

NAME: _____
COORDINATE GEOMETRY

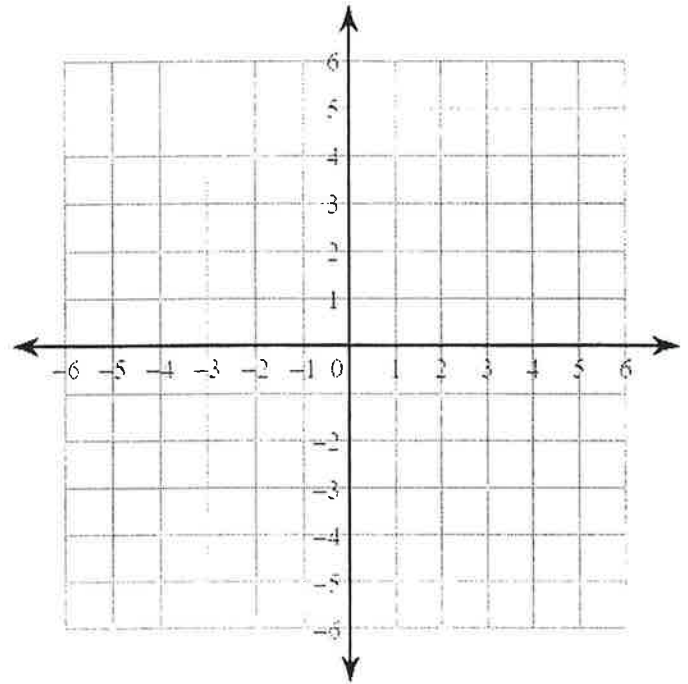
DATE: _____
PERIOD: _____

How Do You Graph a Linear Equation Using a Table? (Topic #2)

Directions: For each linear equation, complete the table of values and then graph the five points on the coordinate plane. Draw a line cutting through all the points and label the line using the given equation. Label your x -axis and y -axis.

