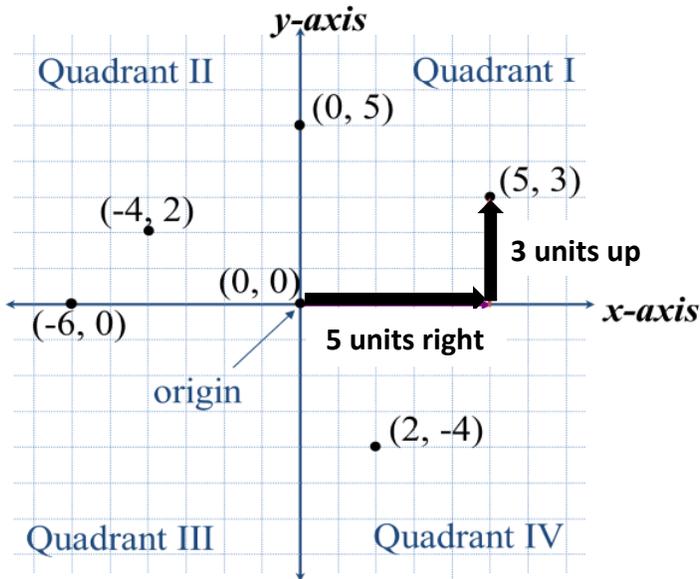


# Graphing Linear Equations

## Objective 1: Plotting Ordered Pairs on a Rectangular Coordinate System



**Ordered pair**  $(x, y)$  – two numbers associated with a point on a graph. The first number gives the horizontal location of the point. The second gives the vertical location.

**x – axis:** horizontal number line

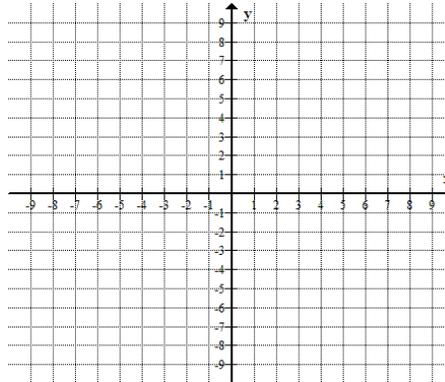
**y – axis:** vertical number line

**Origin:** the point of intersection of the two axes

**Quadrants:** four regions created by the intersection of the two axes

**Exercise 1:** Plot each ordered pair. State in which quadrant, or on which axis the points lie. Label each point on the graph.

- A.  $(3, 2)$  \_\_\_\_\_
- B.  $(-4, -2)$  \_\_\_\_\_
- C.  $(2, -1)$  \_\_\_\_\_
- D.  $(0, 5)$  \_\_\_\_\_
- E.  $(4, 0)$  \_\_\_\_\_



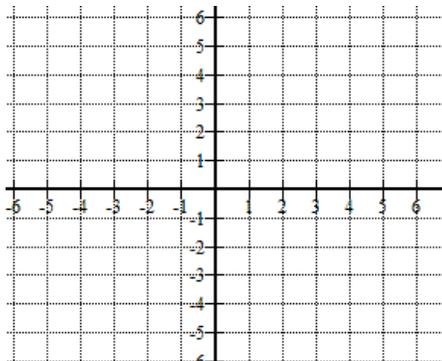
Three ways to graph a linear equation:

1. By using a table
2. By using the x-and-y intercepts
3. By using the y-intercept and use the slope to “rise and run”

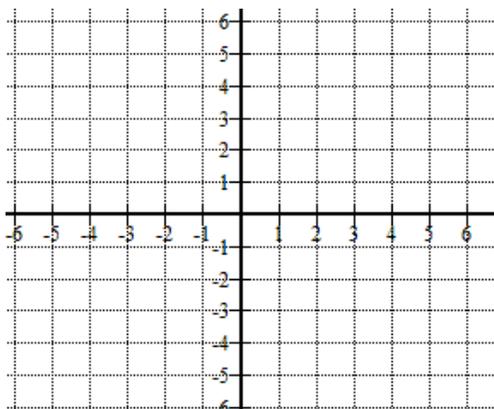
## Objective 2: Graphing Linear Equations by Using Table

