EXAMPLE 4 Graph an equation in two variables

Graph the equation y = -2x - 1.

Solution

STEP 1 Construct a table of values.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
у	3	1	-1	-3	-5

STEP 2 **Plot** the points. Notice that they all lie on a line.

STEP 3 Connect the points with a line.

LINEAR FUNCTIONS The function y = -2x - 1 in Example 4 is a **linear function** because it can be written in the form y = mx + b where *m* and *b* are constants. The graph of a linear function is a line. By renaming *y* as f(x), you can write y = mx + b using **function notation**.

y = mx + b	Linear function in <i>x-y</i> notation
f(x) = mx + b	Linear function in function notation

The notation f(x) is read "the value of f at x," or simply "f of x," and identifies x as the independent variable. The domain consists of all values of x for which f(x) is defined. The range consists of all values of f(x) where x is in the domain of f.

EXAMPLE 5 Classify and evaluate functions

Tell whether the function is linear. Then evaluate the function when x = -4.

a.
$$f(x) = -x^2 - 2x + 7$$

= -1

b.
$$g(x) = 5x + 8$$

Solution

a. The function *f* is not linear because it has an x^2 -term.

$$f(x) = -x^2 - 2x + 7$$
 Write function.
 $f(-4) = -(-4)^2 - 2(-4) + 7$ Substitute -4 for x.

Simplify.

b. The function g is linear because it has the form g(x) = mx + b.

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FUNCTIONS
Letters other than f, such as g or h, can also name functions.
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REPRESENT

g(x) = 5x + 8 Write function. g(-4) = 5(-4) + 8 Substitute -4 for x. = -12 Simplify.

GUIDED PRACTICE for Examples 4 and 5

4. Graph the equation y = 3x - 2.

Tell whether the function is linear. Then evaluate the function when x = -2.

5.
$$f(x) = x - 1 - x^3$$

6.
$$g(x) = -4 - 2x$$

2.1 Represent Relations and Functions

The parentheses in f(x) do not indicate multiplication. The symbol f(x) does not mean "*f* times *x*."

READING