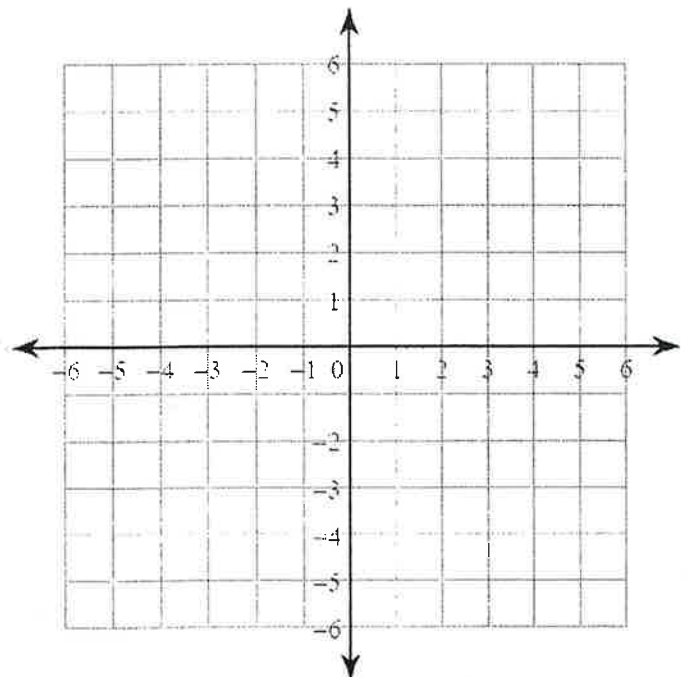
1. $y = 2x + 1$

x	$y = 2x + 1$	y	(x, y)
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			



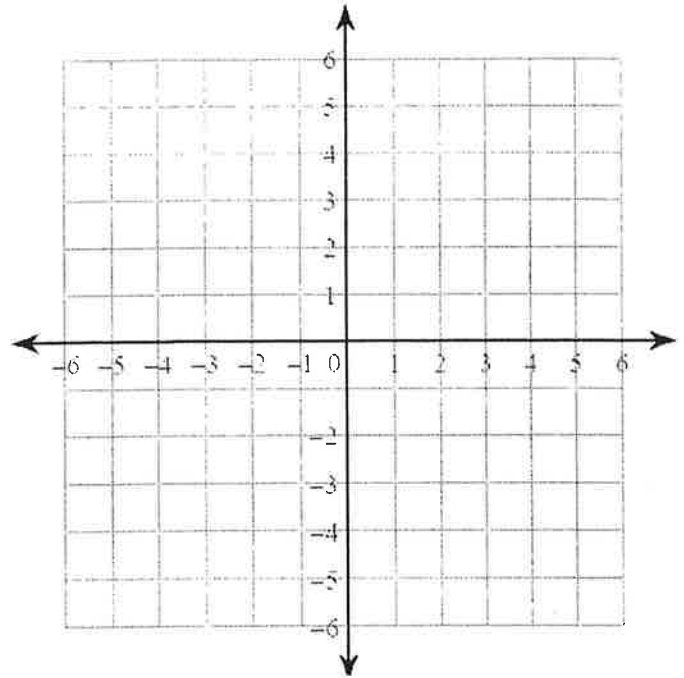
2. $y = x - 3$

x	$y = x - 3$	y	(x, y)
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			



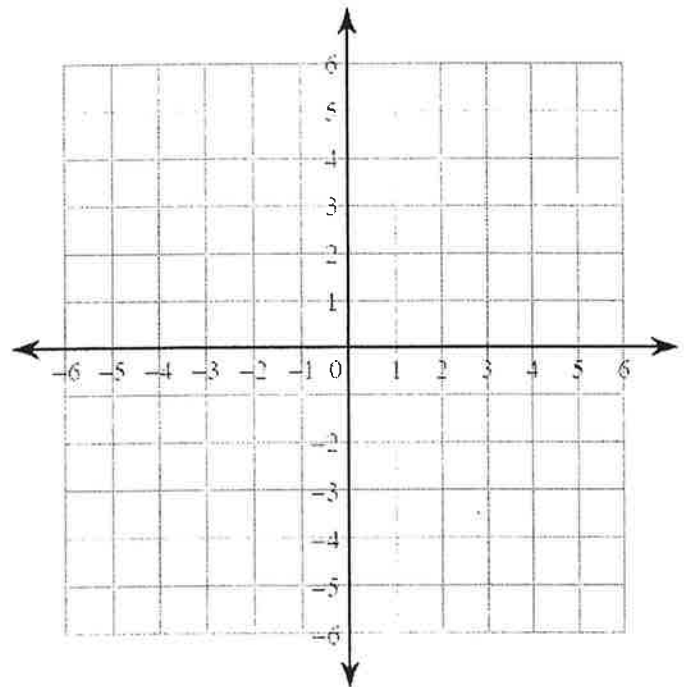
3. $y = x + 2$

x	$y = x + 2$	y	(x, y)
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			



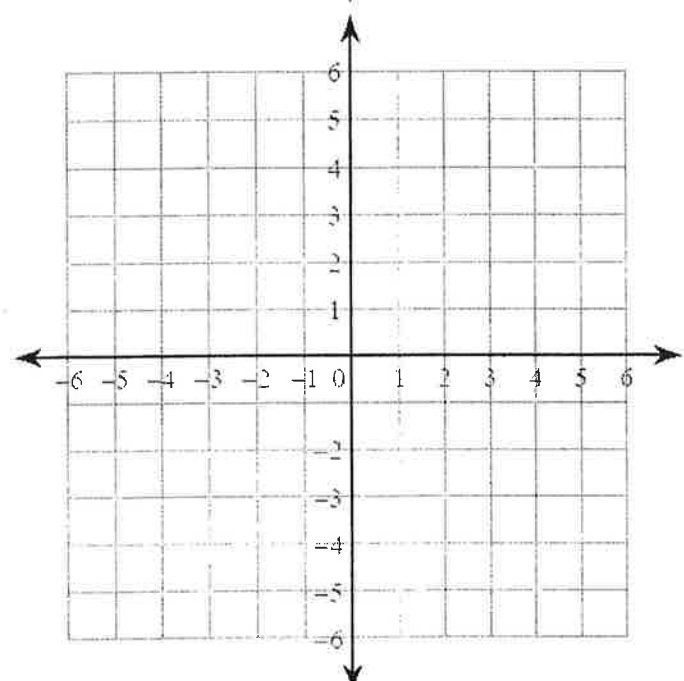
4. $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 4$

x	$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 4$	y	(x, y)
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			



