

Math 110 – College Algebra

Andy Rosen

www.rosenmath.com

Graphs of Equations

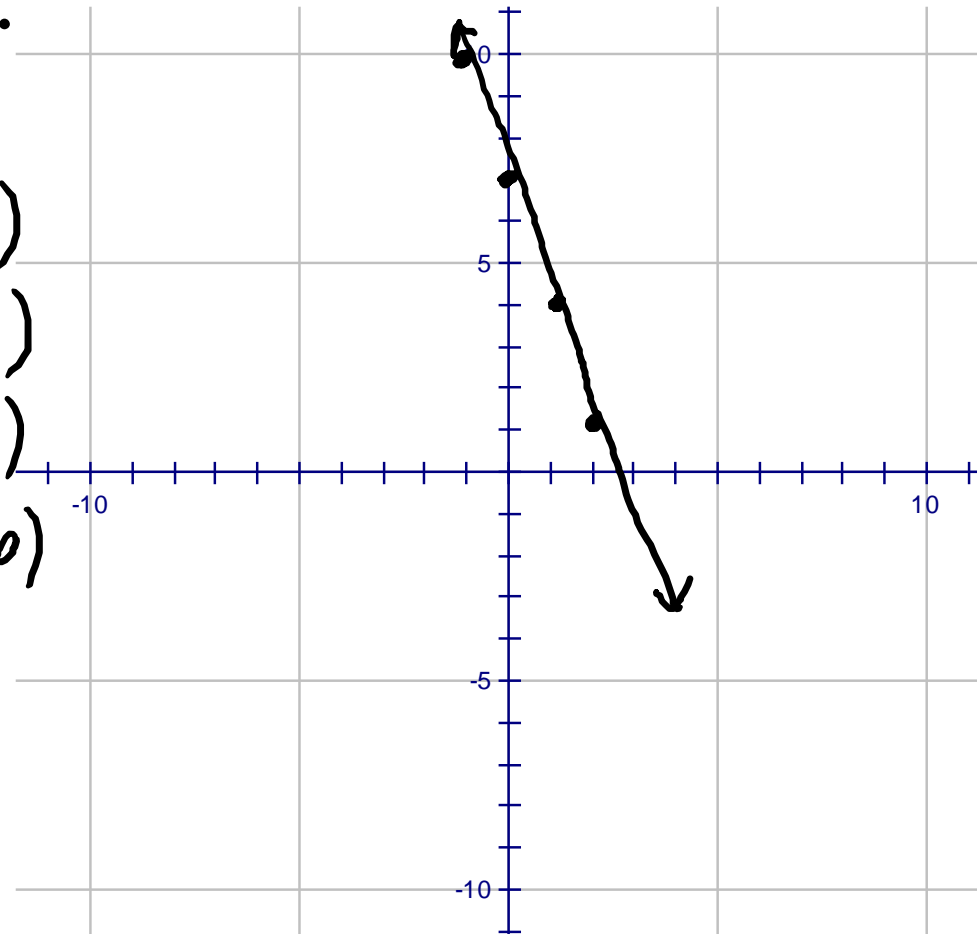
First, we should understand that an equation is a way to describe a bunch of points that have the same relationship between x and y .

- I could list the points $(1, 3)$, $(4, 12)$, $(-2, -6)$, $(1.8, 5.4)$, $(-1/4, -3/4)$
- Or, I could describe them all by writing
$$y = 3x$$

To graph an equation, an easy way is the t-chart.

