

Math 110 – College Algebra

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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 .

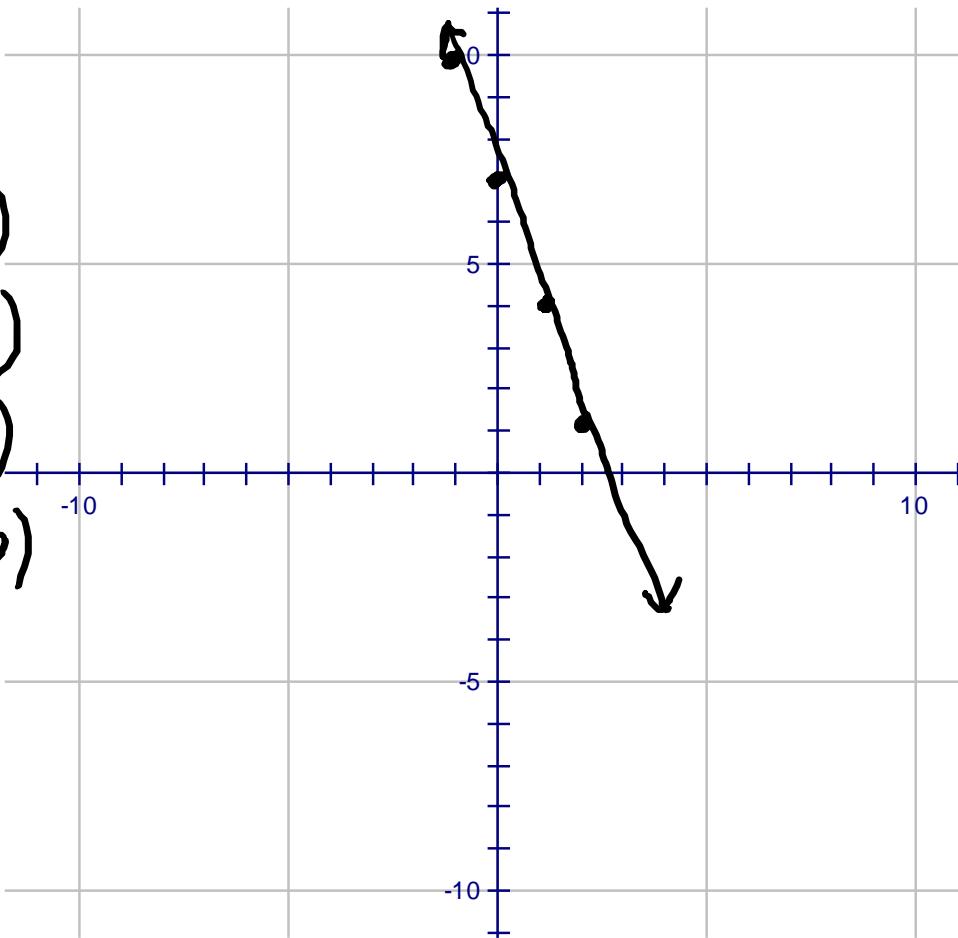
- I could list the points $(1, 3)$, $(4, 12)$,
 $(-2, -6)$, $(1.8, 5.4)$, $(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{3}{4})$
- Or, I could describe them all by writing