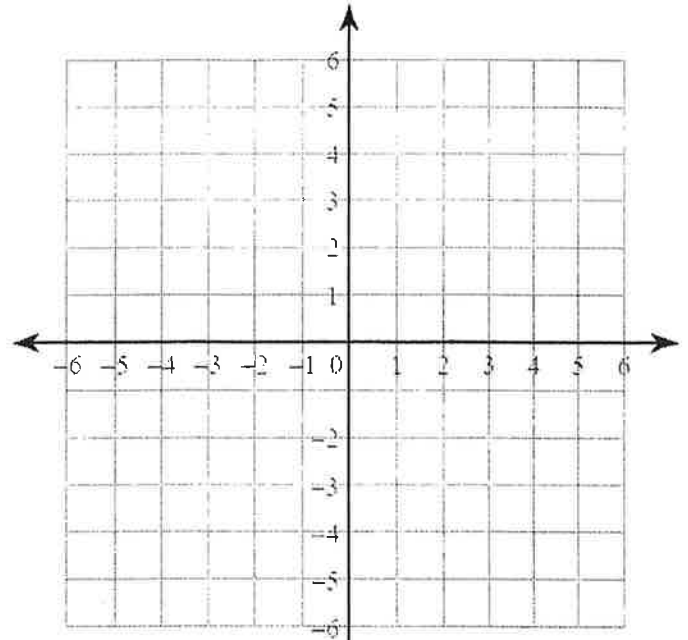
5. $y = -3x + 1$

x	$y = -3x + 1$	y	(x, y)
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			



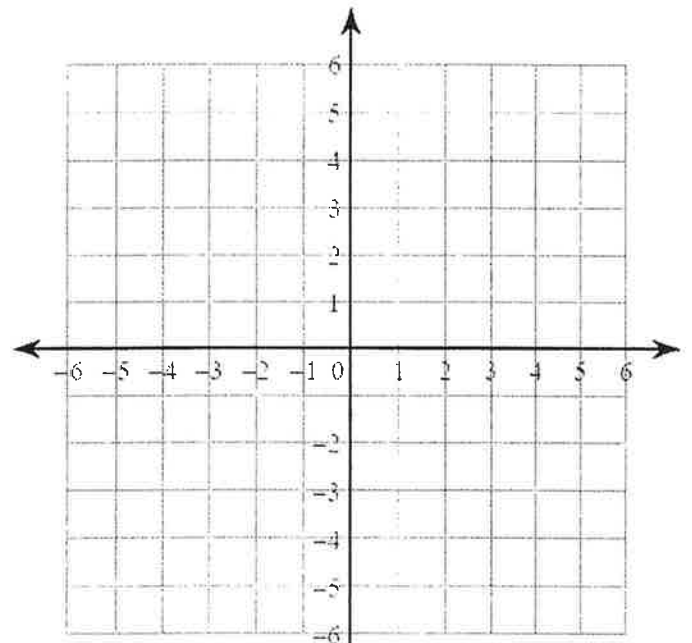
6. $y = x$

x	$y = x$	y	(x, y)
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			



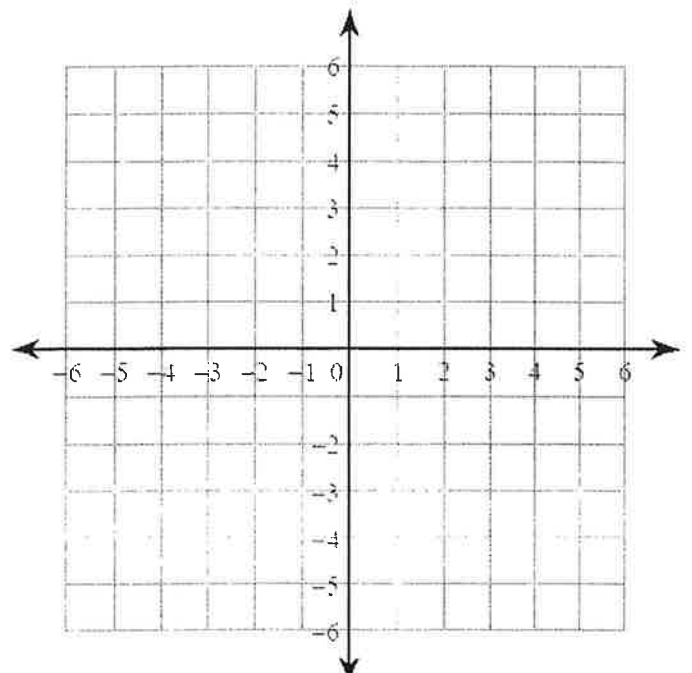
7. $y = -x$

x	$y = -x$	y	(x, y)
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			



8. $y = x^2$

x	$y = x^2$	y	(x, y)
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			

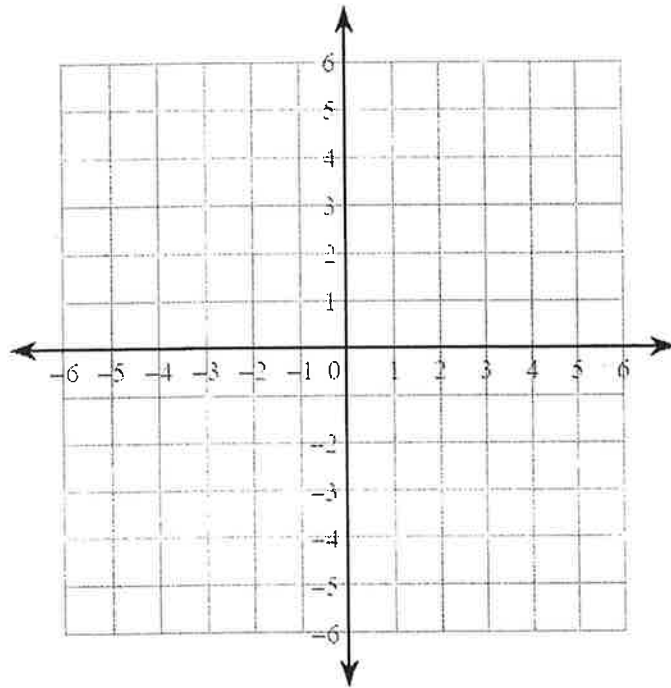


Homework #2

Directions: For each linear equation, complete the table of values and then graph the five points on the coordinate plane. Draw a line cutting through all the points and label the line using the given equation. Label your *x-axis* and *y-axis*.

