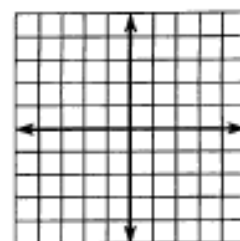


# Functions and Linear Equations

Fill in each blank with one of the choices to the right. The circled letter to the left of each blank goes in the box containing the number of the answer.



## The Coordinate Plane

- F** The \_\_\_\_\_ plane has two number lines that intersect  
**L** at a point called the \_\_\_\_\_. The horizontal number  
**T** line is called the \_\_\_\_\_. The vertical number line is  
**W** called the \_\_\_\_\_. The two axes divide the coordinate  
**I** plane into four parts called \_\_\_\_\_. The location of a  
**E** point in the coordinate plane is given using an \_\_\_\_\_  
**A** of numbers. The first number is the \_\_\_\_\_. The  
**S** second number is the \_\_\_\_\_. Label the origin, axes,  
 and quadrants in the figure at the top of the answer column.

15. origin  
 1. x-coordinate  
 23. intercept  
 9. quadrants  
 6. coordinate  
 17. y-coordinate  
 26. x-axis  
 22. ordered pair  
 7. graph  
 19. y-axis

## Equations in Two Variables

- For an equation with two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ , a pair of values  
**N**  $(x,y)$  that make the equation true is called a \_\_\_\_\_  
**L** of the equation. Each solution is an \_\_\_\_\_. The  
**S** value of  $x$  is written \_\_\_\_\_; the value of  $y$  is written  
**A** \_\_\_\_\_. Each solution can be represented as a  
**O** \_\_\_\_\_ in the coordinate plane. The set of all points  
**E** representing solutions is called the \_\_\_\_\_ of the  
**S** equation. An equation in two variables has an \_\_\_\_\_  
 number of solutions, so there is an infinite number of  
**L** \_\_\_\_\_ in the graph.

24. second  
 11. slope  
 27. infinite  
 10. first  
 5. point  
 13. solution  
 2. points  
 18. number  
 3. ordered pair  
 16. graph

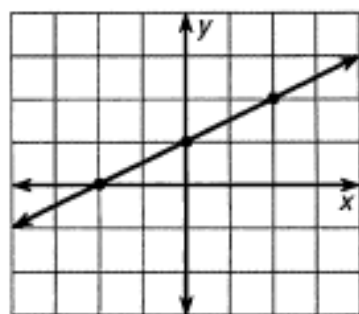
## Linear Equations in Two Variables

- If the graph of an equation in two variables is a straight line,  
**E** the equation is a \_\_\_\_\_ equation. Every solution  
**H** can be represented by a \_\_\_\_\_ on the line. For  
 example, the equation  $y = 2x + 5$  is a linear equation because  
**U** its graph is a \_\_\_\_\_. One solution of this equation is  
**R** \_\_\_\_\_.  $2x + 3y = 90$  is a linear equation because its  
**N** \_\_\_\_\_ is a line. In a linear equation, the highest  
**C** power of either variable is the \_\_\_\_\_ power.

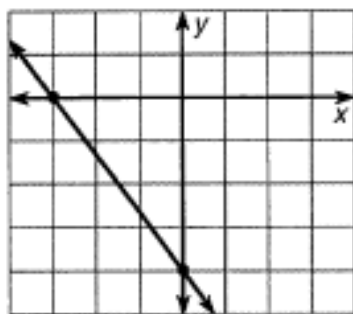
21.  $(3,11)$   
 8. point  
 23.  $(5,12)$   
 12. line  
 14. first  
 4. intercept  
 20. linear  
 25. graph

# Slopes and Intercepts

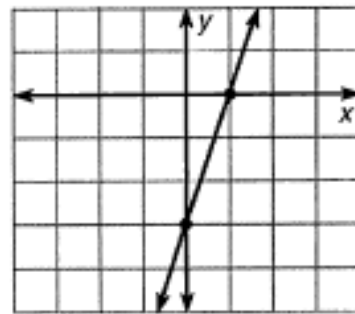
Find the slope and intercepts for each line.



