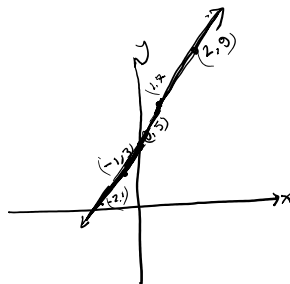


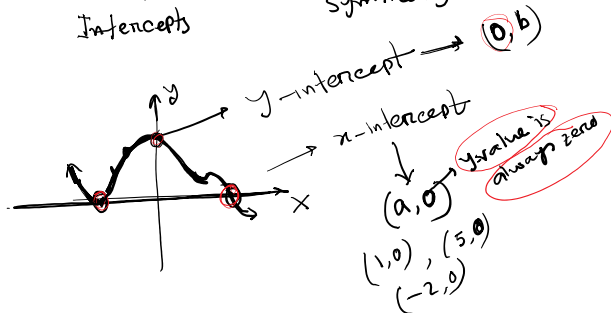
$y = 2x + 5$

$x = 0$, $y = 5$	$(0, 5)$
$x = 1$, $y = 7$	$(1, 7)$
$x = -1$, $y = 3$	$(-1, 3)$
$x = 2$, $y = 9$	$(2, 9)$
$x = -2$, $y = 1$	$(-2, 1)$



Intercepts

Symmetry



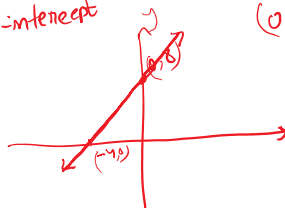
$y = 2x + 8$ — ①

To find x intercept, let $y = 0$
and solve for x

$2x + 8 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow x = -4$
 $(-4, 0) \rightarrow x$ -intercept

To y -intercept, let
 $x = 0$ and
solve for y .