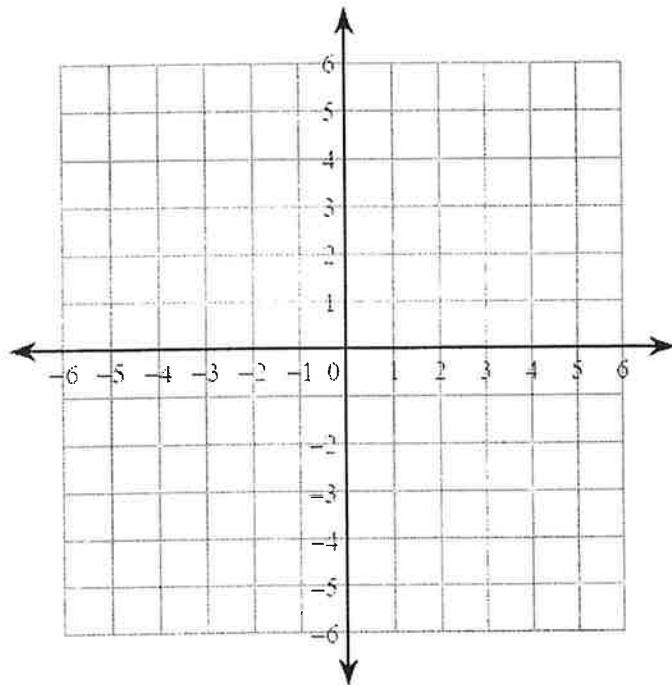
1. $y = x + 4$

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



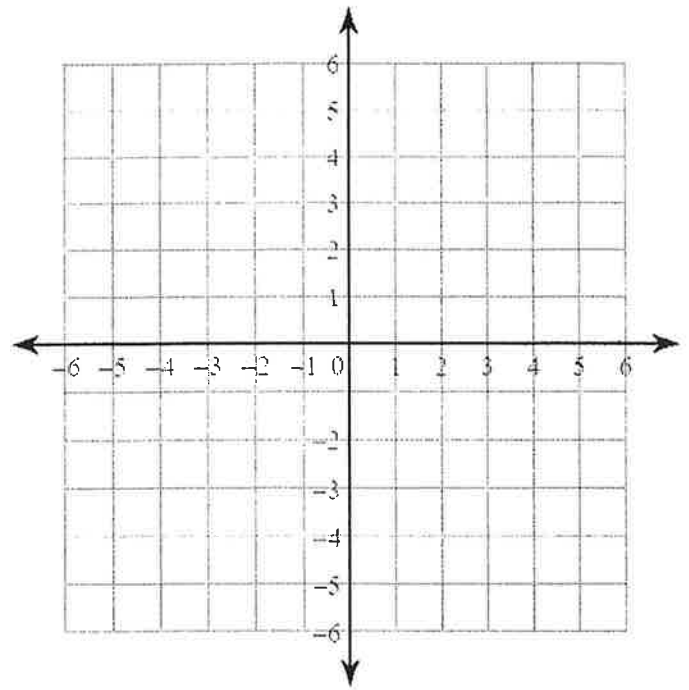
2. $y = -2x + 2$

x	$y = -2x + 2$	y	(x, y)
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			



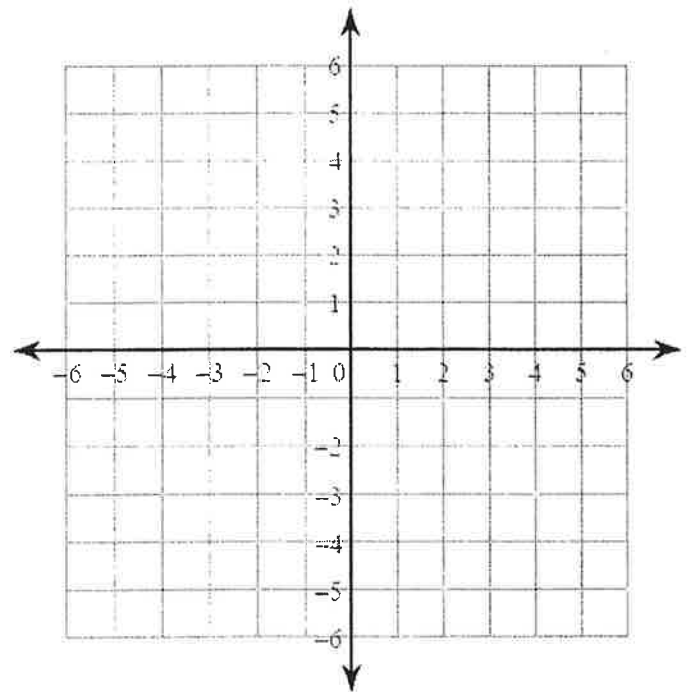
3. $y = \frac{1}{2}x$

x	$y = \frac{1}{2}x$	y	(x,y)
-4			
-2			
0			
2			
4			



4. $y = -x + 1$

x	$y = -x + 1$	y	(x,y)
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			



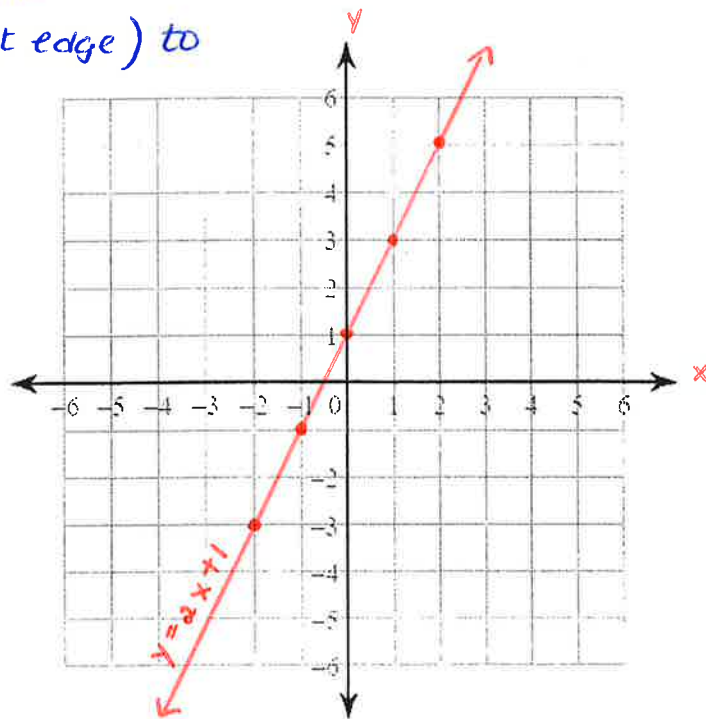
How Do You Graph a Linear Equation Using a Table? (Topic #2)

Directions: For each linear equation, complete the table of values and then graph the five points on the coordinate plane. Draw a line cutting through all the points and label the line using the given equation. Label your x -axis and y -axis.