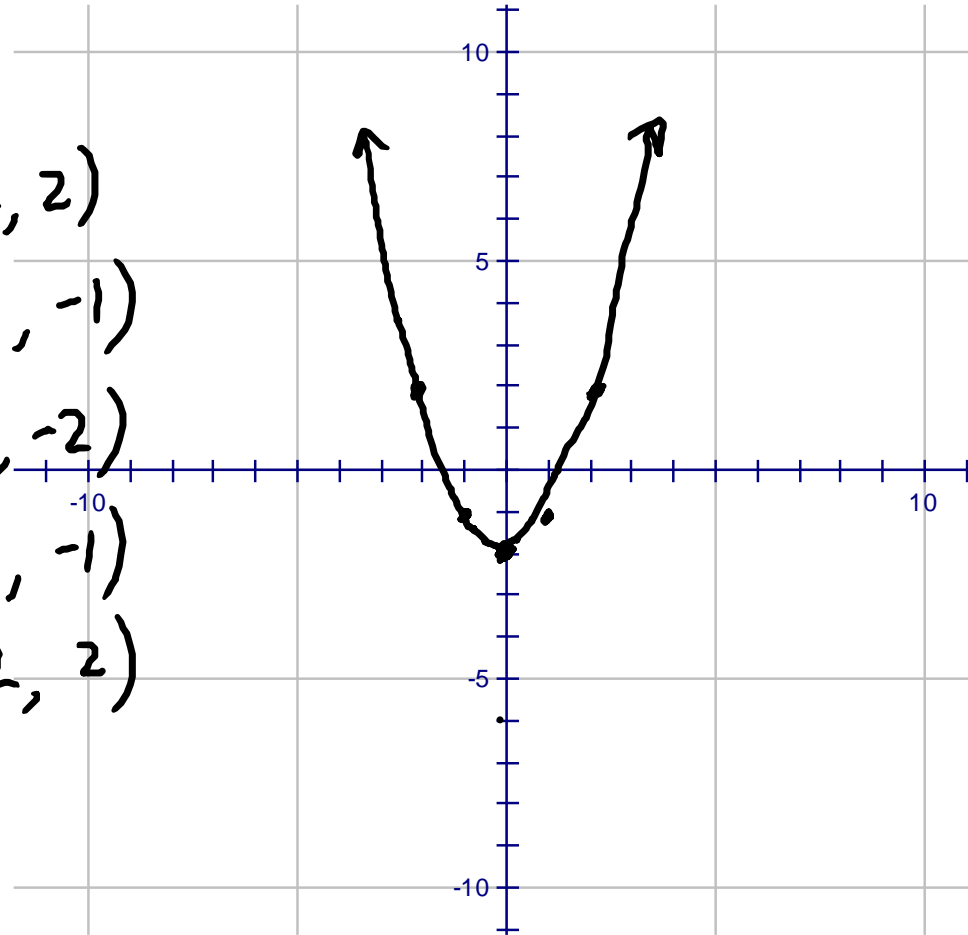
Ex. Graph $y = 7 - 3x$.

x	$y = 7 - 3x$	
2	$7 - 3(2) = 7 - 6 = 1$	$(2, 1)$
1	$7 - 3(1) = 7 - 3 = 4$	$(1, 4)$
0	$7 - 3(0) = 7 - 0 = 7$	$(0, 7)$
-1	$7 - 3(-1) = 7 + 3 = 10$	$(-1, 10)$
-2		

