t)$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>−1250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>−900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>−725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>−200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Give the equation of the linear function shown below. Write your answer in slope-intercept form.

![Graph of a linear function]
5. Give the equation of the linear function shown below. Write your answer in slope-intercept form.

![Graph of a linear function with intercepts at (2, 3) and (4, 1).]

6. Give the equation of the linear function shown below. Write your answer in slope-intercept form.

![Graph of a linear function with intercepts at (-3, 2) and (1, -1).]

7. Give the equation of the linear function shown below. Write your answer in slope-intercept form.

![Graph of a linear function with intercepts at (-10, 100) and (10, -100).]
8. Give the equation of the linear function shown below. Write your answer in slope-intercept form.

9. Give the equation of the linear function shown below. Write your answer in slope-intercept form.

10. Give the equation of the horizontal line passing through the point (–6, 11).

11. Give the equation of the vertical line passing through the point (4, 7).

12. Give the equation of the x-axis.

13. Give the equation of the y-axis.
14. Give the equation of the line passing through the point \((1, -5)\) that is parallel to \(y = 12 - 8x\).

15. Give the equation of the line passing through the point \((4, 0)\) that is parallel to \(y = 9 - \frac{3}{2}x\).

16. Give the equation of the line passing through the point \((10, 3)\) that is perpendicular to \(y = \frac{2}{5}x + 1\).

17. Give the equation of the line passing through the point \((-12, -1)\) that is perpendicular to \(y = 3 - 4x\).
18. Draw an accurate graph of the linear equation $2x + 3y = 6$.

Slope-Intercept Form:

**Slope:**

**Vertical Intercept:**

**Horizontal Intercept:**


Slope-Intercept Form:

**Slope:**

**Vertical Intercept:**

**Horizontal Intercept:**
20. Graph the solution sets of each of the following linear inequalities.
   a. \( y > 3 - x \)

   b. \( y \geq \frac{3}{5}x - 1 \)

   c. \( 4x - y < 3 \)
Lesson 11: Linear Functions, Part 2

Practice Problems

d. \( x + y \leq -5 \)

![Graph showing the region for d.]

e. \( y > \frac{1}{2}x \)

![Graph showing the region for e.]

f. \( y < -4 \)

![Graph showing the region for f.]
g. \( x \geq 2 \)
21. A candy company has a machine that produces candy canes. The number of candy canes produced depends on the amount of time the machine has been operating. The machine produces 160 candy canes in five minutes. In twenty minutes, the machine can produce 640 candy canes.

a) Determine the equation of the linear function that represents this situation. Let \( C(x) \) represent the number of candy canes produced in \( x \) minutes. Write your answer in function notation.

b) Determine \( C(10) \). Write a sentence explaining the meaning of your answer.

c) What is the practical meaning of the slope of this linear function? Include units.

d) Determine horizontal intercept of this linear function. Write it as an ordered pair and interpret its meaning.

e) How many candy canes will this machine produce in 1 hour?
22. Your workplace is 20 miles from your house. The graph below shows the distance you are from your house if you leave work and drive in the opposite direction.

a. Determine the equation of the linear function that represents this situation. Clearly indicate what each variable represents.

b. Use the equation from part a to determine how long it would take for you to be 500 miles from your house. Express your answer in hours and minutes.

c. How far from your house would you be after 12 hours?

d. Interpret the meaning of the slope of C(x).
23. With good credit, and a $5000 down payment, you can finance a new 2012 Chevrolet Camaro convertible for 60 months for $615.17 per month.
   a. Determine the equation of the linear function, $T$, that represents the total amount paid for this car after $n$ months.

   b. Use the equation from part a to determine the total payment over the 60-month time period.

   c. A new 2012 Chevrolet Camaro convertible has a base MSRP of $35,080. Why is this value lower than your answer in part b?