- * label your x -axis and y -axis
- * write equation on line
- * use a ruler (straight edge) to draw line

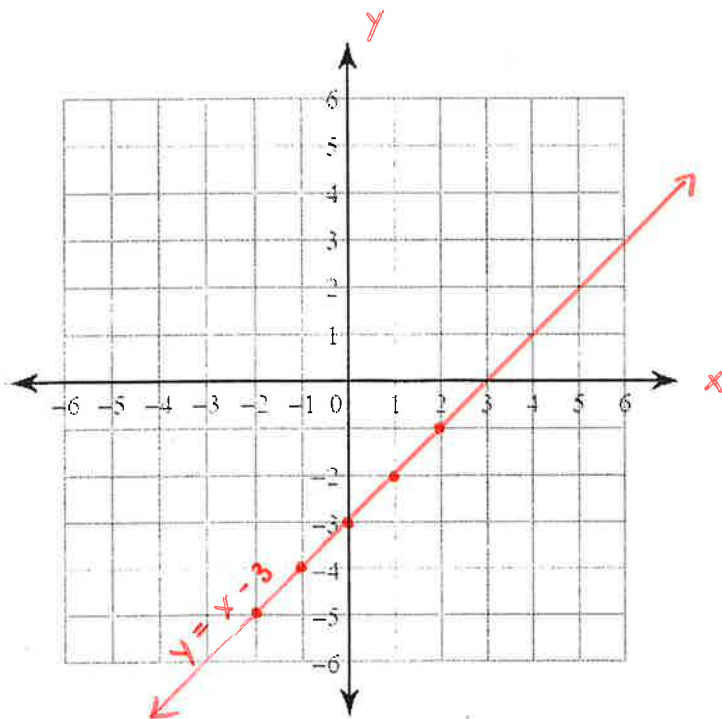
1. $y = 2x + 1$

x	$y = 2x + 1$	y	(x, y)
-2	$y = 2(-2) + 1$	-3	$(-2, -3)$
-1	$y = 2(-1) + 1$	-1	$(-1, -1)$
0	$y = 2(0) + 1$	1	$(0, 1)$
1	$y = 2(1) + 1$	3	$(1, 3)$
2	$y = 2(2) + 1$	5	$(2, 5)$



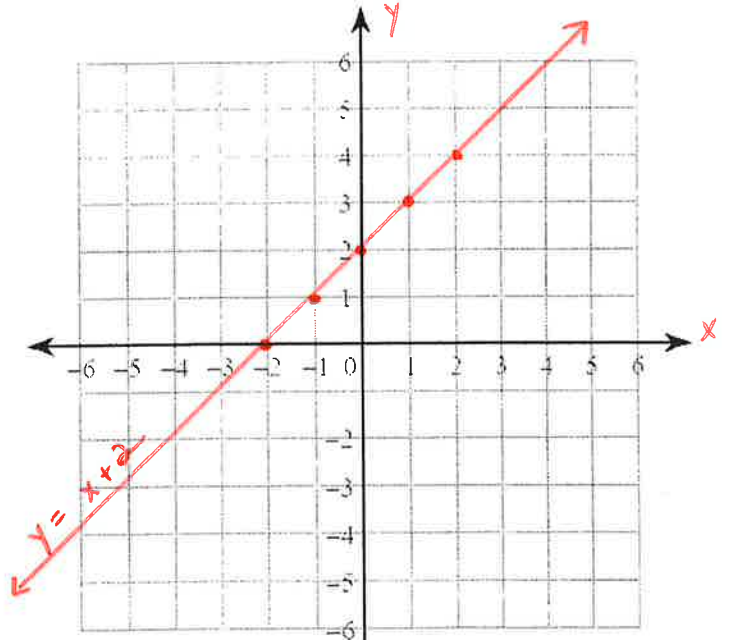
2. $y = x - 3$

x	$y = x - 3$	y	(x, y)
-2	$y = (-2) - 3$	-5	$(-2, -5)$
-1	$y = (-1) - 3$	-4	$(-1, -4)$
0	$y = 0 - 3$	-3	$(0, -3)$
1	$y = 1 - 3$	-2	$(1, -2)$
2	$y = 2 - 3$	-1	$(2, -1)$



