

Given This Equation, What Is The Value Of Y At The Indicated Point? (6,y) $y^2 = x - 3$ Please Help. Am Very

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Understanding how to find the value of y in an equation like $(6, y) \ y^2 = x - 3$ can seem challenging at first, especially if you're new to algebra or calculus. This guide aims to clarify the process step-by-step, providing a comprehensive explanation suitable for students, educators, or anyone interested in mathematical problem-solving. Whether you're tackling this problem for homework, exam preparation, or personal interest, this article offers valuable insights into solving such equations, interpreting points, and understanding the underlying concepts.

Understanding the Equation: $y^2 = x - 3$

Before diving into calculations, it's important to interpret the given equation correctly. The equation:

$$y^2 = x - 3$$

is a basic quadratic relation describing a parabola opening to the right, shifted 3 units left along the x -axis. The notation $(6, y)$ indicates the point on the curve where $x = 6$, and y is the corresponding y -coordinate we're trying to find.

Key points to note:

- The equation relates x and y directly.
- For any x , y must satisfy $y^2 = x - 3$.
- When $x = 6$, the equation simplifies to $y^2 = 6 - 3 = 3$.

Step-by-Step Process for Finding y at a Given Point

To find the value of y when $x = 6$, follow these steps:

Step 1: Substitute the x -coordinate into the equation

Given $x = 6$:

$$y^2 = 6 - 3$$

$$y^2 = 3$$

Step 2: Solve for y

Since $y^2 = 3$, take the square root of both sides:

$$y = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

The square root of 3 is an irrational number approximately equal to 1.732.

Therefore:

$$y = \pm 1.732$$

This indicates there are two possible y-values at $x=6$: one positive and one negative.

Step 3: Interpret the results

- The point (6, 1.732) is on the curve.
- The point (6, -1.732) is also on the curve.

Depending on the context or the question's specifics, you might be asked to find only the positive value, the negative value, or both.

Visualizing the Curve and the Point (6, y)

Understanding the geometric aspect of the equation enhances comprehension:

- The graph of $y^2 = x - 3$ is a parabola opening to the right.
- The vertex of the parabola is at (3, 0), since when $y=0$, $x=3$.
- At $x=6$, y can be $\pm\sqrt{3}$, as calculated.

Visual Representation:

- The parabola is symmetric with respect to the x-axis.
- The points at $x=6$ are approximately (6, 1.732) and (6, -1.732).

Implications:

- For any $x > 3$, there are two y-values: positive and negative.
- For $x = 3$, $y = 0$.

- For $x < 3$, the y -values are imaginary (complex), since y^2 would be negative.

Exploring the Domain and Range of the Equation

Understanding the domain (possible x -values) and range (possible y -values) of the equation helps clarify the solutions:

Domain:

- $x \geq 3$
- Because $y^2 \geq 0$, so $x - 3 \geq 0$, thus $x \geq 3$.

Range:

- $y \in \mathbb{R}$, with $y = \pm\sqrt{x - 3}$.
- For any $x \geq 3$, y can take any real value from $-\sqrt{x - 3}$ to $+\sqrt{x - 3}$.

In our specific case:

- $x = 6$, which is within the domain.
- $y \approx \pm 1.732$, as calculated.

Applications and Real-World Examples

Equations like $y^2 = x - 3$ are common in various fields:

- Physics: Modeling projectile motion or the shape of certain curves.
- Engineering: Analyzing stress and strain in materials.
- Economics: Representing quadratic relationships between variables.
- Geometry: Describing conic sections like parabolas.

Understanding how to determine y -values at specific x -points allows professionals and students to interpret data, visualize curves, and solve complex problems.

Common Mistakes and How to Avoid Them

When solving for y in equations like $y^2 = x - 3$, students often make errors such as:

- Forgetting to consider both positive and negative roots.
- Confusing the domain restrictions.
- Misinterpreting the point notation.

Tips to avoid these mistakes:

- Always include both $\pm$ when taking square roots.
- Check the domain restrictions to ensure solutions are valid.
- Understand the context of the problem to determine which root makes sense.

Additional Practice Problems

To solidify your understanding, try solving these problems:

1. Find the y -values when $x = 3$.
2. Determine the y -values when $x = 10$.
3. Sketch the parabola $y^2 = x - 3$ and mark the points corresponding to $x = 4$ and $x = 6$.
4. Explain why y -values are imaginary if $x < 3$.

Conclusion: Summarizing the Solution Process

In summary, to find the value of y at the indicated point $(6, y)$ for the equation $y^2 = x - 3$:

- Substitute $x = 6$ into the equation.
- Simplify to $y^2 = 3$.
- Take the square root of both sides, considering both positive and negative roots.
- Conclude that $y \approx \pm 1.732$.

