

**Check-In 01/15.** (True/False) The relation given by  $f(x) = \frac{x+6}{3x-5}$  is a function.

**Solution.** The statement is *true*. For each input  $x$ , there is only one possible output—namely, the one obtained by plugging in the given  $x$ -value and following order of operations. For instance, given  $x = 2$ , we have...

$$f(2) = \frac{2+6}{3(2)-5} = \frac{8}{6-5} = \frac{8}{1} = 8$$

**Check-In 01/16.** (True/False) Suppose Didly is trying to predict the amount of prison years that he will receive for the number of crimes that he has (allegedly) committed. The number of years would be the independent variable, the number of crimes would be the dependent variable, and the number of years is a function of the number of crimes.

**Solution.** The statement is *false*. Didly is trying to predict the number of years in prison. This must be the output of his ‘model’, i.e. function. Therefore, it must be that the number of years in prison is the dependent variable. Because he is trying to make the prediction using the number of crimes, i.e. use this as the input to his model, the number of crimes must be the independent variable. However, it is true that the number of years should be a function of the number of crimes because Didly can only be sentenced to one possible number of years given the number of crimes that he has committed.

**Check-In 01/21.** (True/False) The equation  $\frac{2x-6}{2}$  is equivalent to  $x-6$ .

**Solution.** The statement is *false*. First,  $\frac{2x-6}{2}$  is not an equation—nor is  $x-6$  an equation. The statement should read, “The expression  $\frac{2x-6}{2}$  is equivalent to  $x-6$ .” However, these expressions still are not equivalent. If the expressions are equivalent, then they yield the same value for *every* valid  $x$ -value. If we substitute  $x = 1$  into each expression, we have...

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2x-6}{2} \Big|_{x=1} &= \frac{2(1)-6}{2} = \frac{2-6}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2 \\ x-6 \Big|_{x=1} &= 1-6 = -5 \end{aligned}$$

Because these are not the same, these expressions cannot be equivalent.

**Check-In 01/22.** (True/False) If the line  $y = a$  intersects the graph of  $f(x)$ , then there *must* be a solution to the equation  $f(x) = a$ .

**Solution.** The statement is *true*. If the graph of  $f(x)$  and the line  $y = a$  intersect, then there is a point  $(x_0, y_0)$  on the graph of both. But each point on the graph of  $f(x)$  has the property that  $y = f(x)$  so that  $y_0 = f(x_0)$ . But because this point also lies along the line  $y = a$ , we know that

$y_0 = a$ . Then  $f(x_0) = y_0 = a$ , i.e.  $f(x_0) = a$ . Therefore, there is at least one  $x$ -value such that  $f(x) = a$ —namely,  $x = x_0$ .

**Check-In 01/23.** (True/False) If  $(-1, 3)$  and  $(5, -2)$  are points on the graph of  $f(x)$ , then the average rate of change for  $f(x)$  on  $[-1, 5]$  is  $-\frac{2}{3}$ .

**Solution.** The statement is *false*. The average rate of change for a function  $f(x)$  on an interval  $[a, b]$  is  $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$ , i.e. the slope of the line segment through the points  $(a, f(a))$  and  $(b, f(b))$ . But then the average rate of change for this function is...

$$\text{Avg. ROC} = \frac{3 - (-2)}{-1 - 5} = \frac{5}{-6} = -\frac{5}{6}$$

**Check-In 01/28.** (True/False) Functions that have a constant rate of change must be linear.

**Solution.** The statement is *true*. A function being linear is equivalent to any of the following: it has a constant rate of change, it can be expressed as  $y = mx + b$  for some  $m, b$ , and its graph is a line. To see why a function with a constant rate of change must be linear, suppose the value at  $x = 0$  is 5. Suppose the constant rate of change for each increase of 1 in  $x$  is  $-4$ , i.e. every increase of 1 in  $x$  results in a decrease of 4 in the output. At  $x = 1$ , we know  $y = 5 - 4 = 1$ . At  $x = 2$ , we know that  $y = 5 - 4 - 4 = 5 - 4(2) = -3$ . At  $x = 3$ , we know that  $y = 5 - 4 - 4 - 4 = 5 - 4(3) = -7$ . Generally, given  $x$ , we can see that  $y = 5 - 4x$ . Letting  $m = -4$  and  $b = 5$ , we can see that  $y = mx + b$ . But nothing is special about the choice of 5 for the ‘starting’ value or  $m = -4$  for the rate of change—this would merely change the numbers. Therefore, any linear function should be expressible as  $y = mx + b$ .

**Check-In 01/28.** (True/False) If  $\ell(x) = \frac{6x - 12}{-2}$ , then  $\ell$  is linear with slope  $-3$  and  $y$ -intercept 6.

**Solution.** The statement is *true*. Observe that  $\ell(x) = \frac{6x - 12}{-2} = \frac{6x}{-2} - \frac{12}{-2} = -3x - (-6) = -3x + 6$ . Observe that  $\ell(x)$  has the form  $y = mx + b$  with  $y = \ell$ ,  $m = -3$ ,  $x = x$ , and  $b = 6$ . Because  $\ell(x)$  has the form  $y = mx + b$ ,  $\ell(x)$  must be linear. We know also that the slope is  $m = -3$  and the  $y$ -intercept is  $b = 6$ .

**Check-In 01/29.** (True/False) If a line has slope 8 and contains the point  $(1, 5)$ , then the equation of the line is  $y = 5 + 8(x + 1)$ .

**Solution.** The statement is *false*. There are many ways to determine this. For instance, recall the point-slope form of a line: if a line has slope  $m$  and contains a point  $(x_0, y_0)$ , then the equation for the line is  $y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$ . We know the line has slope 8 and contains  $(1, 5)$ ; therefore, the equation of the line must be  $y = y_0 + m(x - x_0) = 5 + 8(x - 1)$ , which is not the given line.

Therefore, the statement is false. Alternatively, if a line contains a point, that point must satisfy the equation of the line. So, if  $(1, 5)$  is on the given line, then  $y = 5$  when  $x = 1$ . However, when  $x = 1$ , we can see that  $y = 5 + 8(1 + 1) = 5 + 8(2) = 5 + 16 = 21$ , which is not 5. Therefore, the statement is false.

**Check-In 01/30.** (*True/False*) The line  $y = 5 - 3(x + 2)$  has slope  $-3$  and contains the point  $(-2, 5)$ .

**Solution.** The statement is *true*. There are many ways to determine this. For instance, recall the point-slope form of a line: if a line has slope  $m$  and contains a point  $(x_0, y_0)$ , then the equation for the line is  $y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$ . We know that if the line had slope  $-3$  and contained the point  $(-2, 5)$ , the equation of the line would be  $y = y_0 + m(x - x_0) = 5 + (-3)(x - (-2)) = 5 - 3(x + 2)$ , which is the given line. Therefore, the statement is true. Alternatively, we have  $y = 5 - 3(x + 2) = 5 - 3x - 6 = -3x - 1$ . We can see that the line has slope  $m = -3$ . If the line contains the point  $(-2, 5)$ , then it satisfies the equation of the line. So, if  $x = -2$ , we know that  $y = 5$ . Observe that when  $x = -2$ , we have  $y = -3(-2) - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$ . Therefore, the statement is true.