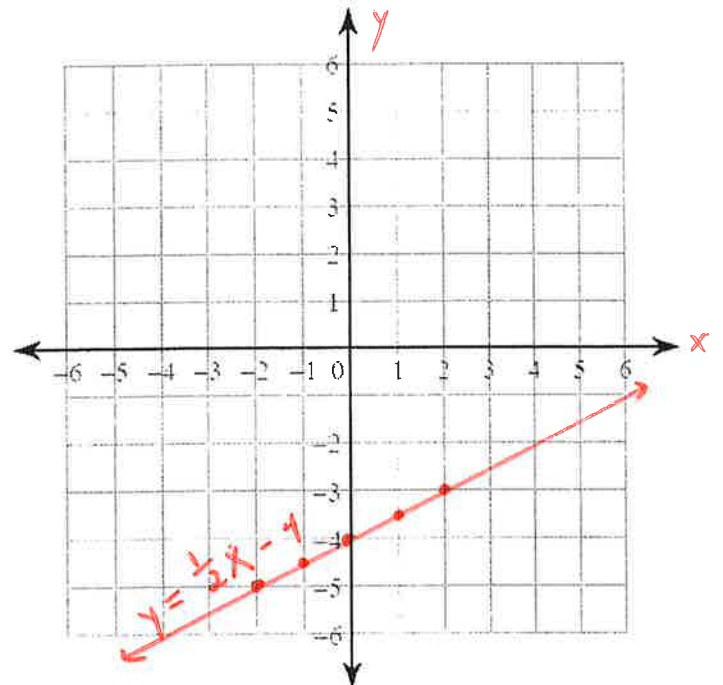
3. $y = x + 2$

x	$y = x + 2$	y	(x, y)
-2	$y = -2 + 2$	0	$(-2, 0)$
-1	$y = -1 + 2$	1	$(-1, 1)$
0	$y = 0 + 2$	2	$(0, 2)$
1	$y = 1 + 2$	3	$(1, 3)$
2	$y = 2 + 2$	4	$(2, 4)$



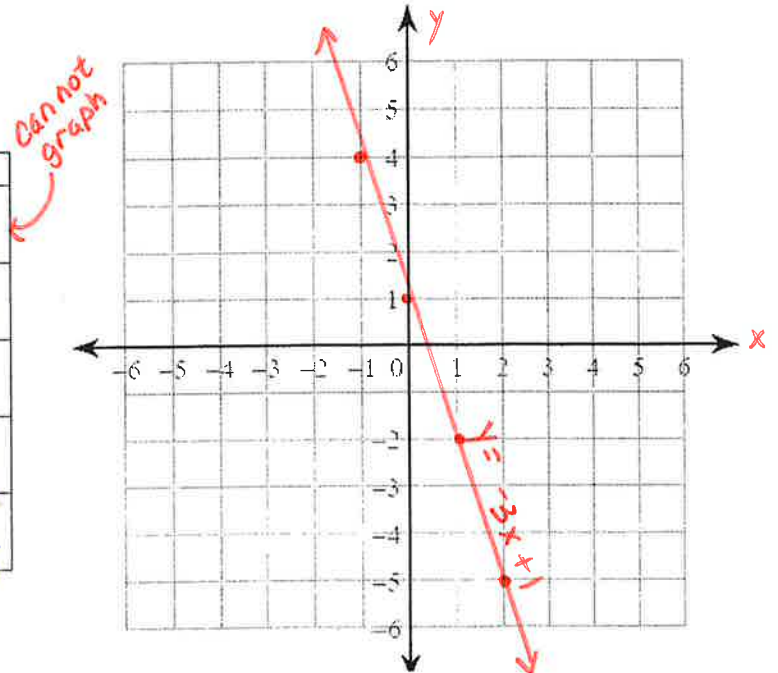
4. $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 4$

x	$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 4$	y	(x, y)
-2	$y = \frac{1}{2}(-2) - 4$	-5	$(-2, -5)$
-1	$y = \frac{1}{2}(-1) - 4$	-4.5	$(-1, -4.5)$
0	$y = \frac{1}{2}(0) - 4$	-4	$(0, -4)$
1	$y = \frac{1}{2}(1) - 4$	-3.5	$(1, -3.5)$
2	$y = \frac{1}{2}(2) - 4$	-3	$(2, -3)$



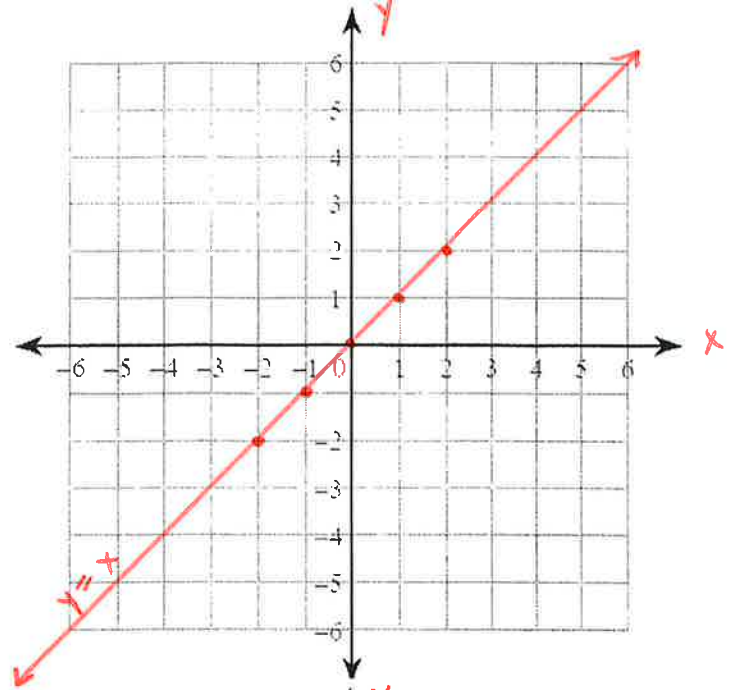
5. $y = -3x + 1$

x	$y = -3x + 1$	y	(x, y)
-2	$y = -3(-2) + 1$	7	$(-2, 7)$
-1	$y = -3(-1) + 1$	4	$(-1, 4)$
0	$y = -3(0) + 1$	1	$(0, 1)$
1	$y = -3(1) + 1$	-2	$(1, -2)$
2	$y = -3(2) + 1$	-5	$(2, -5)$



