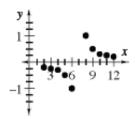
# **Lesson 1.2.2**

## **1-79. See below:**

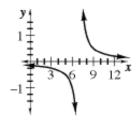
a. See first part of sample table below, possible response: They are decimal values between -1 and 1.

x	у	
2	-0.2	
3	-0.25	
$ \begin{array}{r} x \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{array} $	-0. <del>3</del> -0.5	
5	-0.5	
6	-1	
	undef.	
8	1	
9	0.5	
10	0.3	
11	0.25	
12	0.2 -2	
6.5	-2	
6.7	-3. <del>3</del> -10	
6.9	-10	
6.99	-100	
7.01	100	
7.1	10	
7.1	3.3	
7.5	2	

- b. x = h has no y-value because  $\frac{1}{0}$  is undefined.
- c. Sample graph shown below.



- d. Sample table shown above.
- e. Sample graph shown below.



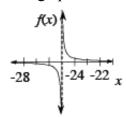
#### **1-80. See below:**

b. See the "Suggested Lesson Activity" for sample questions.

### **1-81. See below:**

a. Yes, it is well justified.

## 1-83. See graph below.



c. Asymptotes at y = 0 and x = -25

d. Answers vary.



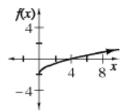
**1-84.** (1, 3) and (7, 81)

#### **1-85. See below:**

a. 
$$x = -6$$

b. 
$$x = \frac{38}{13} \approx 2.92$$

**1-86.** Graph shown below, intercepts: (0, -2) and (4, 0), domain:  $x \ge 0$ , range:  $y \ge -2$ .



## 1-88. See below:

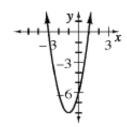
a. Table and graph shown below, y = 2x + 26.

		y,	1
	у	. 1	
0	26		
1	26 28 30 32 34		
2	30		
2 3 4	32	13	ŀ
4	34		
	'	<del>-2</del>	4 7
		- 1	,
			1

b. 37 weeks after his birthday.

**1-89.** y = 0

- a. (-2, 0)
- b. (-10, 0)
- c. (0, 0)
- d.  $(\pm\sqrt{2},0)$
- e. (5, 0)
- f. (₹13,0)
- **1-90.** Graph shown below, domain:  $-\infty < x < \infty$ , range:  $y \ge -8$ .



# **1-91. See below:**

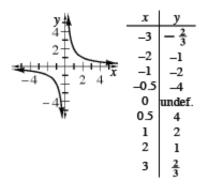
a. 
$$x = \frac{y-b}{m}$$

b. 
$$r = \pm \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}$$

c. 
$$W = \frac{V}{LH}$$

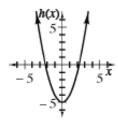
d. 
$$y = \frac{1}{3-2x}$$

**1-92.** See table and graph below. Summary statements vary but should be justified using multiple representations.



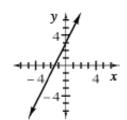
## **1-93. See below:**

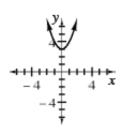
- a. Answers vary.
- b. When the *y*-values are the same, they must be equal.
- c. 3x + 15 = 3 3x, x = -2
- d. y = 9
- e. They cross at the point (-2, 9).
- **1-94.** 7.5 feet
- **1-95.**  $(\pm\sqrt{5}, 0)$ ; graph shown below.



# **1-96. See below:**

a.





- c. y-intercept (0, 3) for both, x-intercept  $(-\frac{3}{2}, 0)$  for (a) and none for (b).
- d. (0, 3) and (2, 7), solve  $2x + 3 = x^2 + 3$  to get x = 0 or x = 2

# **1-97. See below:**

- a. 4
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 1