24. At a concession stand, three hot dogs and five sodas cost $18.50.
   a. Let $h$ represent the price of each hot dog, and $s$ represent the price of each soda. Write a linear equation in general form to represent this situation.

   b. If hot dogs cost $3.25 each, how much is each soda?
25. The Science Museum charges $14 for adult admission and $11 for each child. The museum bill for a school field trip was $896.
   a. Write a linear equation in general form to represent this situation. Clearly indicate what each variable represents.
   
b. Nine adults attended the field trip. How many children were there?

26. Bill begins a 50 mile bicycle ride. Unfortunately, his bicycle chain breaks, and he is forced to walk the rest of the way. Bill walks at a rate of 4 miles per hour, and rides his bike at a rate of 18 miles per hour.
   a. Let $b$ represent the amount of time Bill spent bicycling before the chain broke, and $w$ represent the amount of time Bill spent walking. Write a linear equation in general form to represent this situation. (Hint: Distance = rate \cdot time)
   
b. Bill had been riding his bike for two hours when the chain broke. Use the equation in part a to determine the amount of time he spent walking.
27. The graph below shows the cost and revenue for a widget company. The function $R(x)$ gives the revenue earned when $x$ widgets are sold. The function $C(x)$ gives the total cost to produce $x$ widgets.

![Graph showing cost and revenue functions](image)

a. Identify the vertical intercept of $C(x)$. Write it as an ordered pair, and interpret its meaning.

b. Determine the slope of $C(x)$. Interpret its meaning.

c. Identify the vertical intercept of $R(x)$. Write it as an ordered pair, and interpret its meaning.

d. Determine the slope of $R(x)$. Interpret its meaning.

e. Point P has coordinates (40, 100). Discuss the significance of this point in terms of the cost, revenue, and profit for this company.
Lesson 11 Assessment

1. Draw and accurate graph of the solution set of linear inequality $3x + 2y \leq -16$.

2. Determine the equation of the line between the points $(4, 3)$ and $(12, -3)$. Your answer must be written in slope-intercept form.

3. Give the equation of the vertical line passing through the point $(1, 8)$. _______________

4. Give the equation of the horizontal line passing through the point $(1, 8)$. _______________
5. Give the equation of the linear function shown below. Write your answer in slope-intercept form.

\[ y = mx + b \]

6. In the year 2000, the median cost for in-state tuition and fees at a public 4-year college was $3412. In the year 2010, the median cost for tuition had risen to $7231.

a. Determine a linear function to represent this situation. Let \( C \) represent the cost for tuition and fees \( t \) years since 2000. Show all of your work. Write your answer in function notation, \( C(t) = mt + b \).

b. Determine \( C(13) \). Show all of your work. Write your answer in a complete sentence.

c. Identify the slope of this linear function and write a sentence explaining its meaning in this situation.
Lesson 12: Systems of Linear Equations

Our final lesson involves the study of systems of linear equations. In this lesson, we examine the relationship between two distinct linear equations. Specifically, we are looking for the point where the two equations are equal. In a graph of the two equations, this would be the point where the two lines intersect.

First we learn how to determine if a given point is a solution to the two equations and then we look at three different methods for finding the solution: Graphing, Substitution, and Elimination.

In addition, we examine special cases in which a system of equations has no solution, or infinitely many possible solutions.

Lesson Objectives

Section 12.1: Systems of Equations
- The Solution to a System of Equations
- Solving a System of Equations by Graphing

Section 12.2: The Substitution Method

Section 12.3: The Addition (Elimination) Method

Section 12.4: Applications
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Mini-Lesson 12

Section 12.1: Systems of Equations

Two linear equations that relate the same two variables are called a **system of equations**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Solution to a System of Equations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The SOLUTION to a system of equations is the POINT at which the graphs intersect. This is the single ordered pair that is a solution to both equations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Types of Solutions to a Linear System of Equations:
- **One unique solution**: The lines intersect at exactly one point
- **No solution**: The two lines are parallel and will never intersect
- **Infinitely many solutions**: This occurs when both lines graph as the same line

```
Example 1: Verify that the point (5, 4) is a solution to the system of equations

\[
\begin{align*}
y &= 2x - 6 \\
y &= x - 1
\end{align*}
\]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solving a System of Linear Equations by Graphing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example 2: Solve the system of equations by graphing. Check your answer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
\[
\begin{align*}
y &= 6 - \frac{2}{3}x \\
y &= x + 1
\end{align*}
\]
```
Example 3: Solve the system of equations by graphing. Check your answer.
\[4x - 3y = -18\]
\[2x + y = -4\]

