

• 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.)

a.
$$x - 2y = 4$$
 b. $3x + 6y = 24$

2-71. Find the slope of the line passing through each pair of points below.

- a. (1, 2) and (4, -1) c. (-6, 8) and (-8, 5)
- b. (7, 3) and (5, 4) d. (55, 67) and (50, 68)
- e. 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.

a. $8\frac{2}{5} \div 3\frac{1}{4}$ b. $5\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-6\frac{3}{4}\right)$ c. $-3\frac{5}{8} - 1\frac{1}{2}$ d. $-7 + \frac{2}{3}$

2-73. Complete the table below. Then write the corresponding equation.

IN (<i>x</i>)	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.

