****

* **2-70.** Sometimes the quickest and easiest two points to use to graph a line that is not in slope-intercept form are the *x*- and *y*-intercepts.  Find the *x*- and *y*-intercepts for the two lines below and then use them to graph each line.  Write the coordinates of the *x*- and *y*-intercepts on your graph.  (HINT: Plug *x* = 0 in to find the y-intercept and plug *y* = 0 in to find the x-intercept.)
	1. *x* − 2*y* = 4 b. 3*x* + 6*y* = 24
* **2-71.** Find the slope of the line passing through each pair of points below.
1. (1, 2) and (4, −1)
2. (7, 3) and (5, 4)
3. (−6, 8) and (−8, 5)
4. (55, 67) and (50, 68)

1. Goofey got 1 for the slope of the line through points (1, 2) and (4, −1). Explain to her the mistake she made and how to find the slope correctly.
* **2-72.** Evaluate the following expressions.
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
* **2-73.** Complete the table below. Then write the corresponding equation.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IN (*x*) | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 |   | 10 |
| OUT (*y*) | −7 | −17 |   |   | −37 |   |

* **2-74.** MATCH-A-GRAPH

Match the following graphs with their equations.  Pay special attention to the scaling of each set of axes.  Explain how you found each match.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| grapha. *y* = *1/4x*+ 4 | b. *y* = *1/2x*+ 4 | http://textbooks.cpm.org/images/ac/chap07/CPM_Algebra_Chap07_53.jpgc. *y* = 2*x* + 4 | d. *y* = *-2/3x*+ 4 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. 1. 2.



3. 4.