Example 4: Solve the system of equations by graphing. Check your answer.
\[x - 3y = 3\]
\[3x - 9y = -18\]
Example 5: Solve the system of equations by graphing. Check your answer.

\[ \begin{align*}
2x + y &= 3 \\
6x + 3y &= 9 
\end{align*} \]

You Try

1. Solve the system of equations by graphing. Check your answer.

\[ \begin{align*}
x - y &= 2 \\
x + y &= 6 
\end{align*} \]

Verify that your solution is correct:
Section 12.2: The Substitution Method

Using Substitution to Solve a Linear System of Equations

Step 1: Solve one of the equations of the system for one of the variables.

Step 2: Substitute the expression for the variable obtained in step 1 into the other equation.

Step 3: Solve the equation.

Step 4: Substitute the result back into one of the original equations to find the ordered pair solution.

Step 5: Check your result by substituting your result into either one of the original equations.

Example 1: Solve the system of equations using the Substitution Method.
\[ \begin{align*}
3x - 2y &= 16 \\
2x + y &= 20
\end{align*} \]

Example 2: Solve the system of equations using the Substitution Method.
\[ \begin{align*}
5x - 4y &= 9 \\
x - 2y &= -3
\end{align*} \]
Example 3: Solve the system of equations using the Substitution Method.

3x + y = 5
6x + 2y = 11

Example 4: Solve the system of equations using the Substitution Method.

x - y = -1
y = x + 1

You Try

2. Solve the system of equations using the Substitution Method. Check your answer.

x - 2y = -11
5x + 2y = 5
Section 12.3: The Addition (Elimination) Method

Consider the following systems of equations.

\[ x - 2y = -11 \]
\[ 5x + 2y = 5 \]

Using the Addition (Elimination) Method to Solve a Linear System of Equations

Step 1: “Line up” the variables.

Step 2: Determine which variable you want to eliminate. Make those coefficients opposites.

Step 3: Add straight down (one variable should “drop out”)

Step 4: Solve resulting equation

Step 5: Substitute this result into either of the ORIGINAL equations

Step 6: Solve for the variable

Step 7: CHECK!!!!!!! Plug solution into BOTH equations!

Example 1: Solve the system of equations using the Addition (Elimination) Method.

\[ 4x - 3y = -15 \]
\[ x + 5y = 2 \]
Example 2: Solve the system of equations using the Addition (Elimination) Method.
\[ 3x - 2y = -12 \]
\[ 5x - 8y = 8 \]

Example 3: Solve the system of equations using the Addition (Elimination) Method.
\[ 7x - 2y = 41 \]
\[ 3x - 5y = 1 \]

You Try

3. Solve the system of equations using the Addition (Elimination) Method.
Check your answer.
\[ 2x + 3y = 18 \]
\[ x - y = 4 \]
Section 12.4: Applications

Example 1: Movie tickets cost $7 for adults (matinee), $5.50 for children. There are 218 seats in the theater. A total of $1,463 was collected in ticket sales for the sold-out Saturday matinee. How many adults and how many children were in the theater?

   a. Write an equation representing the total number of tickets sold.

   b. Write an equation representing the total amount of money collected from the sale of all tickets.

   c. Solve this system of linear equations.
4. Tickets to a 3D movie cost $12.50 for adults and $8.50 for children. The theater can seat up to 180 people. A total of $1,826 was collected in ticket sales for the sold-out 7:15P show. Determine the number of adult tickets and the number of children’s tickets that were sold.

   a. Write an equation representing the total number of tickets sold. Clearly indicate what each variable represents.

   b. Write an equation representing the total amount of money collected from the sale of all tickets.

   c. Solve this system of linear equations.