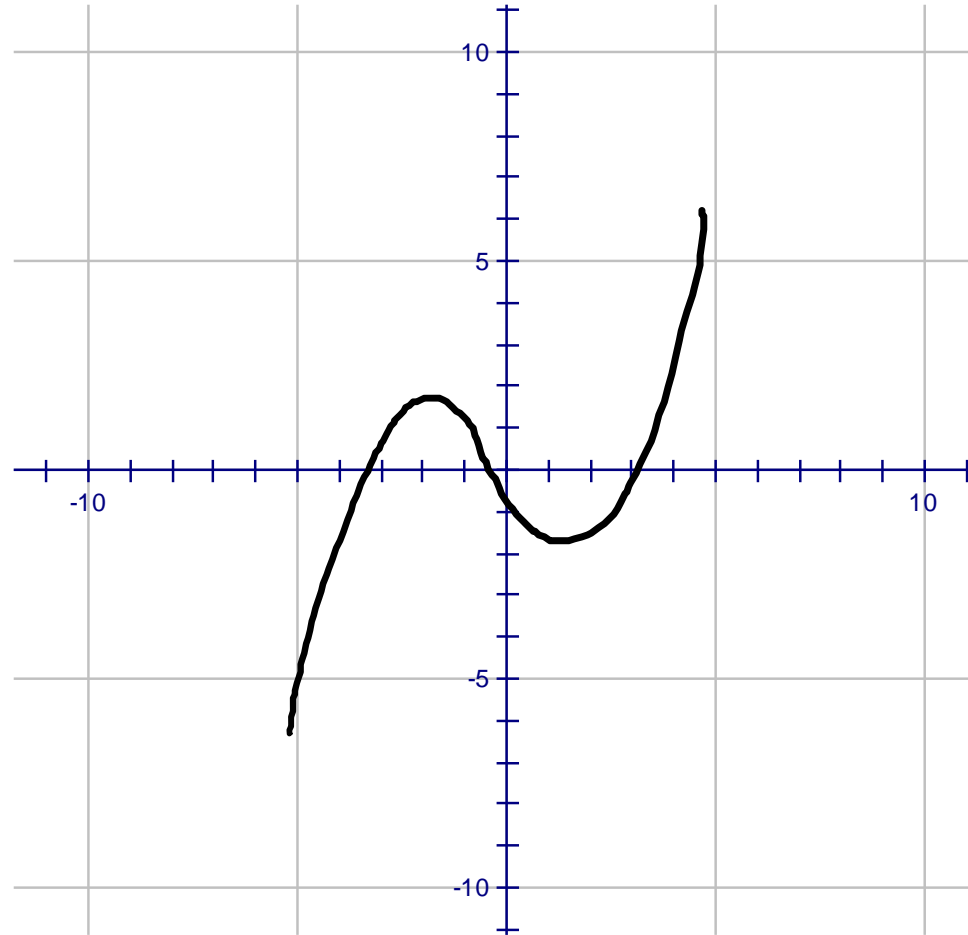


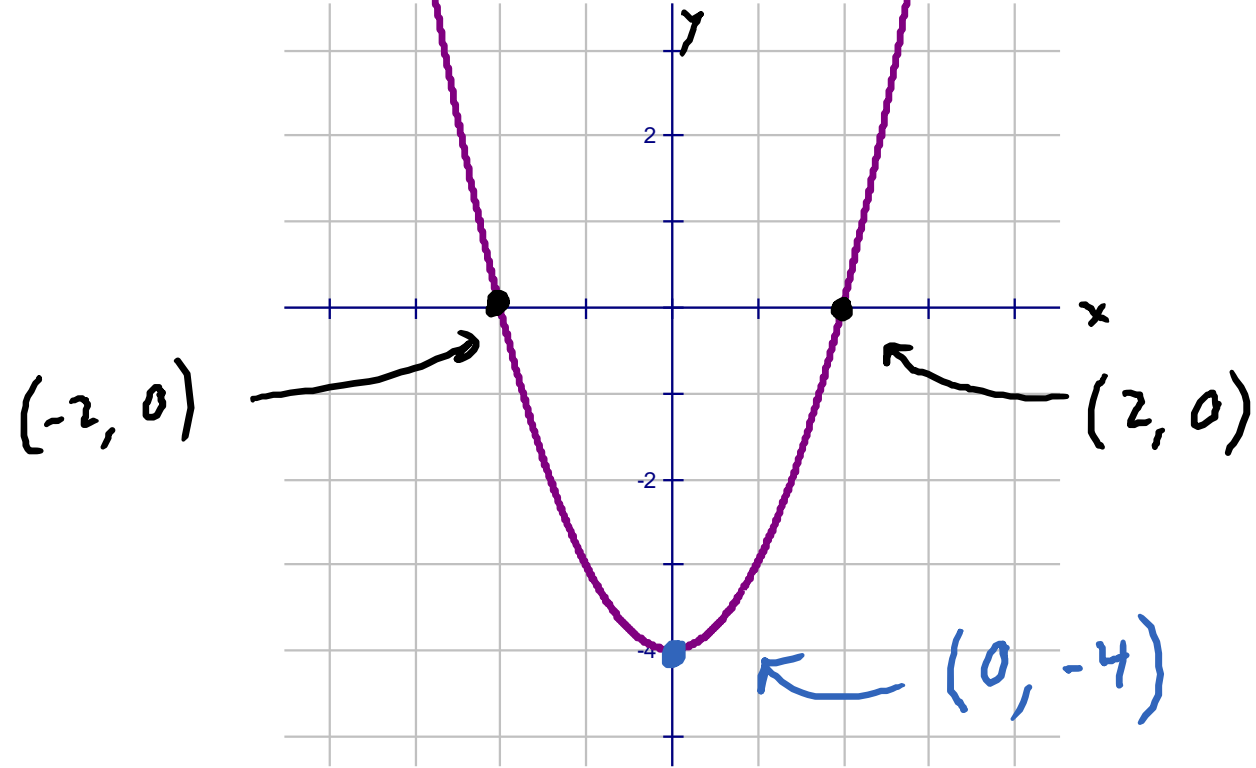
Ex. Graph $y = x^2 - 2$

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



Ex. Graph $y = x^3 - 2x$ with your calculator





x-intercept is where the graph crosses