Understanding this process enhances your algebra skills and prepares you for more advanced topics such as calculus, conic sections, and analytical geometry.

Final Thoughts

Mathematical problems like these are foundational in understanding the relationships between variables and the nature of curves. Remember, always pay attention to the domain and range, interpret the solutions within the context, and verify your results. With practice, solving for y in similar

equations becomes an intuitive and rewarding experience, opening doors to a deeper appreciation of mathematics.

Meta Keywords: solving equations, y-values, quadratic equations, parabola, algebra, mathematics, x-y coordinate, graphing equations, domain and range, problem-solving, calculus basics, algebra practice

Frequently Asked Questions

Given the equation $(6, y)$ $y^2 = x - 3$, how do I find the value of y at the point where $x = 6$?

Substitute $x = 6$ into the equation: $(6) y^2 = 6 - 3$, which simplifies to $6 y^2 = 3$. Divide both sides by 6: $y^2 = 3/6 = 1/2$. Take the square root: $y = \pm\sqrt{1/2} = \pm(\sqrt{2}/2)$. So, $y \approx \pm 0.707$.

What is the method to find y in the equation $y^2 = (x - 3)/6$ at a specific x -value?

Replace x with the given value in the equation $y^2 = (x - 3)/6$, then solve for y by taking the square root: $y = \pm\sqrt{[(x - 3)/6]}$.

If the point is $(6, y)$, how can I determine the y -coordinate given the equation $y^2 = (x - 3)/6$?

Plug in $x = 6$: $y^2 = (6 - 3)/6 = 3/6 = 1/2$. Then, $y = \pm\sqrt{1/2} = \pm(\sqrt{2}/2)$.

Can y be negative or positive in the solution for y at the point $(6, y)$?

Yes, since the equation involves y^2 , both positive and negative roots are valid solutions for y at that point.

What does the equation $(6, y)$ $y^2 = x - 3$ tell us about the relationship between x and y ?

It indicates that at any point with x -coordinate 6, y satisfies $y^2 = (6 - 3)/6 = 1/2$, so y is $\pm\sqrt{1/2}$.

How do I interpret the point $(6, y)$ in the context of this equation?

The point $(6, y)$ lies on the curve defined by $y^2 = (x - 3)/6$, with y determined as $\pm(\sqrt{2}/2)$ when $x=6$.

Is the value of y at x=6 unique in this equation?

No, because y^2 yields two solutions: $y = +\sqrt{1/2}$ and $y = -\sqrt{1/2}$.

What steps should I follow to find y at a given x-value in this type of equation?

Substitute the x-value into $y^2 = (x - 3)/6$, then solve for y by taking the square root, remembering both positive and negative roots are possible.

How does the value of y change if x increases or decreases in the equation $y^2 = (x - 3)/6$?

As x increases beyond 3, y^2 increases, so y's magnitude increases. Conversely, if x decreases below 3, y^2 becomes negative, indicating no real solutions for y.

What is the importance of the point (6, y) in understanding the graph of $y^2 = (x - 3)/6$?

It represents a specific point on the parabola where $x=6$, and the corresponding y-values are $\pm(\sqrt{2/2})$, helping visualize the curve's shape at that x-coordinate.

Additional Resources

Understanding the Equation and Finding the Value of Y at the Indicated Point

When presented with an algebraic equation such as $(6, y) y^2 = x - 3$, and asked to determine the value of Y at a specific point, it's essential to approach the problem systematically. This involves understanding the nature of the given equation, interpreting the notation, and applying appropriate algebraic methods to find the missing variable.

In this comprehensive review, we'll explore every facet of the problem, from deciphering the equation to executing precise calculations. We'll also delve into the context of coordinate points, the significance of the given notation, and the step-by-step process to arrive at the correct value of Y.

Deciphering the Equation: Understanding the Components

Before attempting to find the value of Y, it's crucial to understand the components of the provided equation:

$$(6, y) y^2 = x - 3$$

Let's analyze what this notation might represent.

1. The Notation Breakdown

- $(6, y)$: This appears to be a coordinate point, where $x = 6$ and y is an unknown value.
- y^2 : The square of Y , which suggests that Y is a variable of interest.
- $x - 3$: The right side of the equation involves x , which, based on the coordinate, is 6, thus $x - 3$ would be $6 - 3 = 3$.

2. Possible Interpretations

Given the notation, there are two main interpretations:

- Interpretation A: The equation is a relation involving a point $(6, y)$, with the entire expression $(6, y)^2$ being a notation for a specific function or expression evaluated at $x=6$.
- Interpretation B: The equation might be a typo or misformatted, intending to represent an implicit relation between x and y , such as $y^2 = x - 3$, and the point $(6, y)$ is where we want to find Y .

