Algebra

Unit 4 Line Master 4e

Flip, Slide, Turn Answers

- 1. a) For example: The value of *c* is added to or taken away from the value of 3*x*. So, I think the graph will shift up and down.
 - b) For example: The graph is being translated up and down.
 - c) For example: The graphs have the same slope, but the *y*-intercepts are different.
 When *c* is positive, the graph is translated up *c* units. When *c* is negative, the graph is translated down *c* units.
 - d) y = 5x 6
 - e) The graph of y = -7x was translated down 3 units.
- 2. a) For example: The value of *c* is added to or taken away from the value of *x*. So, I think the graph will shift left or right.
 - b) For example: The graph is being translated left and right.
 - c) For example: The graphs have the same slope, but the *y*-intercepts are different.
 When *c* is positive, the graph is translated left. When *c* is negative, the graph is translated right.
 - d) For example: No, when c = 4, the *y*-intercept is 12, not 4. This is because *c* is multiplied by the coefficient, 3; $3 \times 4 = 12$.
 - e) y = 5(x + 6) or y = 5x + 30
 - f) For example: The graph of y = -2x was translated right 4 units.
- 3. a) For example: It looks like the lines are mirror images of each other. I think this relationship will stay the same.
 - b) For example: The graph of y = ax is being reflected in either the x- or y-axis. It looks like either reflection would have the same result.
 - c) For example: The graphs have the same *y*-intercept, but the slopes have the same numbers but opposite signs.
 - d) y = 10x
 - e) For example: The graph of y = 2x + 3 could have been reflected in the *y*-axis or it could have been reflected in the line y = 3.

Algebra Unit 4 Line Master 4f

Flip, Slide, Turn Answers (cont'd)

- 4. a) For example: It looks like the lines are perpendicular.
 - I think this relationship will stay the same.
 - b) For example: The graph of y = ax is being rotated 90° clockwise or 90° counterclockwise about its *y*-intercept, 0.
 - c) For example: The graphs have the same *y*-intercept, but the slope of the new graph is the negative reciprocal of the slope of the graph of y = ax.
 - d) For example: Yes, the graph of y = ax + 2 is rotated 90° clockwise or 90° counterclockwise about its *y*-intercept, which is now 2.
 - e) $y = \frac{1}{5}x$
 - f) For example: The graph of y = 6x could have been rotated 90° clockwise about the origin.