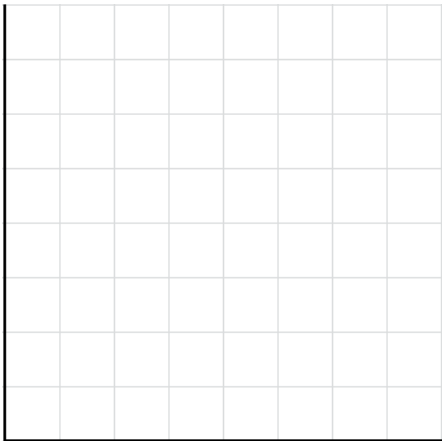


TOPIC: GRAPHING REVIEW

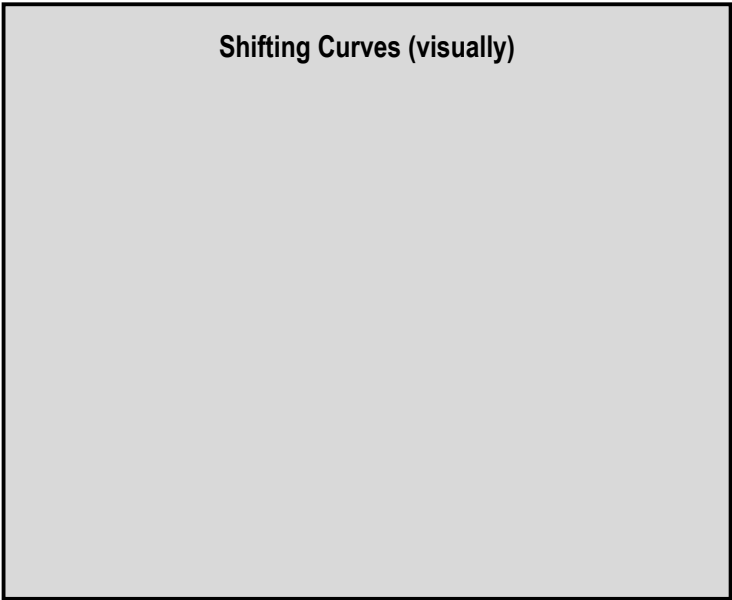
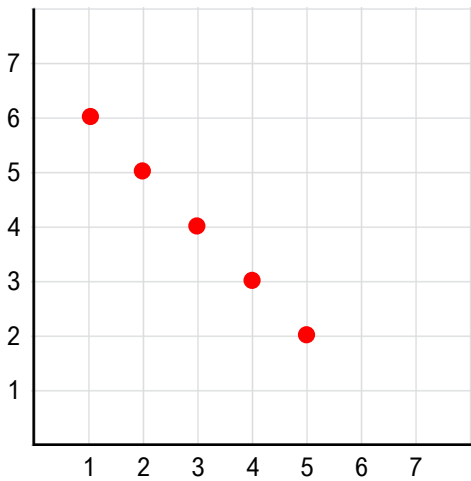
The two-variable graph:

- i.e. Demand Curve



Demand Schedule	
Price (\$)	Quantity
6	1
5	2
4	3
3	4
2	5

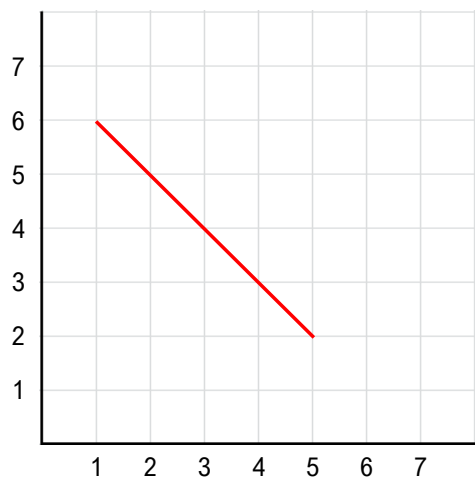
Drawing curves and shifting curves:



