$4^{\text {th }}$ week July

## Grade 9- Graphs

## Graphs of the functions of the form $y=m x+c$ and functions given by ax+by=c

- Example: Drawing a graph of the function $y=2 x-1$

| $x$ | $2 x-1$ | $y$ | $(x, y)$ |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| -2 | $2 \times-2-1$ | -5 | $(-2,-5)$ |
| -1 | $2 \times-1-1$ | -3 | $(-1,-3)$ |
| 0 | $2 \times-0-1$ | -1 | $(0,-1)$ |
| 1 | $2 \times 1-1$ | 1 | $(1,1)$ |
| 2 | $2 \times 2-1$ | 3 | $(2,3)$ |

- Accordingly the graph is given below.

- Accordingly the gradient ( $m, y=\underline{m} x+c$ ) of the function $y=2 x-1$ is 2
- The distance from the origin to the point where the straight line intersect the $y$ axis is known as intercept. It is denoted by c $(y=m x+c)$.
$C=-1$


## Graph of functions given by equation of the form $a x+b y=c$

- Example: Drawing a graph of the function $3 x+2 y=6$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \mathrm{x}+2 \mathrm{y}=6 \\
& \frac{2 y}{2}=\frac{-3 x}{2}+\frac{6}{2} \\
& \mathrm{y}=\frac{-3 x}{2}+3
\end{aligned}
$$

| $x$ | $\frac{-3}{2} x+3$ | $y$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -2 | $\frac{-3}{2} \times-2+3$ | 6 |
| 0 | $\frac{-3}{2} \times 0+3$ | 3 |
| 2 | $\frac{-3}{2} \times 2+3$ | 0 |



$$
y=\frac{-3}{2} x+3
$$

- In this graph, $\mathrm{m}=\frac{-3}{2}$ and $\mathrm{c}=3$
- Accordingly do the exercise 20.3