   Number of adult tickets sold: ______________

   Number of children’s tickets sold: ______________
Lesson 12 Practice Problems

Skills Practice

1. Is the point (6, 1) a solution to the system of equations \( \begin{align*} y &= x - 5 \\ y &= 2x + 4 \end{align*} \)?
   
   YES  NO
   
   You must show correct work to justify your answer.

2. Is the point (–2, 5) a solution to the system of equations \( \begin{align*} 2x + y &= 1 \\ 3x - 2y &= -16 \end{align*} \)?
   
   YES  NO
   
   You must show correct work to justify your answer.

3. Is the point (5, 3) a solution to the system of equations \( \begin{align*} 3x - 2y &= 9 \\ 2x + 5y &= 4 \end{align*} \)?
   
   YES  NO
   
   You must show correct work to justify your answer.
4. Solve the system of equations by **graphing**. Your lines must extend accurately to the edge of the graph. Verify that your solution is correct.

\[ y = 7 - x \]
\[ y = 3x - 5 \]

Solution: __________

5. Solve the system of equations by **graphing**. Your lines must extend accurately to the edge of the graph. Verify that your solution is correct.

\[ x - y = -2 \]
\[ x + y = 4 \]

Solution: __________
6. Solve the system of equations by **graphing**. Your lines must extend accurately to the edge of the graph. Verify that your solution is correct.

\[
\begin{align*}
4x - 2y &= 10 \\
5x - y &= -4
\end{align*}
\]

**Solution:**

7. Solve the system of equations by **graphing**. Your lines must extend accurately to the edge of the graph. Verify that your solution is correct.

\[
\begin{align*}
3x - y &= 8 \\
-3x + y &= 1
\end{align*}
\]

**Solution:**
8. Solve the system of equations by **graphing**. Your lines must extend accurately to the edge of the graph. Verify that your solution is correct.

\[
\begin{align*}
x + 2y &= -4 \\
2x + 4y &= -8
\end{align*}
\]

Solution: __________

9. Solve the system of equations using the **substitution** method. Show all steps.

\[
\begin{align*}
5x + y &= 2 \\
3x - 4y &= 15
\end{align*}
\]

Solution: __________
10. Solve the system of equations using the substitution method. Show all steps.

\[ \begin{align*}
2x + y &= 8 \\
6x + 3y &= 24
\end{align*} \]

Solution: ____________

11. Solve the system of equations using the substitution method. Show all steps.

\[ \begin{align*}
x - y &= 9 \\
5x + 3y &= 21
\end{align*} \]

Solution: ____________
12. Solve the system of equations using the addition (elimination) method. Show all steps.
\[ -3x + 2y = 12 \]
\[ x + y = 16 \]
Solution: ____________

13. Solve the system of equations using the addition (elimination) method. Show all steps.
\[ 3x - 2y = -12 \]
\[ 12x - 8y = 22 \]
Solution: ____________
14. Solve the system of equations using the **addition (elimination) method**. Show all steps.
\[
\begin{align*}
3x + 2y &= -18 \\
4x - 3y &= -24
\end{align*}
\]
Solution: ____________

15. Solve the system of equations using the **addition (elimination) method**. Show all steps.
\[
\begin{align*}
5x + 2y &= -10 \\
3x + 4y &= 8
\end{align*}
\]
Solution: ____________
Applications

16. Your yard is a mess, and you decide to hire a landscaper. The Greenhouse charges a $80 consultation fee plus $14 per hour for the actual work. Garden Pros does not charge a consulting fee, but charges $30 per hour for the actual work.

a. Write an equation that describes the cost, $C$, if you hire The Greenhouse for $h$ hours of work.

b. Write a second equation that describes Garden Pros’ charge, $C$, for $h$ hours of work.

c. Solve this system of linear equations. Write your answer as an ordered pair.

d. Interpret the solution in a complete sentence.

e. Your yard needs a lot of work, and you anticipate that the job will take at least 6 hours. Which service do you choose? Why?
17. The graph below shows the cost and revenue for a widget company. The function $R(x)$ gives the revenue earned when $x$ widgets are sold. The function $C(x)$ gives the total cost to produce $x$ widgets.