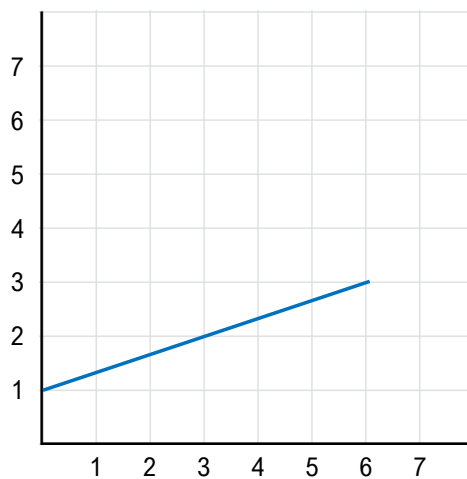
Calculating Slope of a Straight Line:

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{\text{change in value on vertical axis}}{\text{change in value on horizontal axis}}$$

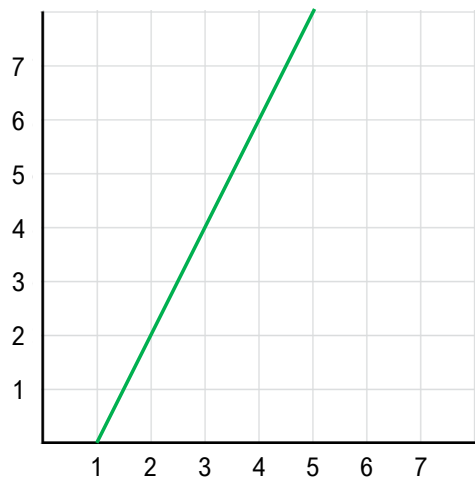
a)



b)



c)



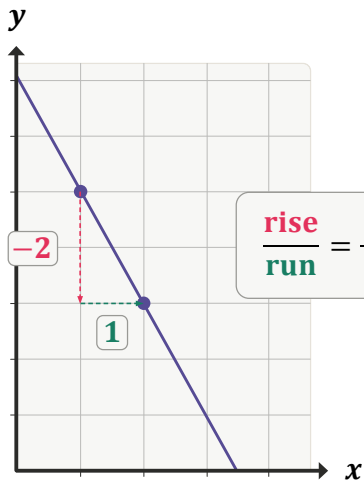
Rate of Change

Recall:

$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\text{Change in } y}{\text{Change in } x}$$

♦ The _____ of a line, $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$, shows how much y changes for every one unit increase in x.

♦ The inverse, $\frac{\text{run}}{\text{rise}}$, shows how much x changes for every one unit increase in y.

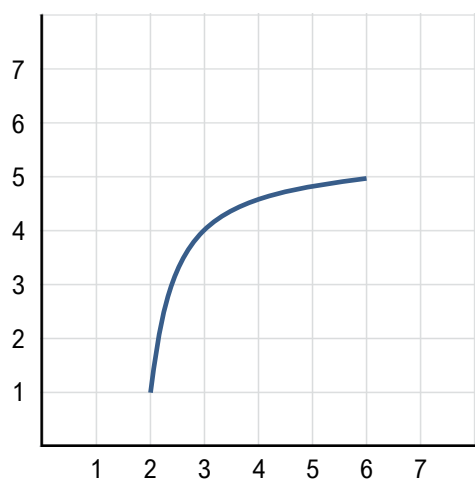


$$\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$$

$$\frac{\text{run}}{\text{rise}} = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Calculating Slope of a Curve:

- Point Method



Instructions:

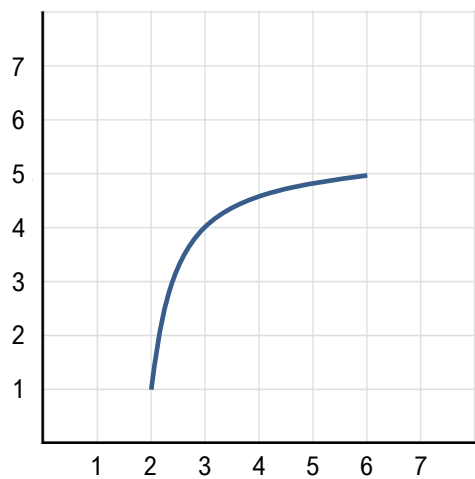
1. Draw a tangent line at the selected point.