the x-axis $\rightarrow y = 0$

y-intercept is where the graph crosses
the y-axis $\rightarrow x = 0$

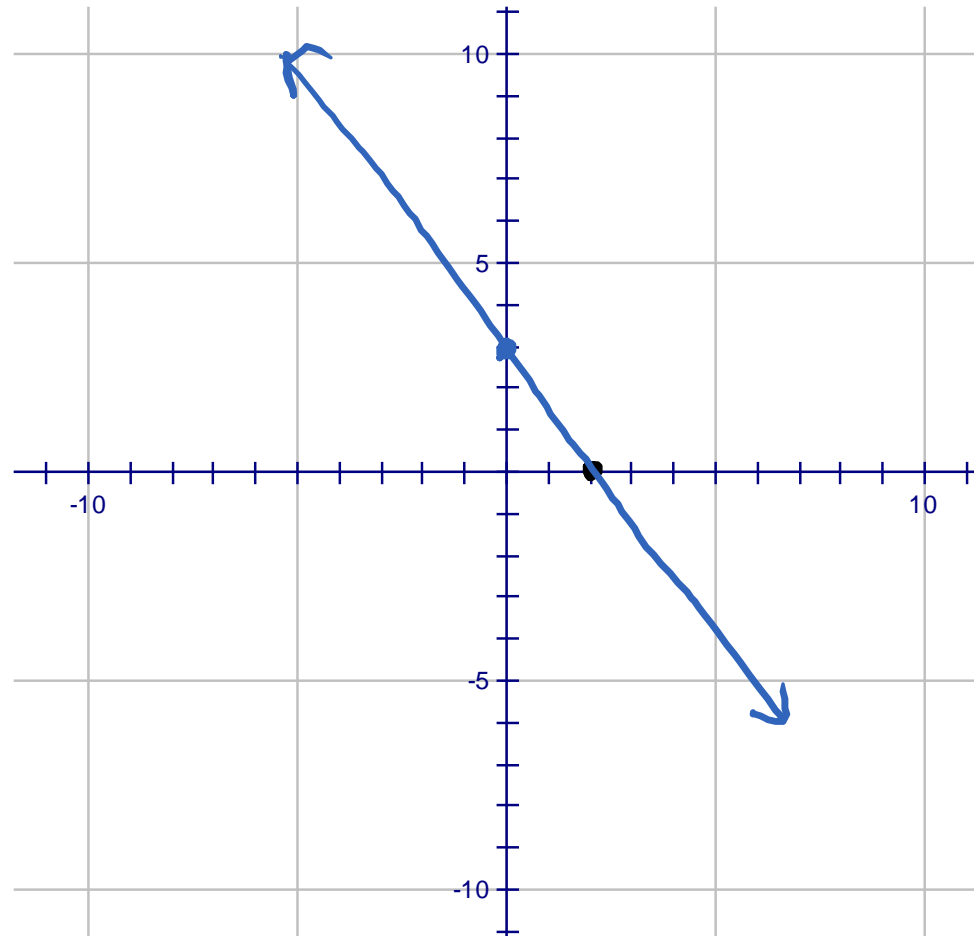
Ex. Find the x - and y -intercepts of the line $3x + 2y = 6$, then graph the line.

