### 2.1 Notes/Examples

When graphing you must:

Midpoint Formula:

## Distance Formula:

Example: Find all points having an $x$-coordinate of 2 whose distance from the point $(-2,-1)$ is 5 .

## Triangle Problem

$\nabla$ Plot the points $A(-2,1), B(2,3)$, and $C(3,1)$
$\nabla$ Find the length of each side of the triangle
$\nabla$ How would you decide if this triangle is a right triangle?

- Is this triangle a right triangle?
$\nabla$ Find the area of this triangle


### 2.2 Graphs of Equations in Two Variables; Intercepts; and Symmetry

 Graphing by Plotting Points:How to find:

$$
y \text {-intercept? }
$$

$x$-intercept(s)?

A graph is symmetric with respect to the $\qquad$ if for every point (__) ) on the graph, the point (__) is also on the graph.

A graph is symmetric with respect to the $\qquad$ if for every point (__), ___) is also on the graph, the point (___).

A graph is symmetric with respect to the $\qquad$ if for every point (__) ) on the graph, the point (__) is also on the graph.

Testing for Symmetry:

| $x$-axis | Replace $\qquad$ with $\qquad$ in the equation and $\qquad$ . If the equation is $\qquad$ as the original, then the graph of the equation is symmetric with respect to the $x$-axis. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $y$-axis | Replace $\qquad$ with $\qquad$ in the equation and $\qquad$ . If the equation is $\qquad$ as the original, then the graph of the equation is symmetric with respect to the $y$-axis. |
| Origin | Replace $\qquad$ with $\qquad$ in the equation and $\qquad$ . If the equation is $\qquad$ as the original, then the graph of the equation is symmetric with respect to the origin. |

Which symmetries make the graphs functions?

Do you have to test all three?

How to Properly Show your Tests:

