## Section 2.2

Graphs of Equations in Two Variables; Intercepts; Symmetry

## THE GRAPH OF AN EQUATION

The graph of an equation in the two variables $x$ and $y$ is the set of all points whose coordinates satisfy the equation.

## PROCEDURE FOR GRAPHING AN EQUATION

1. If necessary, solve the equation for $y$.
2. Pick values to substitute for $x$ and make a table with $x$ and $y$ values.
3. Plot the points from Step 2 on the $x y$-plane.
4. Connect the points.

NOTE: Be sure to pick enough points so you can see the pattern for the graph.

## INTERCEPTS

Some important points in a graph are the $x$ - and $y$-intercepts. The $x$-intercept of a graph is a place where the graph intersects the $x$-axis. The $y$-intercept of a graph is a place where the graph intersects the $y$-axis.

- To find the $x$-intercept(s), if any, of the graph of an equation, let $y=0$ in the equation and solve for $x$, where $x$ is a real number.
- To find the $y$-intercept(s), if any, of the graph of an equation, let $x=0$ in the equation and solve for $y$, where $y$ is a real number.


## SYMMETRY WITH RESPECT TO THE $y$-AXIS

A graph is said to be symmetric with respect to the $y$-axis if, for every $(x, y)$ on the graph, the point $(-x, y)$ is also on the graph.


## SYMMETRY WITH RESPECT TO THE ORIGIN

A graph is said to be symmetric with respect to the origin if, for every $(x, y)$ on the graph, the point $(-x,-y)$ is also on the graph.


## TESTS FOR SYMMETRY

To test the graph of an equation for symmetry with respect to
$x$-axis Replace $y$ by $-y$ in the equation and simplify. If an equivalent equation results, the graph of the equation is symmetry with respect to the $x$-axis.
$y$-axis Replace $x$ by $-x$ in the equation and simplify. If an equivalent equation results, the graph of the equation is symmetry with respect to the $y$-axis.
origin Replace $x$ by $-x$ and $y$ by $-y$ in the equation and simplify. If an equivalent equation results, the graph of the equation is symmetry with respect to the origin.

