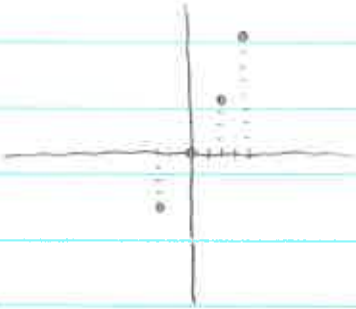
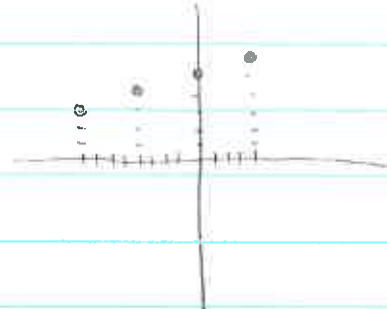


Algebra I (Lesson 3.4)

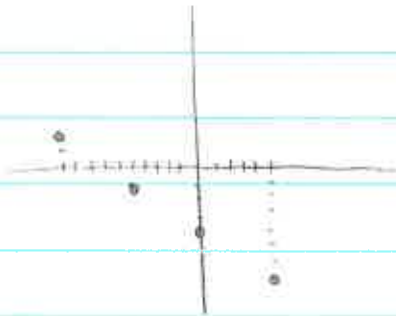
1. $y = 2x$; $D = \{-2, 0, 2, 4\}$
 $R = \{-4, 0, 4, 8\}$



a. $y = \frac{1}{4}x + 5$; $D = \{-8, -4, 0, 4\}$
 $R = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$



3. $-3x - 5y = 20$; $D = \{-10, -5, 0, 5\}$
 $y = -\frac{3}{5}x - 4$; $R = \{2, -1, -4, -7\}$

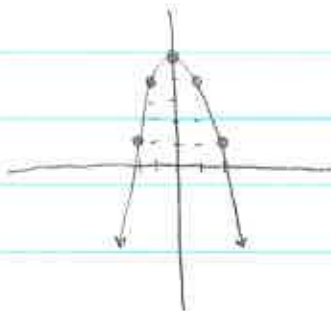


4. $y = x^2 - 3$; $D = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
 $R = \{1, -2, -3, -2, 1\}$



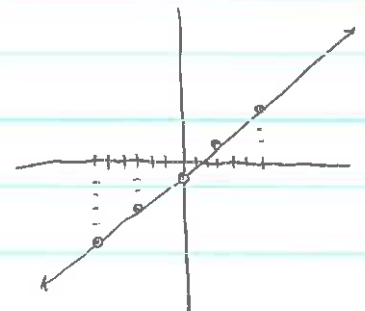
5. $y = -x^2 + 5$

x	y
-2	1
-1	4
0	5
1	4
2	1



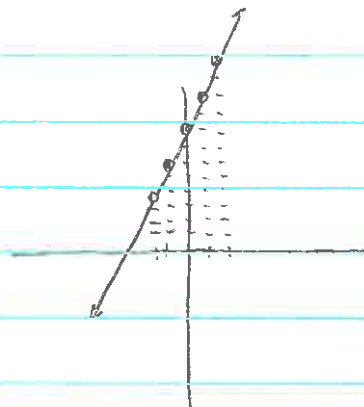
6. $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 1$

x	y
-6	-5
-3	-3
0	-1
3	1
6	3



14. $f(x) = 8 + 2x$

x	4
-2	4
-1	6
0	8
1	10
2	12

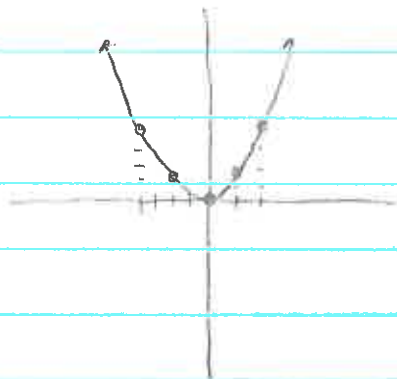


$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 8 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= (9)$$

16. $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2$

x	4
-4	4
-2	1
0	0
2	1
4	4



$$f(-6) = \frac{1}{4}(-6)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(36)$$

$$= (9)$$