$$y = 3x$$

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

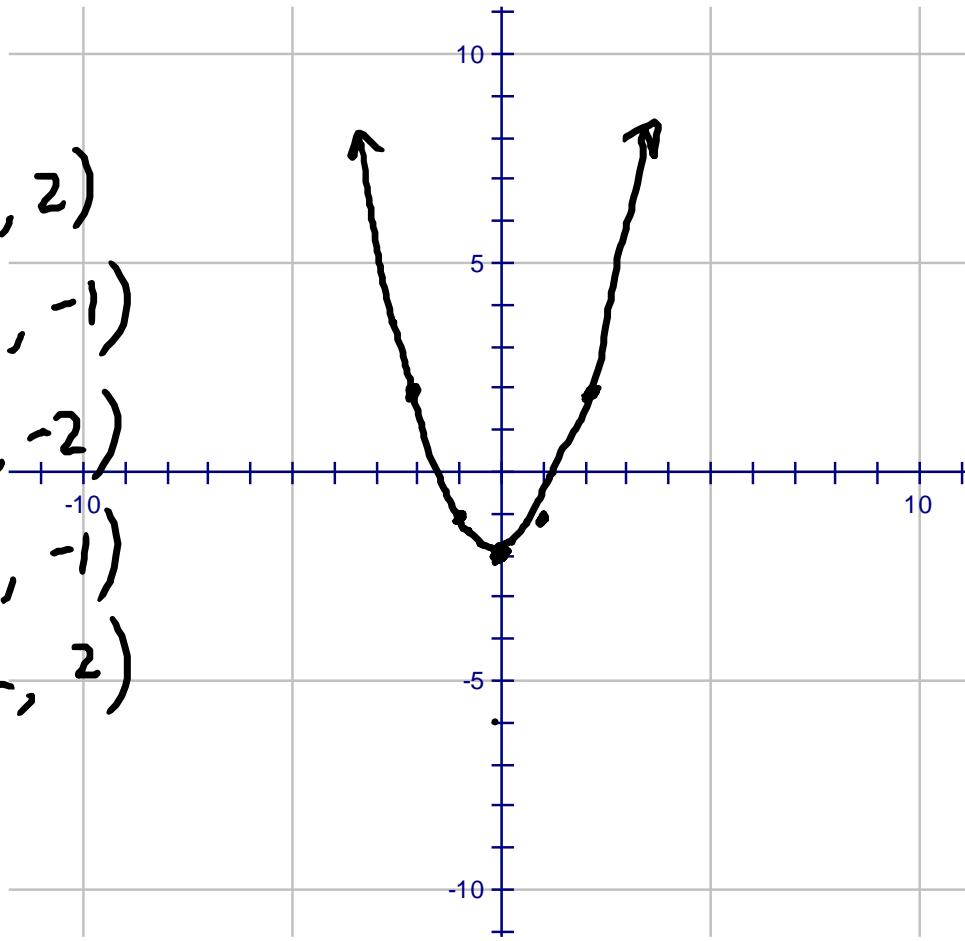
Ex. Graph $y = 7 - 3x$.