A ***tangent line*** touches the curve at only one point

2. Calculate the slope of the tangent line.

Calculating Slope of a Curve:

- Arc Method

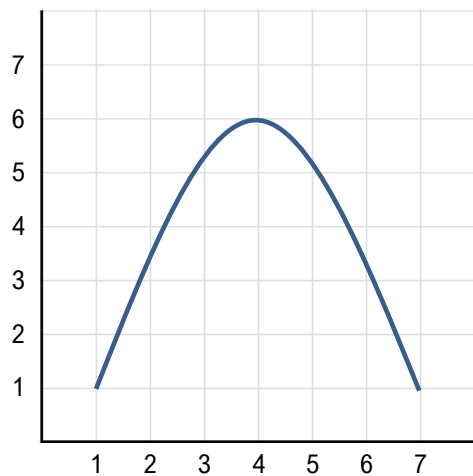


Instructions:

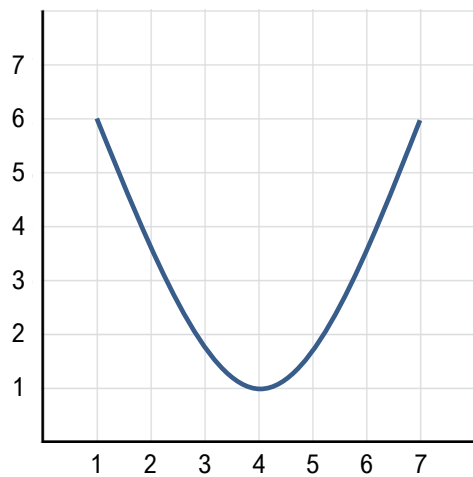
1. Draw a line connecting the ends of the arc.
2. Calculate the slope of the connecting line.

This is the _____ slope over the arc.

Finding the Maximum Point:

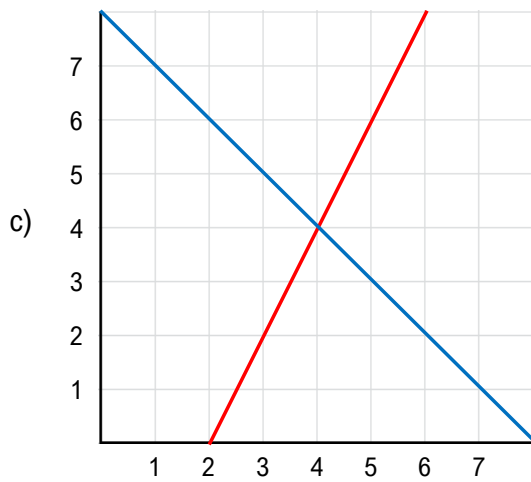
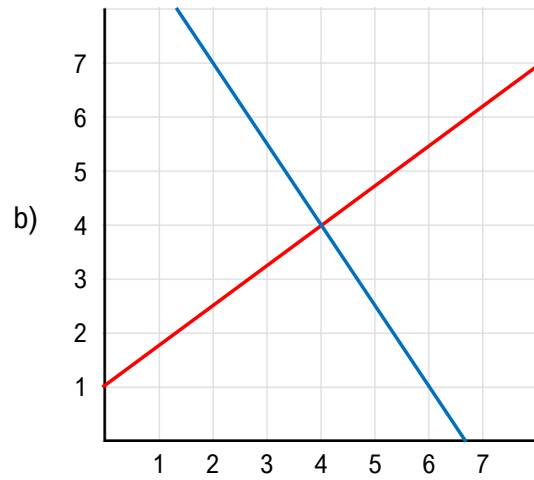
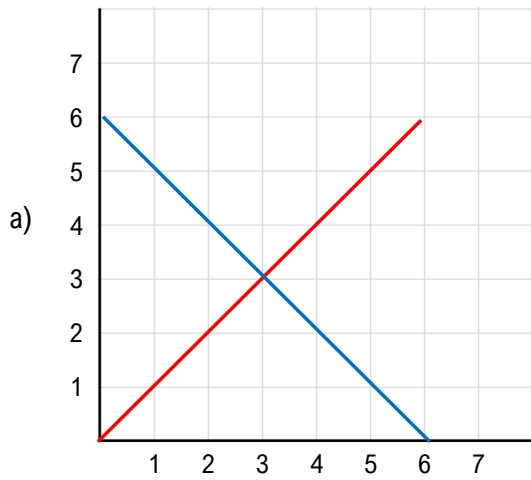


