

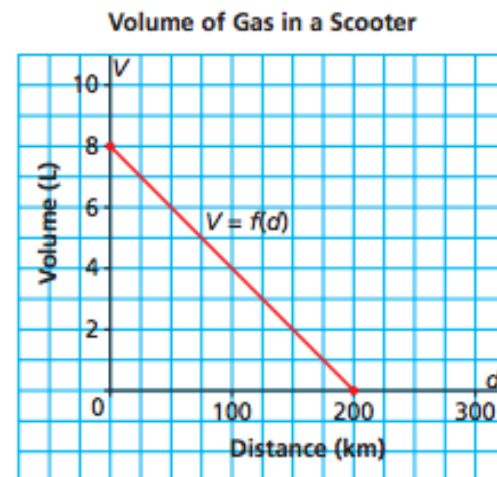
5.7 Interpreting Graphs of Linear Functions

Make Connections: pg. 311

* A straight line that is not vertical always represents a

* You can always use the to describe the graph of a linear function.

This graph shows the fuel consumption of a scooter with a full tank of gas at the beginning of a journey.



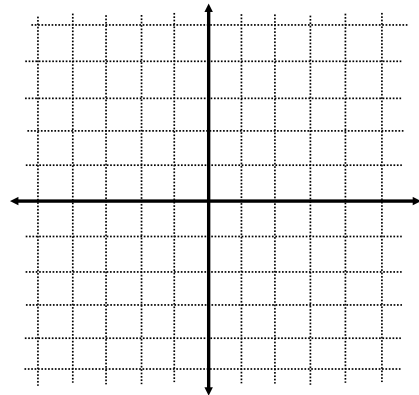
- a) Write the coordinates of the points where the graph intersects the axes. Determine the vertical and horizontal intercepts. Describe what the points of intersection represent.
- b) What are the domain and range of this function?
- c) Find the slope of the graph

* If you have the equation of a function, you can make a graph by finding only the and then connecting the points.

> To find the x-intercept, replace $y = 0$ and solve for x

> To find the y-intercept, replace $x = 0$ and solve for y

ex. Sketch the graph of the $f(x) = 2x - 3$ and find the rate of change (slope).



x-int.

y-int.

* If $m > 0$, the function is **increasing**

* If $m < 0$, the function is **decreasing**