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		

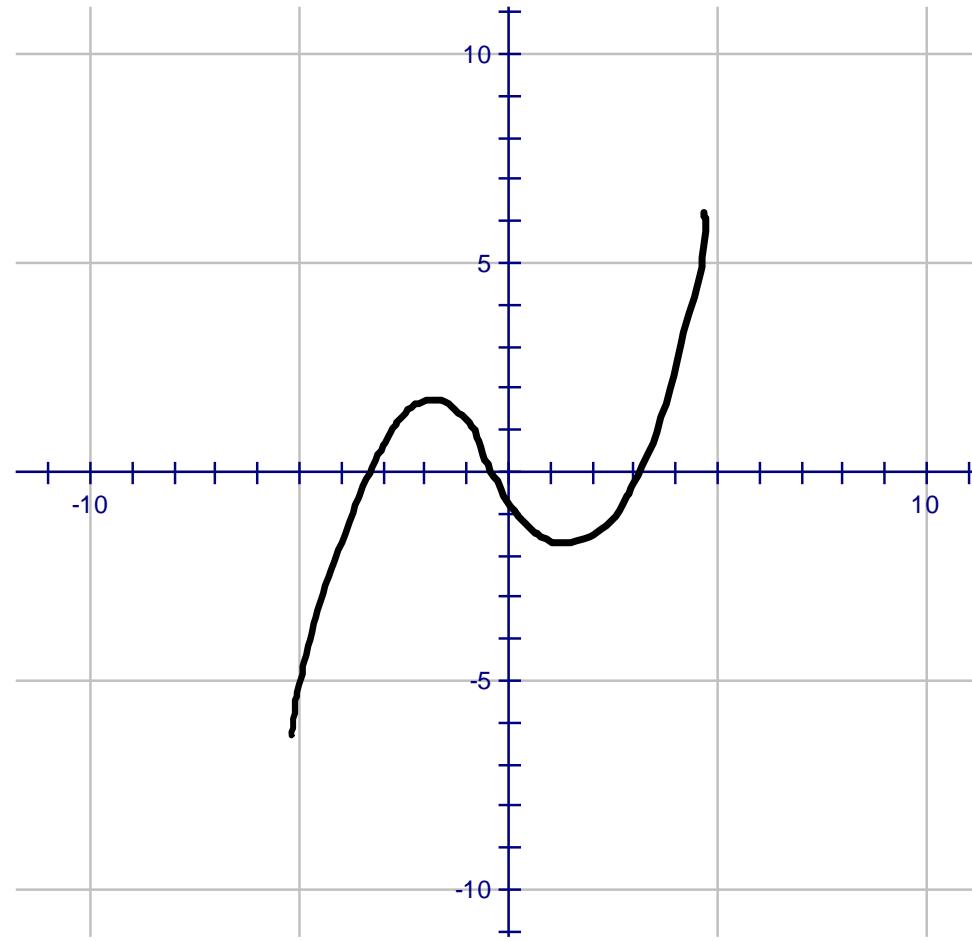


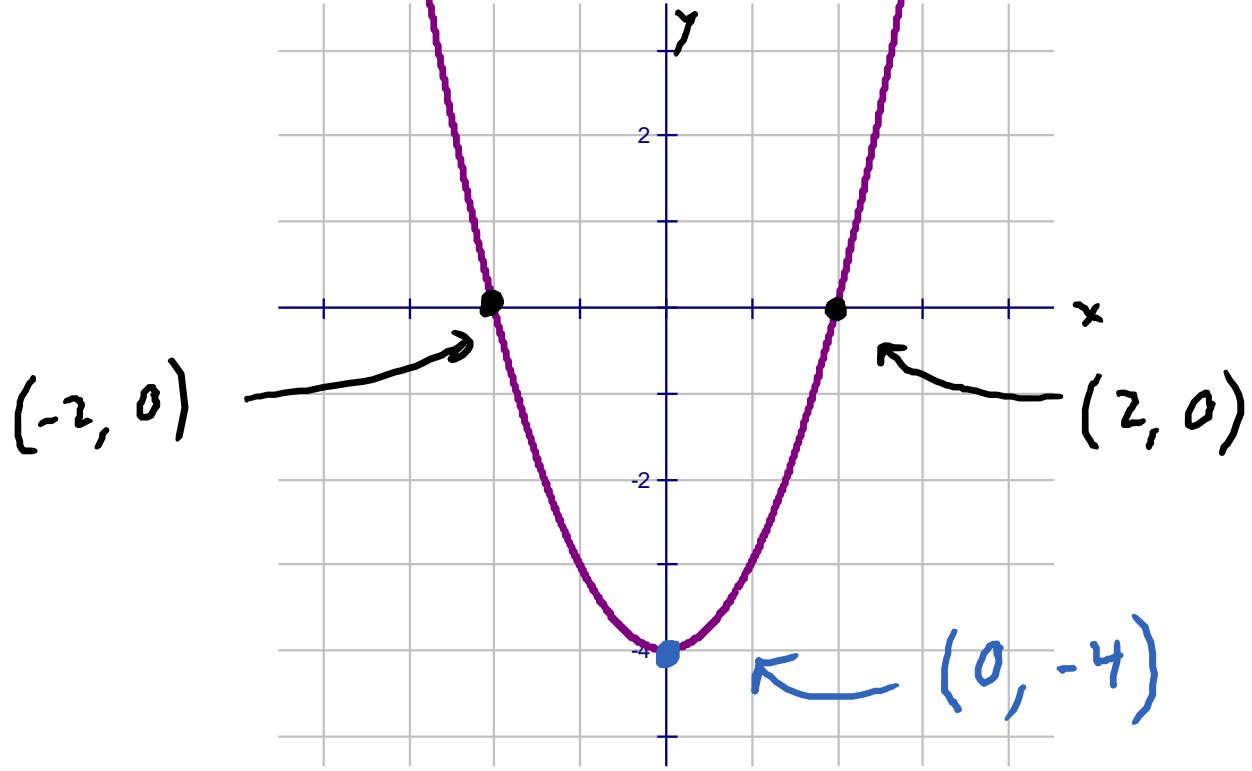
Ex. Graph $y = x^2 - 2$

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.: $y = 0$

$$3x + 2(0) = 6$$

$$\cancel{3x} = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$x = 2$$

$$(2, 0)$$

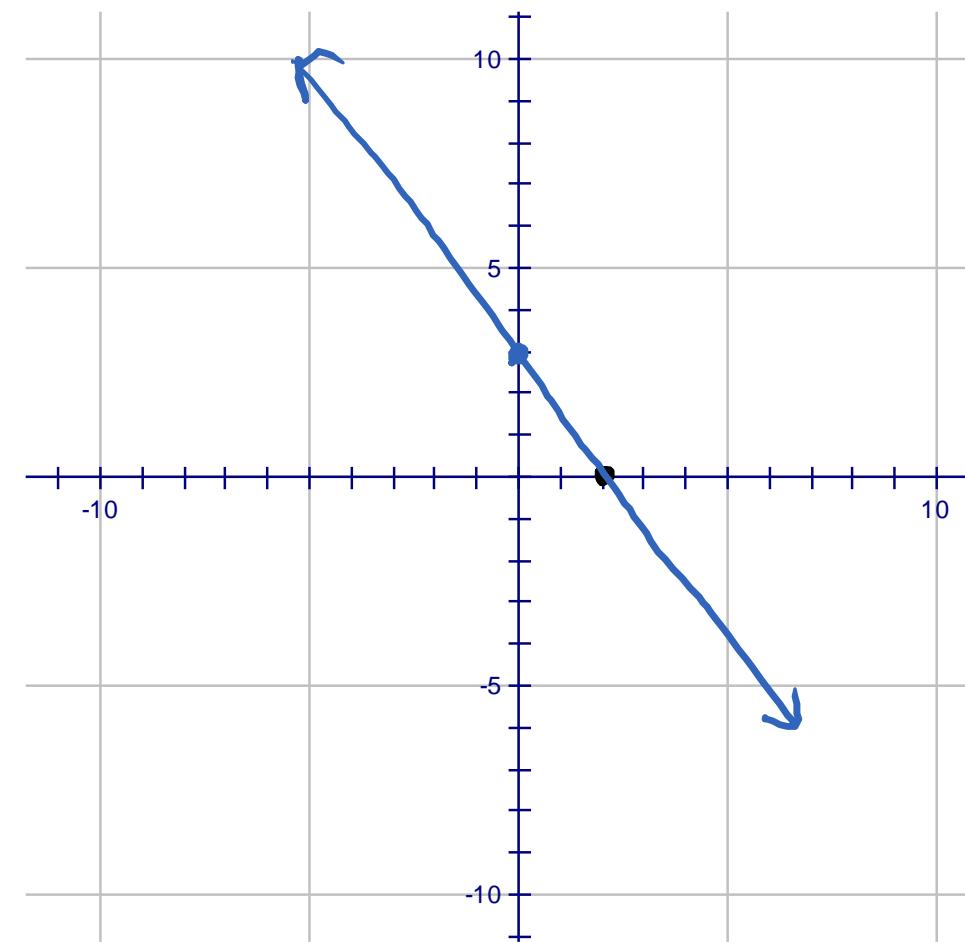
y -int.: $x = 0$

$$3(0) + 2y = 6$$

$$\cancel{2y} = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$y = 3$$

$$(0, 3)$$



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

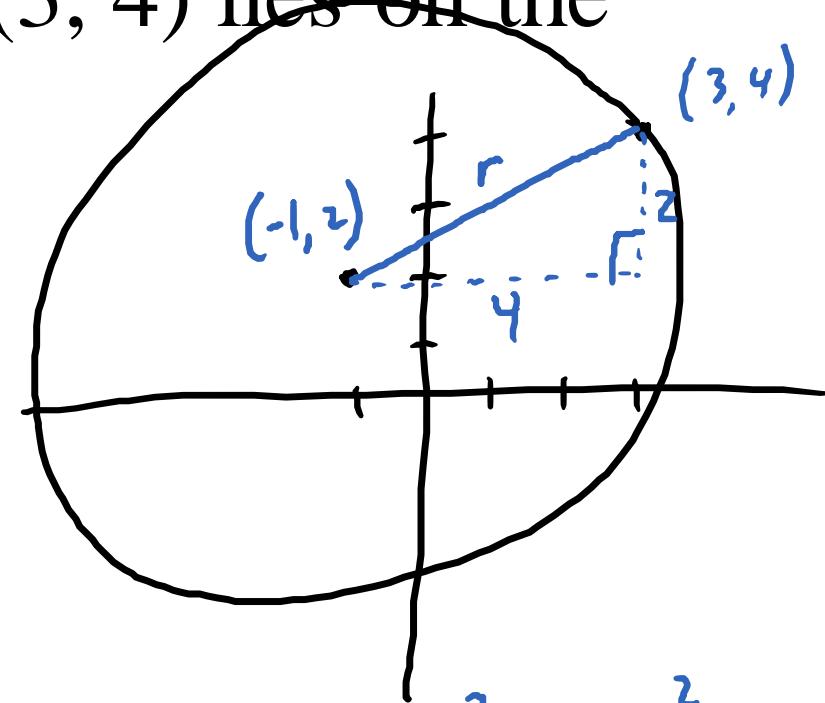
$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

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 $\widehat{3(7x + 1)} = \widehat{6(x - 1)} + 4$

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

$$21x + 3 = 6x - 2$$

~~-6x~~ ~~-6x~~

$$15x + 3 = -2$$

~~-3~~ ~~-3~~

$$\frac{15x}{15} = \frac{-5}{15}$$

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

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

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

$$4x + 9x = 24$$

$$\frac{+3x}{7x} = \frac{24}{13}$$

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

Ex. Solve

$$\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x+2}$$

$$1(x+2) = 3\cancel{(x-2)}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x+2 & = & 3x-6 \\ -x & & -x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2 & = & 2x-6 \\ +6 & & +6 \end{array}$$

