


# Graphing Linear Equations

## In This Unit:

1. Slope-Intercept Form
2. Special Lines
3. Intercepts

**No Bellwork**  
**01/20/2012**

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## Lesson 4.1

### Slope-Intercept Form

#### What You Need to Know:

Slope-Intercept Form:  $y = \underline{mx} + b$ , where  $m$  is slope and  $b$  is the y-intercept

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ -3 \\ +6 \end{array}$$

Don't worry! You've already learned to write equations in slope-intercept form!! When you solve a formula for  $y$ , that's writing it in this form.

Always write an equation in slope-intercept form before you graph.

You always need the SLOPE and Y-INTERCEPT in order to graph.

## Slope-Intercept Form

Write the equation in slope-intercept form. Then tell the slope and the y-intercept.

$$y = mx + b$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x + y = 6 \\ +x \quad +x \\ \hline y = x + 6 \\ m = 1 \\ b = 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x + y = -4 \\ +2x \quad +2x \\ \hline y = 2x - 4 \\ y = 2x + (-4) \\ m = 2 \\ b = -4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - y = 1 \\ -3x \quad -3x \\ \hline 4y = 3x + 1 \\ +1 \quad +1 \quad -1 \\ y = 3x - 1 \\ y = 3x + (-1) \\ m = 3 \\ b = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 2y = 1 \\ -4x \quad -4x \\ \hline 2y = -4x + 1 \\ \frac{2y}{2} = \frac{-4x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ y = -2x + \frac{1}{2} \\ m = -2 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -9x + 3y = -6 \\ +9x \quad +9x \\ \hline 3y = 9x - 6 \\ \frac{3y}{3} = \frac{9x}{3} + \frac{(-6)}{3} \\ \rightarrow y = 3x + (-2) \\ m = 3 \\ b = -2 \end{array}$$

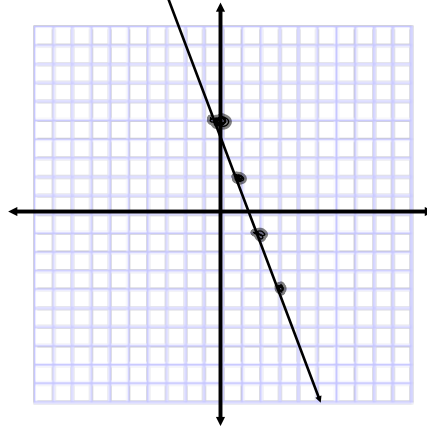
## Slope-Intercept Form Cont.

Graph the equation. If necessary, write the equation in slope-intercept form first.

$$y = -3x + 5$$

$$m = \frac{-3}{1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{rise} \\ \text{run} \end{array}$$

$$b = 5$$

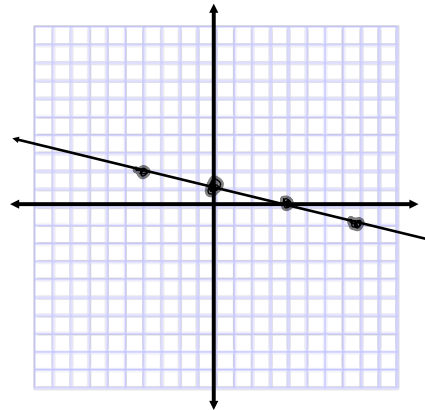


$$x + 4y = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x \quad -x \\ \hline 4y = -x + 4 \\ \frac{4}{4}y = \frac{-1}{4}x + \frac{4}{4} \\ y = -\frac{1}{4}x + 1 \end{array}$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$b = 1$$

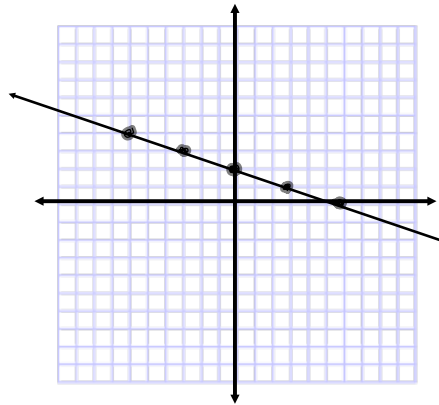


$$x + 3y - 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x \quad -x \\ 3y - 6 = -x \\ \quad +6 \quad +6 \\ \hline 3y = -x + 6 \\ \frac{3}{3}y = \frac{-1}{3}x + \frac{6}{3} \\ y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2 \end{array}$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$b = 2$$



# Homework Assignment

## Worksheet "Graphing Slope-Intercept Form"

**Bellwork**  
**01/23/2012**

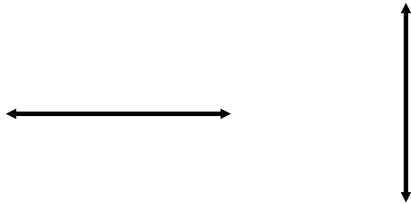
## Lesson 4.2 Special Lines

### What You Need to Know:

There are two types of special lines:

Horizontal

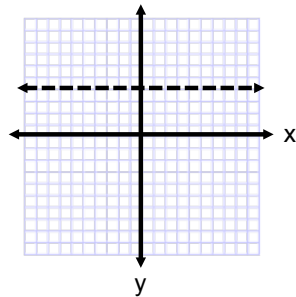
Vertical



These lines are special because they don't appear to have any slope! They also have only ONE variable!