Finding the Minimum Point:



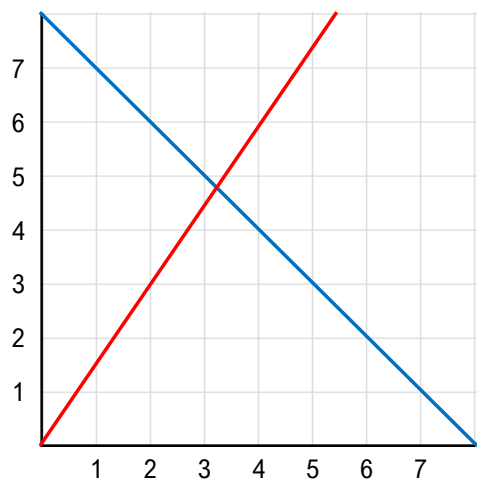
Calculating Area of a Triangle:

$$\text{Area of a triangle} = \frac{1}{2} * \text{base} * \text{height}$$

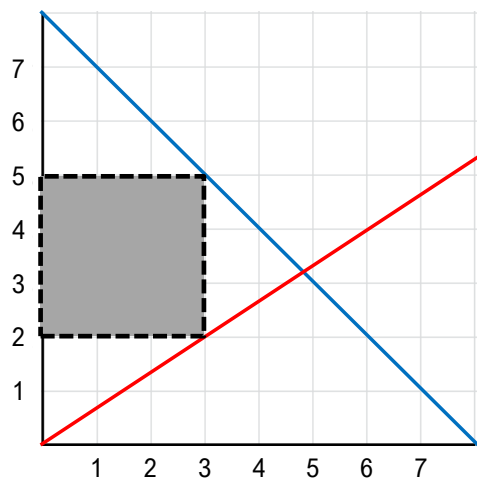


Calculating Area of a Rectangle:

$$\text{Area of a rectangle} = \text{length} * \text{width} = \text{base} * \text{height}$$



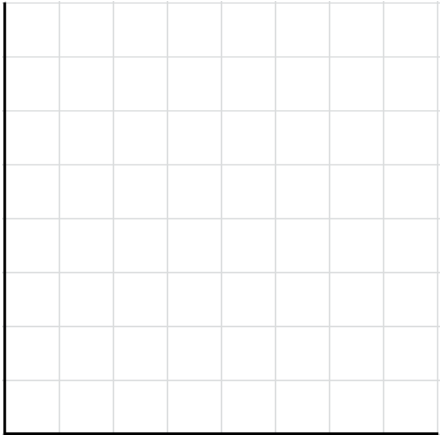
PRACTICE: Calculate the area of the shaded region



Interpreting Graphs:

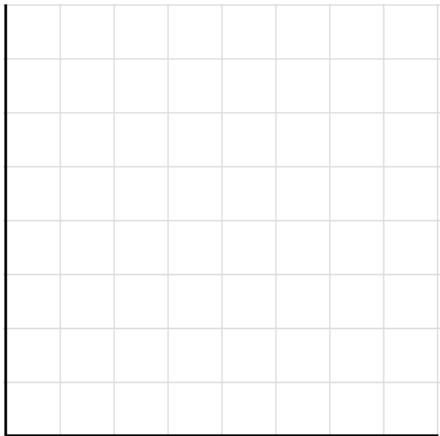
- **Correlation** is a relationship between two variables that allows us to _____ outcomes.
- **Causation** is a relationship where one event triggers another one.

Ice Cream Sales



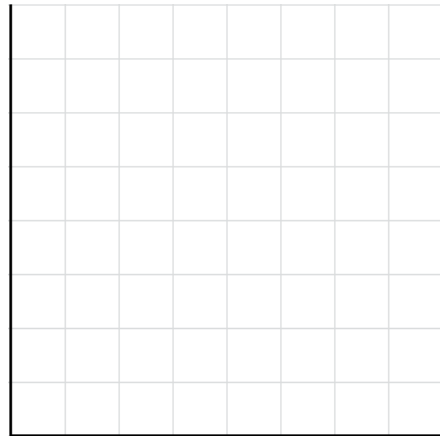
Outside
Temperature

Wages



Education

Crime



Police Officers