x -int.: $y = 0$
 $3x + 2(0) = 6$
 $3x = 6$
 $\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{6}{3}$
 $x = 2$

$(2, 0)$

y -int.: $x = 0$
 $3(0) + 2y = 6$
 $2y = 6$
 $\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{6}{2}$
 $y = 3$

$(0, 3)$



Thm. The equation of a circle is

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$$

where the center is (h, k) and the length of the radius is r .

Distance Formula

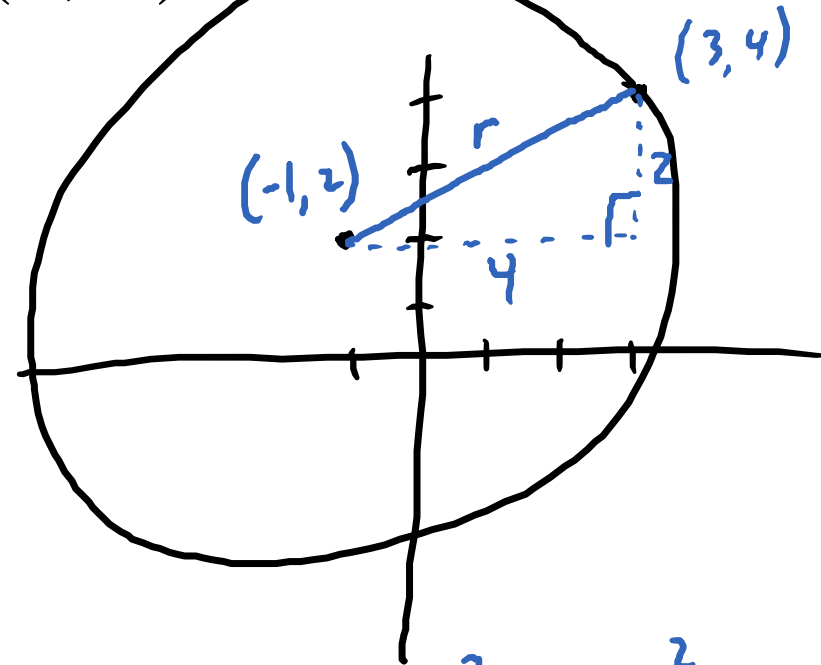
$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Ex. Write the equation of the circle with center $(-1, 2)$ if the point $(3, 4)$ lies on the circle.

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

$$(x-(-1))^2 + (y-2)^2 = (\sqrt{20})^2$$

$$(x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 20$$



$$4^2 + 2^2 = r^2$$

$$16 + 4 = r^2$$

$$\sqrt{20} = \sqrt{r^2}$$

$$\sqrt{20} = r$$

Ex. Solve $3(7x + 1) = 6(x - 1) + 4$

$$21x + 3 = 6x - 6 + 4$$

$$21x + 3 = \cancel{6x} - 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -6x \\ 21x + 3 = \cancel{6x} - 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{15x} + 3 = -2 \\ -3 \quad -3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{15x} = \frac{-5}{15} \\ 15 \end{array}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

