## **Skills Readiness**

## 86 Line Graphs

To read a line graph, remember that a function table generates coordinate pairs. So, (x, f(x)) is also a coordinate point (x, y).

To find f(x) at a particular x, look for the y-value of the point with that x-coordinate. To find an x such that f(x) is a specific value, look for the value on the y-axis, and then find the corresponding x-coordinate.

Example: Find each value for the graph of f(x) shown.

What is f(8)? Answer: 16 since y = 16 when x = 8What is f(4)?

Answer: 6 since y = 6 when x = 4What is *x* such that f(x) = 8? Look for the *x* value where y = 8.

Answer: x = 6

What is *x* such that f(x) = 17Look for the *x* value where y = 17. Answer: x = 13

## **Practice on Your Own**

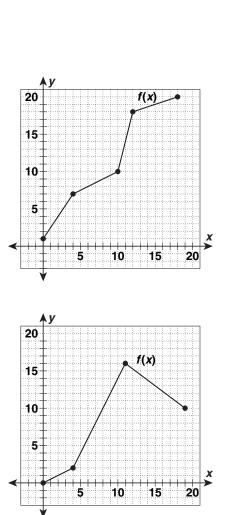
Find each value for the graph of f(x) shown.

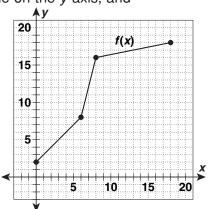
- **1.** *f*(4) = \_\_\_\_\_
- **2.** *f*(0) = \_\_\_\_\_
- **3.** *f*(15) = \_\_\_\_\_
- **4.** What is *x* such that f(x) = 10?
- **5.** What is *x* such that f(x) = 4?
- **6.** What is *x* such that f(x) = 18?

## Check

Find each value for the graph of f(x) shown.

- **7.** *f*(11) = \_\_\_\_\_
- **8.** *f*(7) = \_\_\_\_\_
- **9.** What is *x* such that f(x) = 16?
- **10.** What is *x* such that f(x) = 4?





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