

## 5.R.8 Exercises

### Concept Check

**True/False.** Determine whether each statement is true or false. If a statement is false, explain how it can be changed so the statement will be true. (**Note:** There may be more than one acceptable change.)

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1. The  $y$ -intercept is the point where a line crosses the  $y$ -axis.
2. The terms ordered pair and point are used interchangeably.
3. A horizontal line does not have a  $y$ -intercept.
4. All  $x$ -intercepts correspond to an ordered pair of the form  $(0, y)$ .

### Practice

Graph each linear equation by locating at least two ordered pairs that satisfy the given equation.

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5.  $x + y = 3$

7.  $y = -3$

6.  $x = 1$

Graph each linear equation by locating the  $x$ -intercept and the  $y$ -intercept.

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8.  $y = 4x - 10$

9.  $3x - 7y = -21$

## Applications

Solve.

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10. The amount of potassium in a clear bottle of a popular sports drink declines over time when exposed to the UV lights found in most grocery stores. The amount of potassium in a container of this sports drink is given by the equation  $y = -30x + 360$ , where  $y$  represents the mg of potassium remaining after  $x$  days on the shelf. Find both the  $x$ -intercept and  $y$ -intercept, and interpret the meaning of each in the context of this problem.
11. Mr. Adler has found that the grade each student gets in his Introductory Algebra course directly correlates with the amount of time spent doing homework, and is represented by the equation  $y = 7x + 30$ , where  $y$  represents the numerical score the student receives on an exam (out of 100 points) after spending  $x$  hours per week doing homework. Find the  $y$ -intercept and interpret its meaning in this context.

## Writing & Thinking

12. Explain, in your own words, why it is sufficient to find the  $x$ -intercept and  $y$ -intercept to graph a line (assuming that they are not the same point).
13. Explain, in your own words, how you can determine if an ordered pair is a solution to an equation.