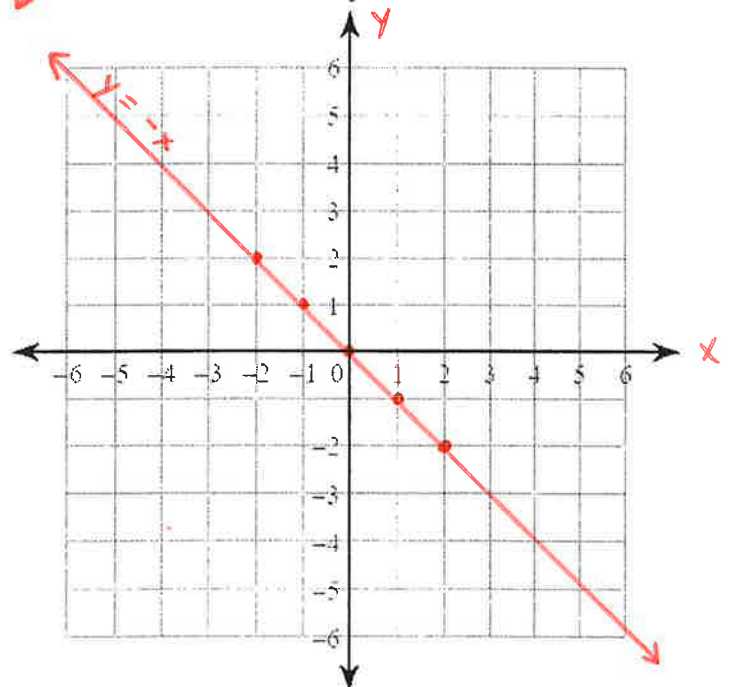
6. $y = x$

x	$y = x$	y	(x,y)
-2	$y = -2$	-2	$(-2,-2)$
-1	$y = -1$	-1	$(-1,-1)$
0	$y = 0$	0	$(0,0)$
1	$y = 1$	1	$(1,1)$
2	$y = 2$	2	$(2,2)$



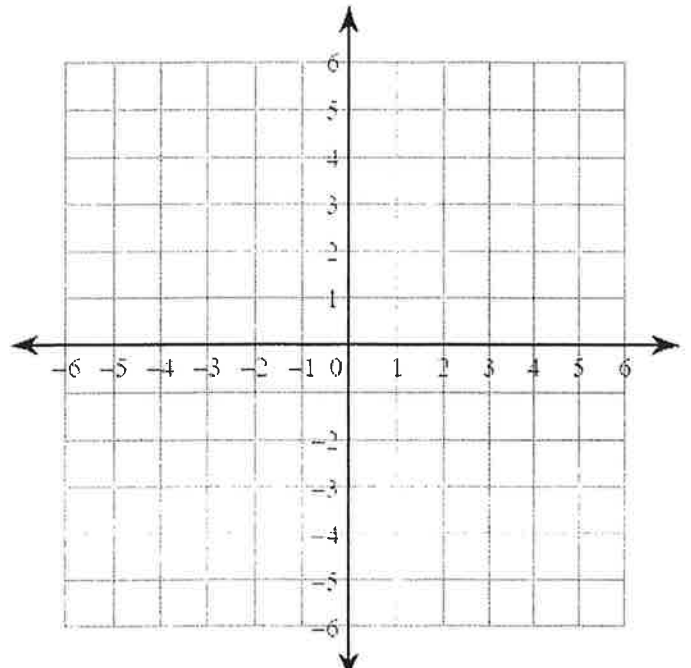
7. $y = -x \longrightarrow y = -1 \cdot x$

x	$y = -x$	y	(x,y)
-2	$y = -1(-2)$	2	$(-2,2)$
-1	$y = -1(-1)$	1	$(-1,1)$
0	$y = -1(0)$	0	$(0,0)$
1	$y = -1(1)$	-1	$(1,-1)$
2	$y = -1(2)$	-2	$(2,-2)$



8. $y = x^2$ OMIT

x	$y = x^2$	y	(x,y)
-2			
-1			
0			
1			
2			

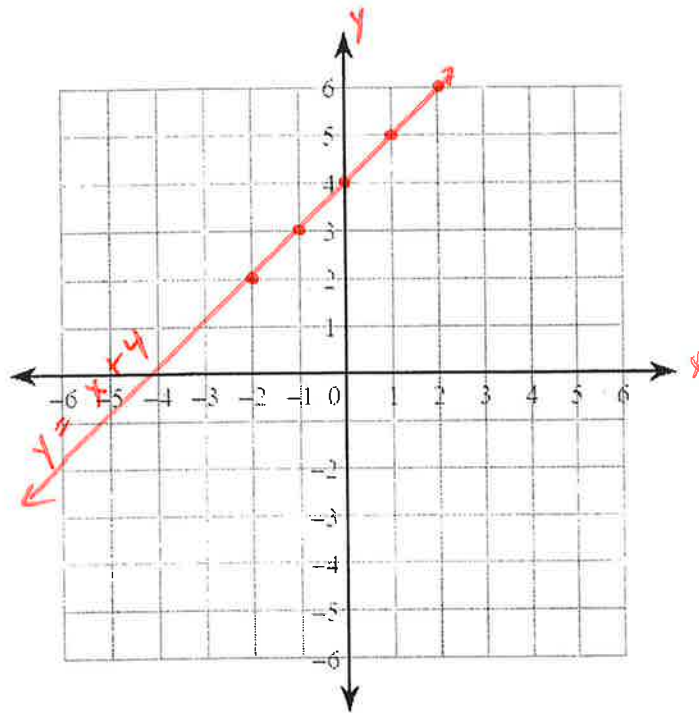


Homework #2

Directions: For each linear equation, complete the table of values and then graph the five points on the coordinate plane. Draw a line cutting through all the points and label the line using the given equation. Label your *x*-axis and *y*-axis.

