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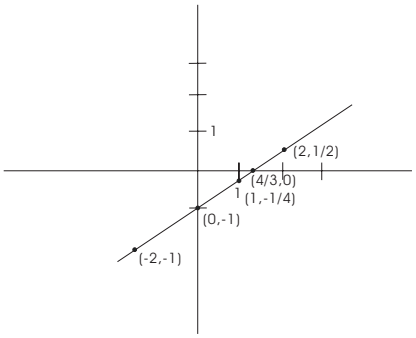
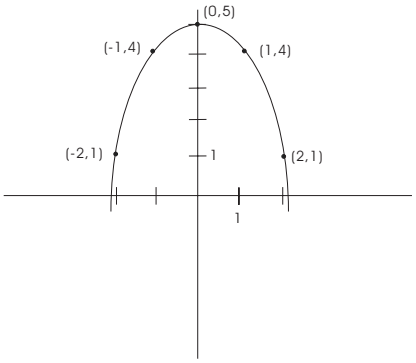
6. $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 1$

x	-2	0	1	$\frac{4}{3}$	2
y	$\frac{-5}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
(x, y)	$(-2, -\frac{5}{2})$	$(0, -1)$	$(1, -\frac{1}{4})$	$(\frac{4}{3}, 0)$	$(2, \frac{1}{2})$



8. $y = 5 - x^2$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	1	4	5	4	1
(x, y)	$(-2, 1)$	$(-1, 4)$	$(0, 5)$	$(1, 4)$	$(2, 1)$



12. For the equation $y^2 = x + 1$, the x-intercept is $(-1, 0)$ and the y-intercepts are $(0, 1)$ and $(0, -1)$.