![Graph showing cost and revenue functions]

a. Point P has coordinates (40, 100). Discuss the significance of this point in terms of the cost, revenue, and profit for this company.

b. What happens if fewer than 40 widgets are sold?

c. What happens if more than 40 widgets are sold?

18. At a concession stand, five hot dogs and five sodas cost $30. Two hot dogs and four sodas cost $15. Determine the price of each hot dog and each soda.

Price for each soda: ____________

Price for each hot dog: ____________
19. The Science Museum charges $14 for adult admission and $11 for each child. The total bill for 68 people from a school field trip was $784. How many adults and how many children went to the museum?

Number of children _____________

Number of adults _____________

20. Tickets to a 3D movie cost $12.50 for adults and $8.50 for children. The theater can seat up to 260 people. A total of $1,734 was collected in ticket sales for the 7:15P show, in which only 60% of the tickets were sold. How many adults and how many children were in the theater?

Number of children _____________

Number of adults _____________
21. Emery invested $10,000 in two mutual funds. Fund A earned 4% profit during the first year, while Fund B suffered a 2% loss. If she received a total of $130 profit, how much had she invested in each mutual fund?

Amount invested in Fund A: ____________

Amount invested in Fund B: ____________

22. Bill begins a 100 mile bicycle ride. Unfortunately, his bicycle chain breaks, and he is forced to walk the rest of the way. The whole trip takes 6 hours. If Bill walks at a rate of 4 miles per hour, and rides his bike at a rate of 20 miles per hour, find the amount of time he spent walking. Write your answer in a complete sentence. (Hint: Distance = rate \cdot time)
23. The functions \( f(x) \) and \( g(x) \) are defined by the following table. At what point is \( f(x) = g(x) \)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>(-2)</th>
<th>(-1)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( f(x) )</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x )</th>
<th>(-2)</th>
<th>(-1)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( g(x) )</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Solution (write the ordered pair): ________________

24. Construct a system of linear equations (in slope-intercept form) that has the ordered pair \((3,5)\) as a solution.

25. Construct a system of linear equations (in general form) that has the ordered pair \((2,4)\) as a solution.
Lesson 12 Assessment

1. Solve the system of equations by graphing. Your lines must extend accurately to the edge of the graph. Verify that your solution is correct.

\[
\begin{align*}
4x - 3y &= -18 \\
3x + y &= -7
\end{align*}
\]

Solution: _____________

2. Solve the system of equations using the substitution method. Show all steps.

\[
\begin{align*}
2x - 3y &= -19 \\
x + 2y &= 8
\end{align*}
\]

Solution: _____________
3. Solve the system of equations using the **elimination (addition)** method. Show all steps.

\[
\begin{align*}
2x + 5y &= -18 \\
5x - 3y &= 17
\end{align*}
\]

Solution: __________

4. Jamaal invested $10,000 in two mutual funds. Fund A earned 6% profit during the first year, and Fund B earned 2% profit. If he received a total of $374 profit, how much had he invested in each mutual fund?

Amount invested in Fund A: __________

Amount invested in Fund B: __________
Appendix A: You-Try Answers

**Lesson 1 - YOU TRY**

1. 9
2. 7
3. $\frac{2}{3}$
4. $\frac{21}{5}$
5. $3 \frac{2}{11}$
6. $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{15}{25}$ Answers will vary

7. a. $\frac{19}{15} = 1 \frac{4}{15}$  
   b. $\frac{2}{5}$  
   c. $\frac{9}{10}$  
   d. $\frac{3}{5}$  
   e. $\frac{3}{35}$  
   f. $\frac{25}{32}$