Most likely, the intended equation is:

$$y^2 = x - 3$$

and the point $(6, y)$ is a specific point on this curve.

Clarifying the Equation: Is It $y^2 = x - 3$?

Given the context, the standard form of a parabola is:

$$y^2 = x - 3$$

which describes a parabola opening to the right with its vertex at $(3, 0)$. This is a common form in algebra for a parabola that opens horizontally.

Assuming this is the correct interpretation, the task is to find the value of Y at the point where $x = 6$.

Step-by-Step Solution to Find Y at $x=6$

1. Substitute $x = 6$ into the equation

Given:

$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash[\\ & y^2 = x - 3 \\ & \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

Substitute $x = 6$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash[\\ & y^2 = 6 - 3 \\ & \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash[\\ & y^2 = 3 \\ & \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

2. Solve for y

Taking the square root of both sides:

$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash[\\ & y = \pm \sqrt{3} \\ & \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the two possible values of Y at $x = 6$ are:

$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash[\\ & Y = \sqrt{3} \quad \text{or} \quad Y = -\sqrt{3} \\ & \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

3. Numerical Approximation

Since $(\sqrt{3} \approx 1.732)$, the approximate solutions are:

$$\begin{aligned} & \backslash[\\ & Y \approx \pm 1.732 \\ & \backslash] \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, at the point $(6, y)$, the y -values are approximately $+1.732$ and -1.732 .

Interpreting the Result: Which Value of Y Is Correct?

Depending on the context, both positive and negative roots may be valid solutions. Typically:

- If the question specifies the indicated point as $(6, y)$ with y positive or negative, choose accordingly.
- If no further context is given, both solutions are mathematically valid.

Graphical Perspective: Visualizing the Parabola $y^2 = x - 3$

Understanding the graph of the equation can provide intuitive insights:

- Vertex: Located at (3, 0), since rewriting the equation as $((y)^2 = x - 3)$ indicates the vertex of a parabola opening to the right.
- Axis of symmetry: The vertical line $(x = 3)$.
- Point at $x=6$: Since $(x=6)$ is 3 units to the right of the vertex, the y-values are symmetric across the axis, at approximately +1.732 and -1.732.

Graph features:

- The parabola is symmetric about the line $(x=3)$.
- At $(x=6)$, the y-values are the positive and negative square roots of 3.

This visualization helps confirm the algebraic solution.

Addressing Potential Confusions and Common Mistakes

While solving such problems, several common pitfalls can occur:

1. Misinterpreting the Equation

- Mistake: Assuming the equation is different, such as $((6, y) y^2 = x - 3)$ as an entire expression.
- Correction: Recognize that the notation likely denotes a point on the curve $(y^2 = x - 3)$.

2. Ignoring Both Roots

- Mistake: Calculating only the positive root or only the negative root.
- Correction: Both roots are valid solutions unless additional context indicates otherwise.

3. Miscalculating the Square Root

- Mistake: Forgetting that taking the square root yields both positive and negative roots.
- Correction: Always consider both solutions unless specified.

4. Confusing Variables

- Mistake: Mixing up x and y in the substitution process.
- Correction: Keep track of variables carefully and substitute correctly.

Additional Considerations and Variations

In some contexts, the problem might involve:

1. Evaluating Y at Different x-values

If the question asks for Y at another x, repeat the substitution process.

2. Derivative or Slope Calculations

If the problem extends to calculus, derivatives could be involved to find slopes at specific points.

3. Implicit Differentiation

For curves like $y^2 = x - 3$, implicit differentiation may be used to find the slope at a given point.

Summary and Final Remarks

- The core of the problem hinges on recognizing the standard form $y^2 = x - 3$.
- At the point where $x = 6$, the corresponding Y values are $\pm\sqrt{3}$.
- Numerically, this is approximately ± 1.732 .
- Both solutions are valid unless additional constraints specify otherwise.

Conclusion

In conclusion, given the equation $y^2 = x - 3$, interpreted as the parabola $y^2 = x - 3$, the value of Y at $x=6$ is $\pm\sqrt{3}$. This problem exemplifies fundamental algebraic skills, including substitution, solving quadratic equations, and understanding the geometry of parabolas.

Understanding these concepts thoroughly prepares students and learners to tackle similar problems with confidence, whether in algebra, calculus, or related fields. Remember, always verify the interpretation of the equation, consider both roots when appropriate, and visualize the problem to deepen your comprehension.

If you have the specific indicated point or additional context, you can substitute accordingly to refine your answer.

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