CHAPTER REVIEW

REVIEW KEY VOCABULARY

- quadrant, *p. 206*
- solution of an equation in two variables, *p. 215*
- graph of an equation in two variables, *p. 215*
- linear equation, *p. 216*

- standard form of a linear equation, *p. 216*
- linear function, *p. 217*
- *x*-intercept, *p. 225*
- *y*-intercept, *p. 225*
- slope, *p. 235*
- rate of change, *p. 237*

- slope-intercept form, *p. 244*
- parallel, *p. 246*
- direct variation, *p. 253*
- constant of variation, *p. 253*
- function notation, *p. 262*
- family of functions, *p. 263*
- parent linear function, *p. 263*

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Copy and complete: The __?__ of a nonvertical line is the ratio of vertical change to horizontal change.

2. Copy and complete: When you write $y = 2x + 3$ as $f(x) = 2x + 3$, you use __?__.

3. **WRITING** *Describe* three different methods you could use to graph the equation $5x + 3y = 12$.

4. Tell whether the equation is written in slope-intercept form. If the equation is not in slope-intercept form, write it in slope-intercept form.

    a. $3x + y = 6$ **b.** $y = 5x + 2$ **c.** $x = 4y - 1$ **d.** $y = -x + 6$

REVIEW EXAMPLES AND EXERCISES

Use the review examples and exercises below to check your understanding of the concepts you have learned in each lesson of Chapter 4.
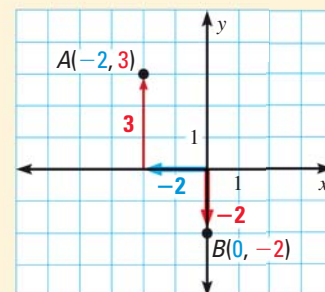
4.1 Plot Points in a Coordinate Plane
pp. 206–212

EXAMPLE

Plot the points $A(-2, 3)$ and $B(0, -2)$ in a coordinate plane. Describe the location of the points.

Point $A(-2, 3)$: Begin at the origin and move 2 units to the left, then 3 units up. Point A is in Quadrant II.

Point $B(0, -2)$: Begin at the origin and move 2 units down. Point B is on the *y*-axis.

EXERCISES

Plot the point in a coordinate plane. *Describe* the location of the point.

EXAMPLE 2 on p. 207 for Exs. 5–7

5. $A(3, 4)$ **6.** $B(-5, 0)$ **7.** $C(-7, -2)$