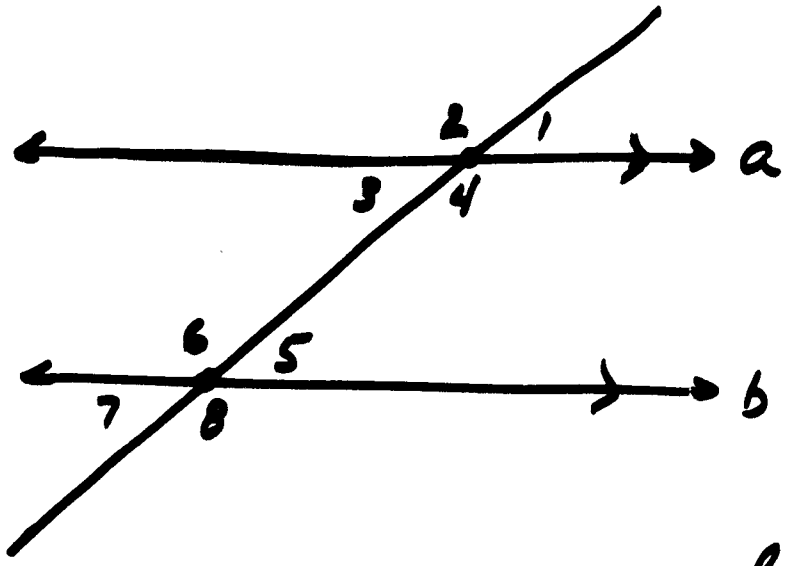
BE-1A TUESDAY 3-3-09

1. Find the equation of a line through $(-3, 5), (2, -5)$
2. Graph the line from 1.
3. Change the equation from 1. to Standard Form.
4. y varies directly as x. When y is 4, x is -1. Find the equation of the direct variation.
5. $y = f(x) = x^2 + 1$ $\quad y = g(x) = 8x - 2$

   Find (a) $f(0)$ (b) $f(-2)$

   (c) $f(3)$ (d) $g(4)$

- Homework review ⇒ Lesson 5-4 and 5-6 (7-12 and 1, 7)
- Q3 Exam 2 Thursday



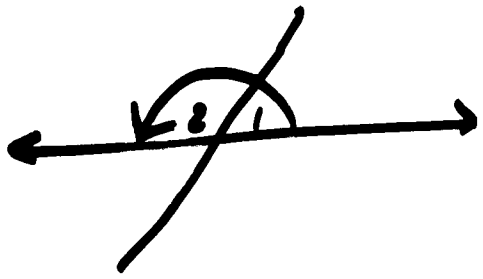
line a // line b

$m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$ the measure of Angle 1 = the measure of Angle 3.

$m\angle 1 = m\angle 5$

$\therefore m\angle 1 = m\angle 3 = m\angle 5 = m\angle 7$

$m\angle 2 = m\angle 4 = m\angle 6 = m\angle 8$



$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180°$

$\angle 1$ is Supplementary to $\angle 2$

Supplemental $\angle$'s ⇒ ADD TO 180°

Complemental $\angle$'s ⇒ ADD TO 90°

*M

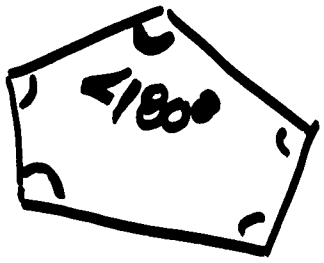
90/180 →

C/S →

POLYGON — MANY SIDES

Ex 

CONVEX POLYGON — A POLYGON IN WHICH EACH INTERIOR (inside) ANGLE IS LESS THAN 180°

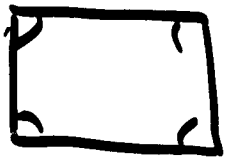
Ex 

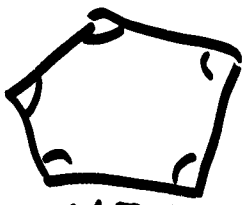
NOT CONVEX

Ex 

CONVEX POLYGONS, N SIDES


N = 3
S = 180°

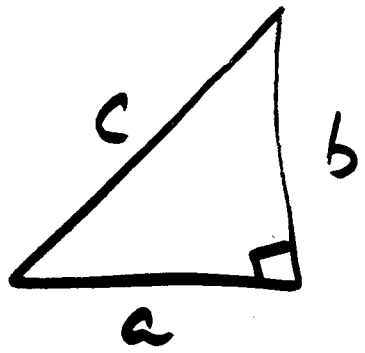

N = 4
S = 360°
+180°


N = 5
S = 540°
+180°

• • •

$\Rightarrow \boxed{S = 180(N-2)}$

Pythagorean Theorem



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$a^2 = c^2 - b^2$$

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2$$

$$a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$