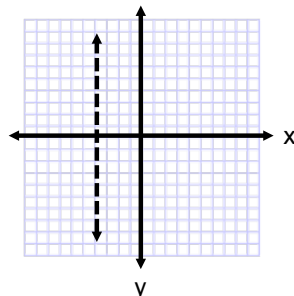
Think of it like this:

Which axis does a horizontal line cross?



So write a horizontal line as  $y=...$   
NOTE: horizontal lines have slope=0!

Which axis does a vertical line cross?



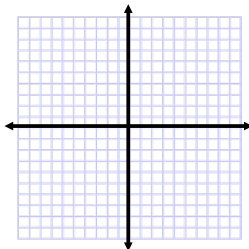
So write a vertical line as  $x=...$   
NOTE: vertical lines have slope= $\emptyset$ !



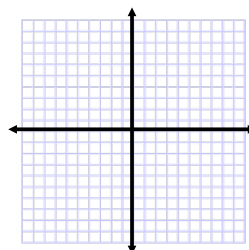
## Special Lines

Tell whether the line is horizontal, vertical, or neither. Then graph the equation.

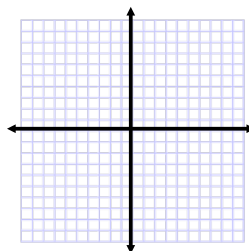
$$y=7$$



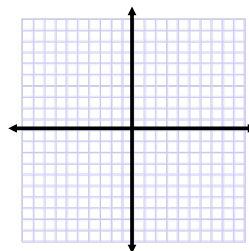
$$y=-5x$$



$$2x=8$$



$$y=-\frac{1}{2}$$



**No Bellwork  
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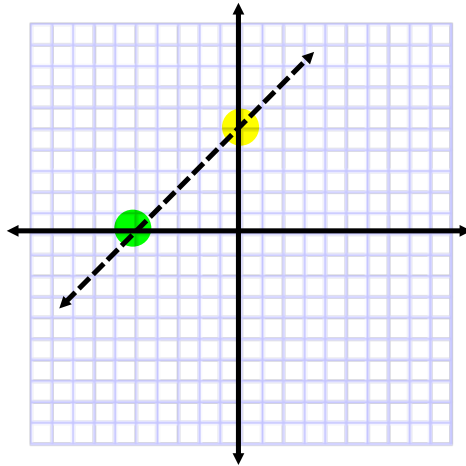
## Lesson 4.3

### Intercepts, Zeros, Solutions

#### What You Need to Know:

What are intercepts?

Points where the line crosses the x and y-axis!



Here's how to find them:

<b>x-intercept</b>	<b>y-intercept</b>
Plug 0 in for y!	Plug 0 in for x!
( , 0)	(0, )

When using intercepts, you **DON'T** have to change the equation to slope-intercept form!

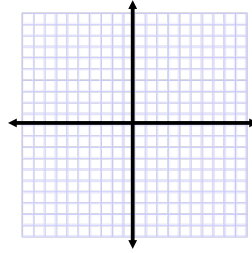
Now you know two ways of graphing:

1. Slope-Intercept Form
2. Using Intercepts

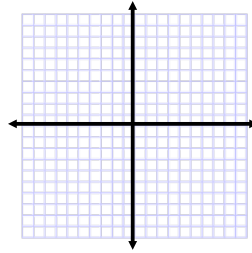
## Intercepts, Zeros, Solutions

Find the intercepts [zeros] of the line. Then graph the equation.

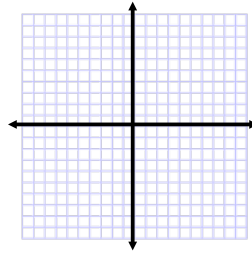
$$y=x+3$$



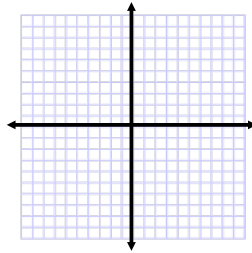
$$y=-2-x$$



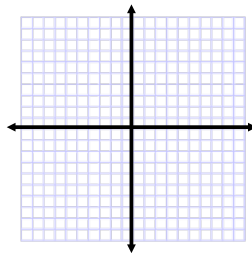
$$-2x-4y=20$$



$$7x-5y=35$$



$$3x=-y+5$$



# Homework Assignment

## Worksheet "Special Lines and Intercepts"