Ex. Solve $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3x}{4} = 2$

$$\frac{x}{\cancel{3}} \cdot \frac{\overset{4}{\cancel{12}}}{1} + \frac{3x}{\cancel{4}} \cdot \frac{\overset{3}{\cancel{12}}}{1} = 2 \cdot (12)$$

$$4x + 9x = 24$$

$$\frac{13x}{13} = \frac{24}{13}$$

$$x = \frac{24}{13}$$

Ex. Solve $\frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{3}{x+2}$

$$1(x+2) = 3(x-2)$$

$$\cancel{x} + 2 = 3x - 6$$

$$2 = 2x - \cancel{6}$$

$$\frac{8}{2} = \frac{\cancel{2x}}{\cancel{2}}$$

$$x = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$$

$$1 \cdot 10 = 2 \cdot 5$$

Check

$$\frac{1}{4-2} = \frac{3}{4+2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6} \quad \checkmark$$

Ex. The number y (in millions) of female participants in high school athletic programs in the United States from 1989 to 2002 can be approximated by the linear model $y = 0.085t + 1.83$, where $t = 0$ represents 1990.

a) Find the y-intercept of the model. What does it represent?

$$\rightarrow t = 0 \Rightarrow 1990$$

$$y = 0.085(0) + 1.83$$

$$y = 1.83 \text{ mil. part.}$$

Represents # of part. in 1990.

Ex. The number y (in millions) of female participants in high school athletic programs in the United States from 1989 to 2002 can be approximated by the linear model $y = 0.085t + 1.83$, where $t = 0$ represents 1990.

b) Find the year ^{$t = ?$} in which there will be 3 million participants.

$$y = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 0.085t + 1.83 \\ 3 &= 0.085t + 1.83 \\ -1.83 & \quad \quad \quad -1.83 \\ \hline 1.17 &= 0.085t \\ \frac{1.17}{0.085} & \quad \quad \quad \frac{0.085t}{0.085} \\ t &= 13.76 \end{aligned} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{2004}$$

Ex. You have a job for which your annual salary will be \$32,300. This includes a year-end bonus of \$500. You will be paid twice a month. What is your pay (before taxes) for each paycheck?

$x =$ amt. of each paycheck

$$24x + 500 = 32300$$

-500 -500

$$\frac{24x}{24} = \frac{31800}{24}$$

$x = \$1325$

Translating Key Words and Phrases

<i>Key Words and Phrases</i>	<i>Verbal Description</i>	<i>Algebraic Expression or Equation</i>
Equality: Equals, equal to, is, are, was, will be, represents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The sale price S is \$10 less than the list price L.	$S = L - 10$
Addition: Sum, plus, greater than, increased by, more than, exceeds, total of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The sum of 5 and x• Seven more than y	$5 + x$ or $x + 5$ $7 + y$ or $y + 7$
Subtraction: Difference, minus, less than, decreased by, subtracted from, reduced by, the remainder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The difference of 4 and b• Three less than z	$4 - b$ $z - 3$
Multiplication: Product, multiplied by, twice, times, percent of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two times x• Three percent of t	$2x$ $0.03t$
Division: Quotient, divided by, ratio, per	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ratio of x to 8	$\frac{x}{8}$

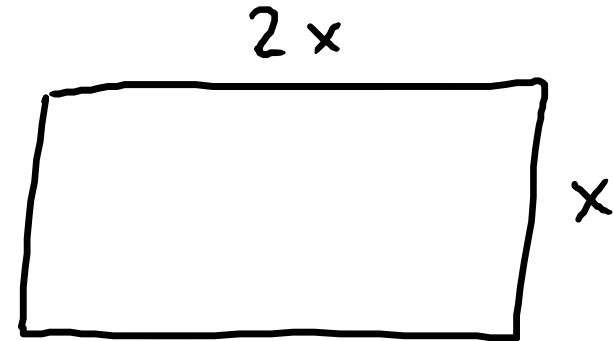
from p. 91 in the book

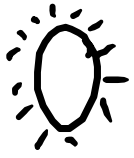
Ex. A rectangular kitchen is twice as long as it is wide.
If the perimeter is 84 feet, find the dimensions of the kitchen.