$y = 2 \cdot 0 + 8$
 $\Rightarrow y = 8$
 $(0, 8) \rightarrow y$ -intercept



$\# y = x^2 - 4$

x -intercept, $y = 0$

$x^2 - 4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = 4$

$\therefore x = \pm 2$

$(2, 0), (-2, 0)$

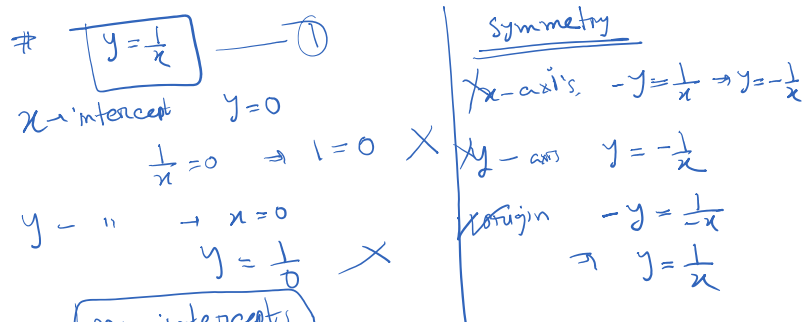
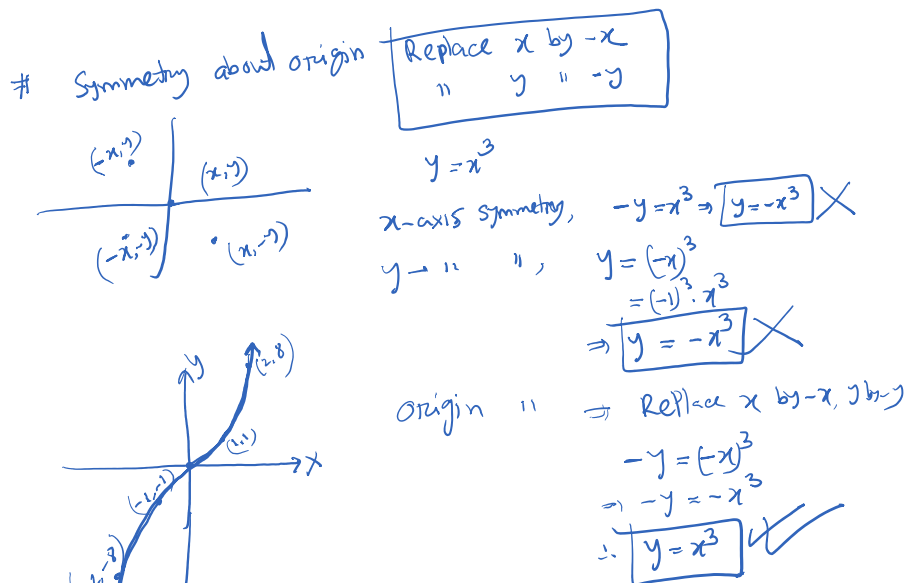
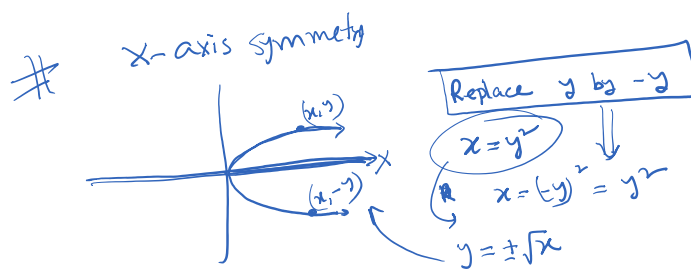
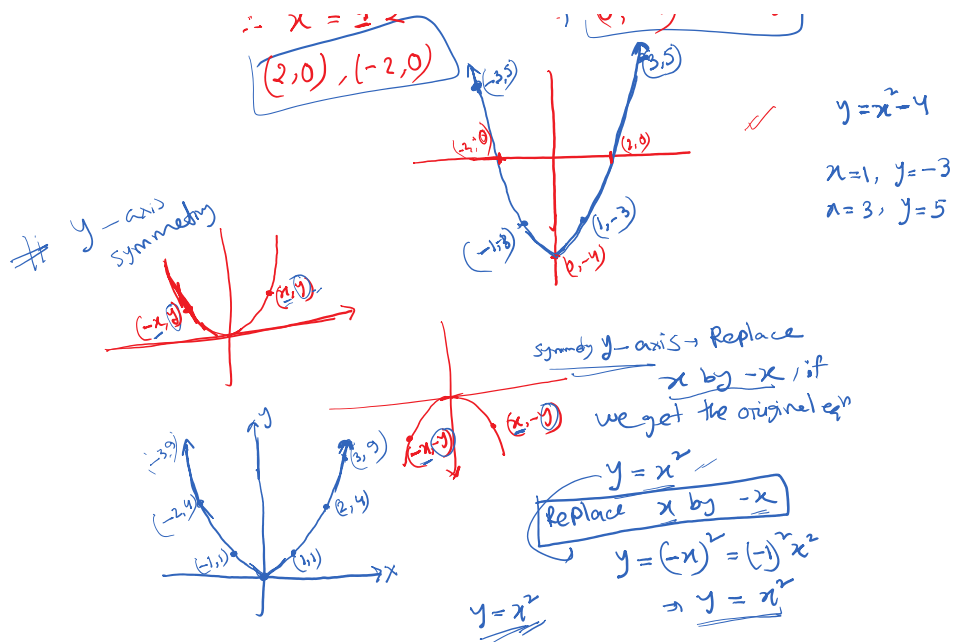
y -intercept, $x = 0$

$y = 0 - 4$

$\Rightarrow y = -4$

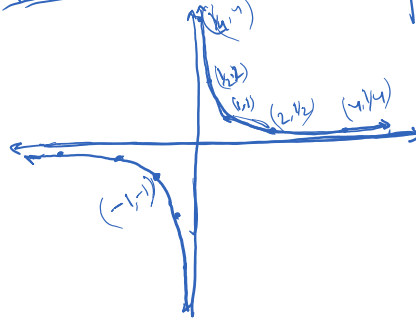
$\therefore (0, -4)$ is the y -intercept

$x^2 - 4$



$y = \frac{1}{x}$ $\Rightarrow \dot{y} = \frac{1}{x}$

no intercepts



<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>Order</u>
1	1	(-1, -1)
2	1/2	(-2, -1/2)
4	1/4	(-4, -1/4)
1/2	2	(-1/2, -2)
1/4	4	(-1/4, -4)