8. $|−5| = 5$  
   $−|−5| = −5$

9. a. $−16$  
   b. 8

**Lesson 2 - YOU TRY**

1. $−39$
2. After 3 seconds, the ball is 96 feet high.
3. a. 4  
   b. $−8$  
   c. 2  
   d. 1  
   e. $−2, m$
4. a. $−8x$  
   b. $3a^2 − 4a + 2$
5. $−15x^2 + 6x − 24$
6. $6x^2 + 6x + 11$
7. $x − 2$
Lesson 3 - YOU TRY

1. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polynomial</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Leading Coefficient</th>
<th>Constant Term</th>
<th>Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$n^2 - 2n + 8$</td>
<td>Trinomial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4x^3$</td>
<td>Monomial</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6x - 7$</td>
<td>Binomial</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. $-5x^3 + 5x + 1$

3. a. $12x^8$  b. $-54x^7$  c. $g^{12}$  d. 2

4. a. $-3x^7 - 18x^5 + 15x^3$  b. $15x^2 - 14x - 8$  c. $4p^2 - 20p + 25$

5. $x^2 + 7x + 10$

6. $x^2 + 7x$

Lesson 4 - YOU TRY

1. a. $\frac{9a^{20}}{49} = \frac{9}{49}a^{20}$  b. $\frac{2x^2y^3}{3} = \frac{2}{3}x^2y^3$

2. a. $7a^2$  b. $n^3$  c. $\frac{2w^2x^3}{3} = \frac{2}{3}w^2x^3$  d. $\frac{2}{27x^6}$

3. a. $\frac{11}{3}x - 5$  b. $1 + \frac{5}{3x} - \frac{4}{x^2}$

4. a. 490,000  b. .0015

5. a. $6.1 \times 10^{-7}$  b. $5.43 \times 10^9$
Lesson 5 - YOU TRY

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. a. $x = -52$  
   b. $n = -\frac{10}{3}$  
   c. $x = -14$  
   d. $w = -15$
4. a. $x = 18$  
   b. $w = 8$  
   c. $x = -12$
5. a. $m = -1$  
   b. $x = 2$
6. You can take 10 credits.

Lesson 6 - YOU TRY

1. a. $50 + 36h = 212$, $h$= the number of hours worked  
    b. If the cost is $212, then the landscapers worked for 4.5 hours.
2. 2.175
3. If he works 20 hours, he will earn $375.
4. $13.54$
5. $417.94$
6. His sales would have to be $10,000
1. \( y = \frac{3}{xz} \)  
2. \( y = 5x - 2 \)  
3. \( n = -3, 0, 4.99 \)  
4. \( a \leq 2 \)

5. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Graph</th>
<th>Interval Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( x \geq -3 )</td>
<td>( -\infty \rightarrow -5 \rightarrow -4 \rightarrow -3 \rightarrow -2 \rightarrow -1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow \infty )</td>
<td>([-3, \infty))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x \leq 11 )</td>
<td>( -\infty \rightarrow -5 \rightarrow -4 \rightarrow -3 \rightarrow -2 \rightarrow -1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 12 \rightarrow 13 \rightarrow 14 \rightarrow 15 \rightarrow \infty )</td>
<td>((-\infty, 11])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( x &lt; 2 )</td>
<td>( -\infty \rightarrow -5 \rightarrow -4 \rightarrow -3 \rightarrow -2 \rightarrow -1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow \infty )</td>
<td>((-\infty, 2))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. \( x \leq 3 \), Interval Notation: \((-\infty, 3]\)

7. \( x > 7 \), Interval Notation: \((7, \infty)\)

8. \( 3.79g \leq 20 \), where \( g \) = the number of gallons pumped  
   Up to 5.27 gallons of gasoline can be purchased for under $20

9. \( w = -5 \) \( w = 0 \)

10. \( 0 < n \leq 8 \)

11. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( 5 &lt; x &lt; 11 )</td>
<td>((5, 11))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( -3 &lt; x \leq 1 )</td>
<td>((-3, 1])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( -1 \leq x &lt; 4 )</td>
<td>([-1, 4))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. \( x = -8, 8 \)

13. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 8 - YOU TRY

2.  a. Elapsed time  
    b. 81 feet  
    c. 1.5 seconds  
    d. After 1 second, the ball was 59 feet above the ground.

4. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(2,4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(0,3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(−2,2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Vertical Intercept</th>
<th>Horizontal Intercept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( y = 24 - 6x )</td>
<td>(0, 24)</td>
<td>(4, 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( 5x - 3y = 30 )</td>
<td>(0, −10)</td>
<td>(6, 0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.  a.

   ![Graph](image1)

   - (0, −2)

   ![Graph](image2)

   - (0, −2)

   - (4, 0)
Lesson 9 - YOU TRY

1. a. Yes  b. Yes  c. Yes

2. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordered Pair</th>
<th>Function Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(8, 1)</td>
<td>( f(8) = 1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0, 11)</td>
<td>( f(0) = 11 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. a. \( k(2) = 6 \)  b. \( k(x) = 1 \) when \( x = 3 \)

4. It costs \$126 to produce 580 gallons of ice cream.

5. \( r(-2) = 14 \) \((-2, 14)\)

6. \( r(-3) = 19 \) \((-3, 19)\)

7. Domain: \( \{4, 6, 8, 10\} \) Range: \( \{12\} \)

8. Domain: \(-1 \leq x < 3 \) Range: \(-5 < f(x) \leq 4 \)

9. a. \( n \), number of points earned  b. \( 0 \leq n \leq 1500 \) points

   c. \( G(n) \), final course grade  d. \( 0 \leq G(n) \leq 100 \) percent
Lesson 10 - YOU TRY

1. Slope = $-\frac{5}{9}$

2. Additional Points: (-1,1), (1, -2), (3, -5), …

3. a. Vertical Intercept = (0,20) Sally was 20 miles from home after 0 minutes.
   b. Horizontal Intercept = (30,0) Sally arrives at home after 30 minutes
   c. Slope = $-2/3$ mile per minute
      Sally’s distance from home is decreasing at a rate of 2/3 mile per minute.

4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Slope</th>
<th>I, D, H, V</th>
<th>Vertical Intercept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$y = x - 11$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>(0, -11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G(x) = -2x$</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>(0, 0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$x = 5$</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Draw and accurate graph of the function $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 5$.

Slope: $\frac{3}{4}$
Vertical Intercept: (0, -5)
Horizontal Intercept: $\left(\frac{20}{3}, 0\right)$
Lesson 11 - YOU TRY

1. \( y = -8x + 15 \)
2. \( y = 11 \)
3. \( y = 8x + 25 \)
4. \( y = -\frac{1}{8}x + \frac{5}{8} \)
5. a. \( V = -6277.50n + 56980 \), where \( V \) is the value of the car (in dollars), and \( n \) represents
   the number of years you have owned the car.

b. Slope = \(-6277.5\) The value of the car decreases \$6277.59\) a year

c. Vertical Intercept = (0, 56980) When the car was new it was worth \$56980.

d. Horizontal Intercept = (9.1,0) After a little more than 9 years the car will be worth \$0.

6. 
   Slope-Intercept Form: \( y = 4x - 7 \)

   Slope: 4
   
   Vertical Intercept: (0, -7)
   
   Horizontal Intercept: \( \left( \frac{7}{4}, 0 \right) \)

   Two additional points line: (1, -3) (2,1) (3,5) (4,9)

7. a. \( 12.50A + 8.50C = 932 \), \( A \) = number of adults, \( C \) = number of children

b. There were 63 adult tickets sold.

8. (1,2) (5, 0)

9. (0, 0)

10. \( y > 2x - 1 \)
Lesson 12 - YOU TRY

1. \( x = 4, y = 2 \) \((4, 2)\)

2. \((-1, 5)\)

3. \((6, 2)\)

4. 
   a. \( A = \) number of adult tickets, \( C = \) number of child tickets \( A + C = 180 \)
   
   b. \( 12.5A + 8.5C = 1826 \)
      
      106 Children’s tickets sold, 74 adult tickets sold.