$$x + 2x + x + 2x = 84$$

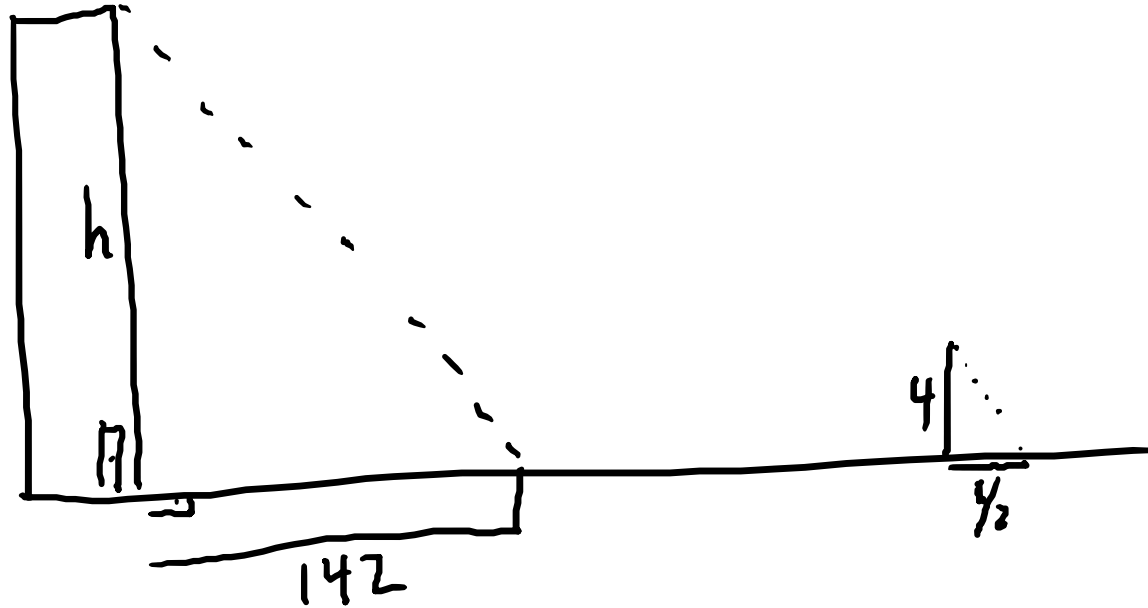
$$\frac{6x}{6} = \frac{84}{6}$$

$x =$	14 ft.
$2x =$	28 ft.





Ex. The shadow of a building is 142 feet long. At the same time, a 4-foot post has a shadow that is 6 in. long. How tall is the building?



$$\frac{h}{142} \sim \frac{4}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} h = (142)(4)$$

$$\cancel{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} h = 568 \cdot 2$$

$$h = 1136 \text{ ft.}$$

Ex. You invested \$10,000 at 4.5% and 5.5% simple interest. During 1 year, the accounts earned \$508.75. How much did you invest in each account?

$$x = \text{amt. at } 4.5\% \longrightarrow .045x = \text{int. in acct.}$$

$$10000 - x = \text{amt. at } 5.5\% \longrightarrow .055(10000 - x) = \text{int. in acct.}$$

$$.045x + .055(10000 - x) = 508.75$$

There are several useful formulas on p. 95

Ex. A cylindrical can has a volume of 200cm^3 and a radius of 4cm . Find the height of the can.

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$200 = \pi (4)^2 h$$

$$\frac{200}{16\pi} = \frac{16\pi h}{16\pi}$$

$$h \approx .397$$