

Equations as Functions

- Functions can also be represented by an Equation (or rule).
- The equation will generate ordered pairs by taking an input(x) that results in a certain output(y).
- The x-value is always called the Independent variable.
- The y-value is always called the Dependent variable.
- The graph of an equation is the set of all its ordered pairs, which often form a line or a curve.

Function Tables

Directions: Complete each function table.

1. $y = x + 7$

x	y	(x, y)
-1	$-1 + 7$	$(-1, 6)$
0	$0 + 7$	$(0, 7)$
2	$2 + 7$	$(2, 9)$
4	$4 + 7$	$(4, 11)$

2. $y = x - 13$

x	y	(x, y)
3	$3 - 13$	$(3, -10)$
6	$6 - 13$	$(6, -7)$
9	$9 - 13$	$(9, -4)$
12	$12 - 13$	$(12, -1)$

3. $y = 1 - x$

x	y	(x, y)
-5	$1 - (-5)$	$(-5, 6)$
-4	$1 - (-4)$	$(-4, 5)$
-3	$1 - (-3)$	$(-3, 4)$
-2	$1 - (-2)$	$(-2, 3)$

4. $y = 2x - 7$

x	y	(x, y)
0	$2(0) - 7$	$(0, -7)$
2	$2(2) - 7$	$(2, -3)$
5	$2(5) - 7$	$(5, 3)$
8	$2(8) - 7$	$(8, 9)$

5. $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 9$

x	y	(x, y)
-6	$\frac{1}{2}(-6) - 9$	$(-6, -12)$
-2	$\frac{1}{2}(-2) - 9$	$(-2, -10)$
0	$\frac{1}{2}(0) - 9$	$(0, -9)$
14	$\frac{1}{2}(14) - 9$	$(14, -2)$

6. $y = -\frac{4}{3}x + 11$

x	y	(x, y)
-9	$-\frac{4}{3}(-9) + 11$	$(-9, 23)$
-3	$-\frac{4}{3}(-3) + 11$	$(-3, 15)$
3	$-\frac{4}{3}(3) + 11$	$(3, 7)$
6	$-\frac{4}{3}(6) + 11$	$(6, 3)$