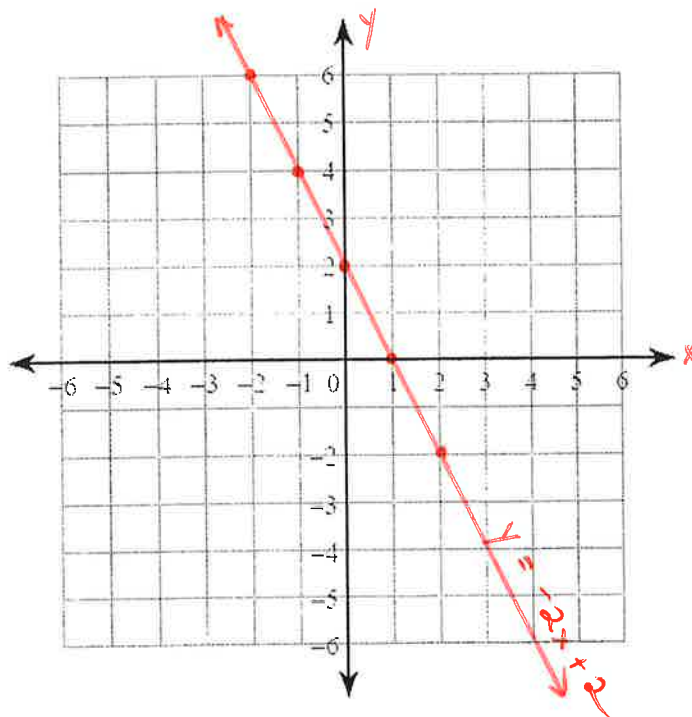
1. $y = x + 4$

x	$y = x + 4$	y	(x, y)
-2	$y = -2 + 4$	2	$(-2, 2)$
-1	$y = -1 + 4$	3	$(-1, 3)$
0	$y = 0 + 4$	4	$(0, 4)$
1	$y = 1 + 4$	5	$(1, 5)$
2	$y = 2 + 4$	6	$(2, 6)$



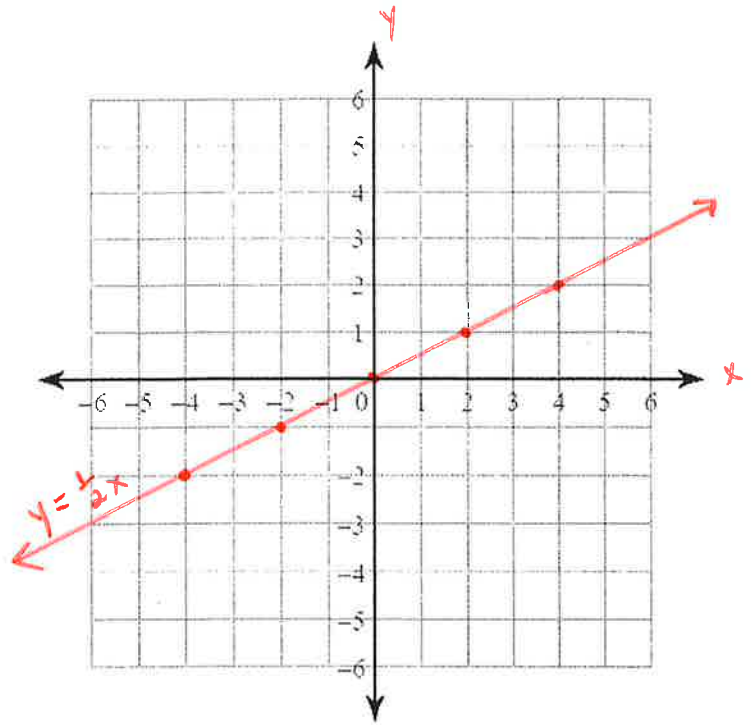
2. $y = -2x + 2$

x	$y = -2x + 2$	y	(x, y)
-2	$y = -2(-2) + 2$	6	$(-2, 6)$
-1	$y = -2(-1) + 2$	4	$(-1, 4)$
0	$y = -2(0) + 2$	2	$(0, 2)$
1	$y = -2(1) + 2$	0	$(1, 0)$
2	$y = -2(2) + 2$	-2	$(2, -2)$



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

x	$y = \frac{1}{2}x$	y	(x, y)
-4	$y = \frac{1}{2}(-4)$	-2	$(-4, -2)$
-2	$y = \frac{1}{2}(-2)$	-1	$(-2, -1)$
0	$y = \frac{1}{2}(0)$	0	$(0, 0)$
2	$y = \frac{1}{2}(2)$	1	$(2, 1)$
4	$y = \frac{1}{2}(4)$	2	$(4, 2)$



4. $y = -x + 1 \rightarrow y = -1 \cdot x + 1$

x	$y = -x + 1$	y	(x, y)
-2	$y = -1(-2) + 1$	3	$(-2, 3)$
-1	$y = -1(-1) + 1$	2	$(-1, 2)$
0	$y = -1(0) + 1$	1	$(0, 1)$
1	$y = -1(1) + 1$	0	$(1, 0)$
2	$y = -1(2) + 1$	-1	$(2, -1)$