1. slope \_\_\_\_
2. x-intercept \_\_\_\_
3. y-intercept \_\_\_\_



4. slope \_\_\_\_
5. x-intercept \_\_\_\_
6. y-intercept \_\_\_\_

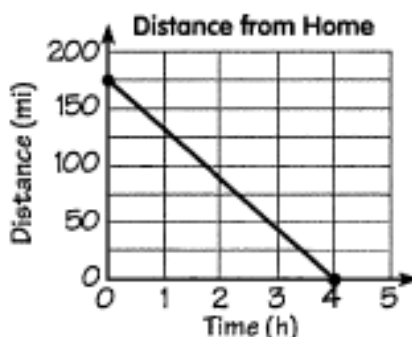


7. slope \_\_\_\_
8. x-intercept \_\_\_\_
9. y-intercept \_\_\_\_

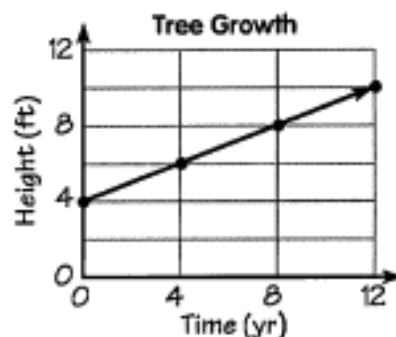
Answer the questions for each graph. Be sure to include a unit of measurement with each answer.



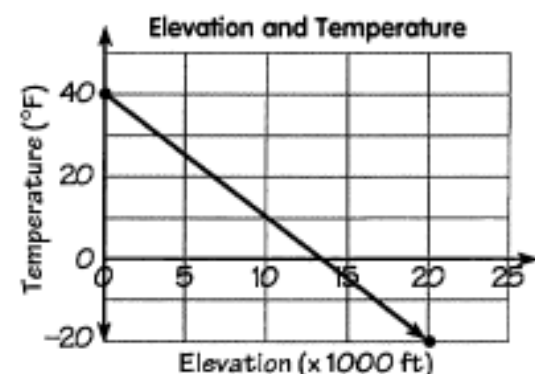
10. How much money had been saved at time 0?
11. What was the rate of saving (\$/mo)?



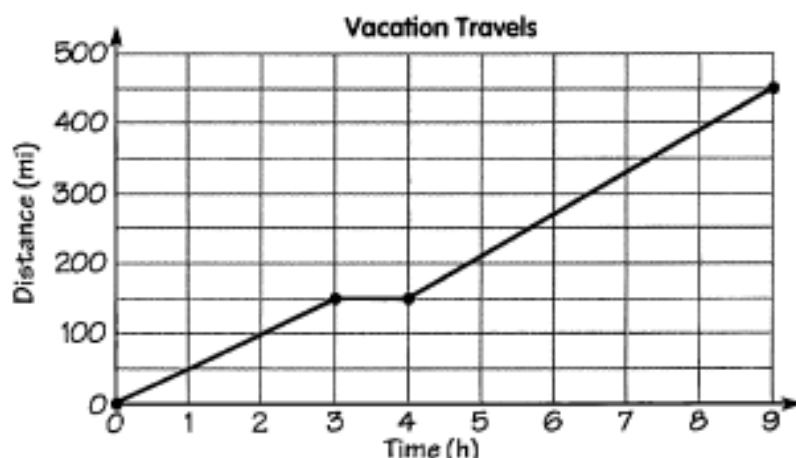
12. What was the distance from home at time 0?
13. What was the rate of speed (mph)?



14. What was the height of the tree at time 0?
15. What was the rate of growth (ft/yr)?



16. What was the temperature at sea level? At 20,000 ft?
17. At what rate did the temperature change (°F/1000 ft)?
18. At about what elevation was the temperature 0°F?
19. What would the temperature be outside a jet flying at 40,000 ft?



20. What was the rate of speed from 0 to 3 h?
21. What was the rate of speed from 3 to 4 h?
22. What was the rate of speed from 4 to 9 h?
23. What was the overall average rate of speed (total distance divided by total time)?