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

$$x = 4$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} \cancel{\frac{5}{10}} \right] \quad 1 \cdot 10 = 2 \cdot 5$$

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

$$y = 0.085t + 1.83 \text{, where } t = 0 \text{ represents 1990.}$$

- 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 in which there will be 3 million participants.

$$y = 3$$

$$y = 0.085t + 1.83$$

$$3 = 0.085t + 1.83$$

$$\frac{1.17}{0.085} = \frac{0.085t}{0.085}$$

$$t: 13.76$$

→ 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

$$24x + 500 = 32300$$
$$\quad \quad \quad -500 \qquad \qquad \quad -500$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24x = 31800 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$
$$x = \$1325$$

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	• 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	• 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	• The difference of 4 and b • Three less than z	$4 - b$ $z - 3$
Multiplication: Product, multiplied by, twice, times, percent of	• Two times x • Three percent of t	$2x$ $0.03t$
Division: Quotient, divided by, ratio, per	• The ratio of x to 8	$\frac{x}{8}$

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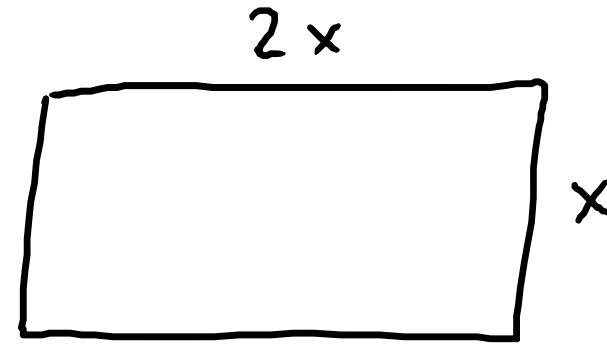
from p. 91 in the book

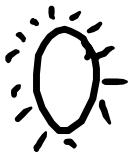
Ex. A rectangular kitchen is twice as long as it is wide. If the perimeter is 84 feet, find the dimensions of the kitchen.

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

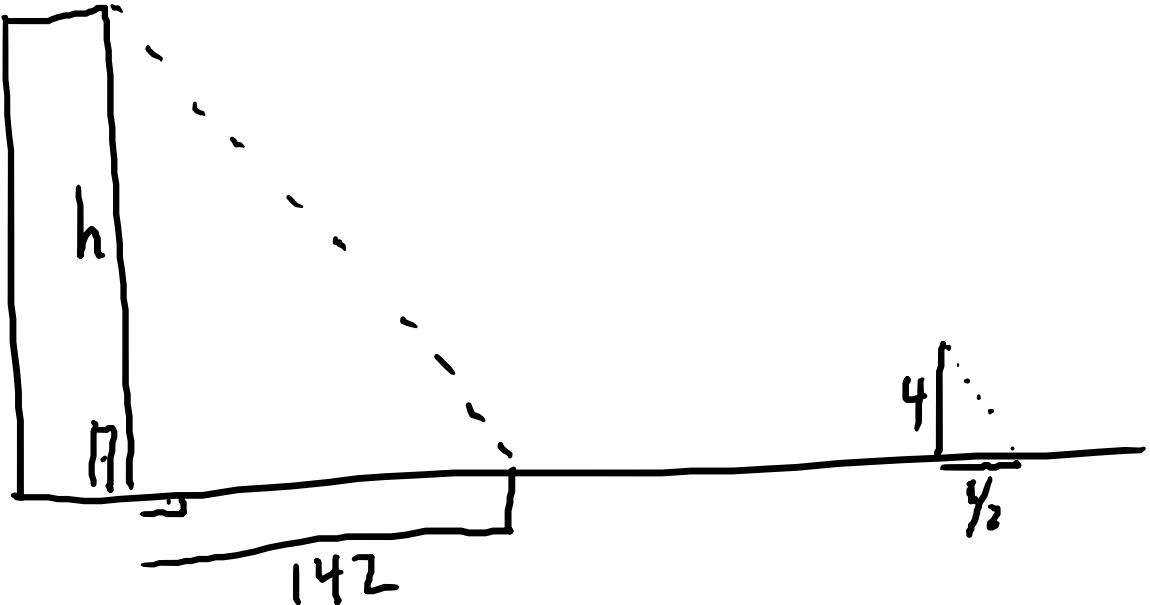
$$\frac{6x}{x} = \frac{84}{6}$$

$$x = \boxed{14 \text{ ft.}}$$
$$2x = \boxed{28 \text{ ff.}}$$





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?



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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

$$h \approx .397$$