**Example:** Graph the following equations.

a.  $y = 3x + 1$

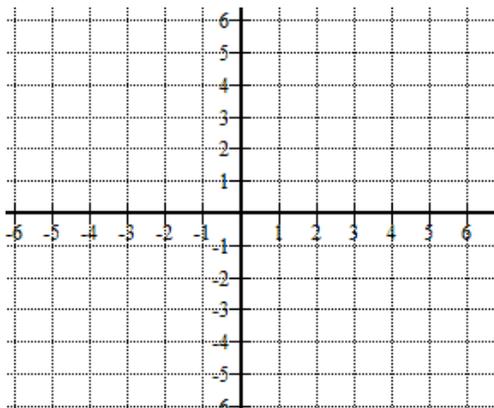


b.  $y = -\frac{3}{5}x + 4$



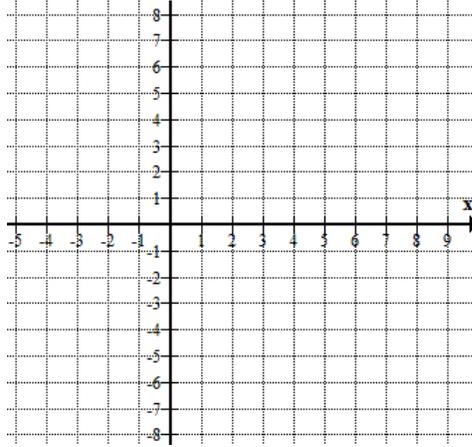
**Exercise 2:** Graph the following equations.

a.  $y = -4x + 3$



b.  $5x - 4y = 8$  Hint: Solve for  $y$  first.

x	y	Ordered pair (x, y)
0		



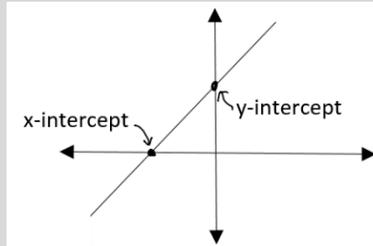
### Objective 3: Graphing Linear Equations Using the x-and-y Intercepts

The **x-intercept** is the point at which the line crosses the \_\_\_\_\_.

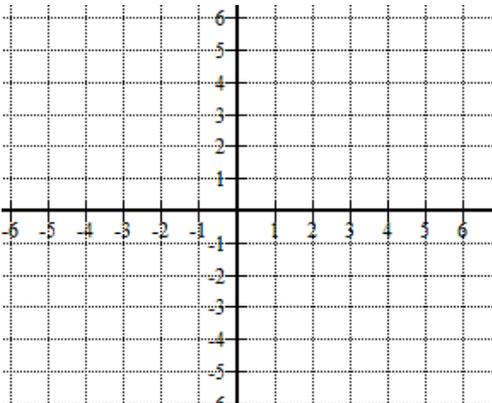
To find x-intercept, let  $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  and solve for \_\_\_\_\_.  
It is written in the form \_\_\_\_\_.

The **y-intercept** is the point at which the line crosses the \_\_\_\_\_.

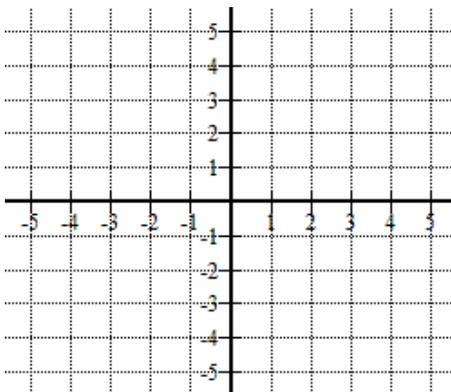
To find y-intercept, let  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  and solve for \_\_\_\_\_.  
It is written in the form \_\_\_\_\_.



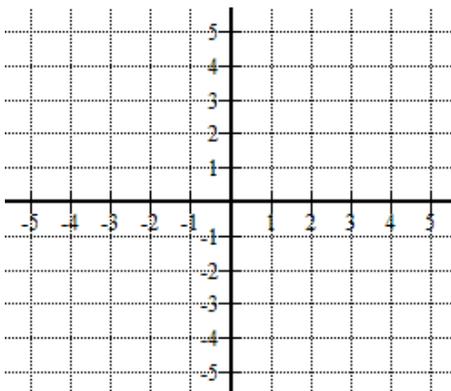
**Example:** Graph  $5x + 10y = 10$  by using the x-and-y intercepts.



**Exercise 3:** Graph  $2x + 4y = 12$ .



**Exercise 4:** Graph  $-x + 2y = 4$ .



#### Objective 4: Graphing Linear Equations Using the y-intercept and the Slope

##### Slope-Intercept Form

The equation  $y = mx + b$  has \_\_\_\_\_ as the slope and \_\_\_\_\_ as the y-intercept.

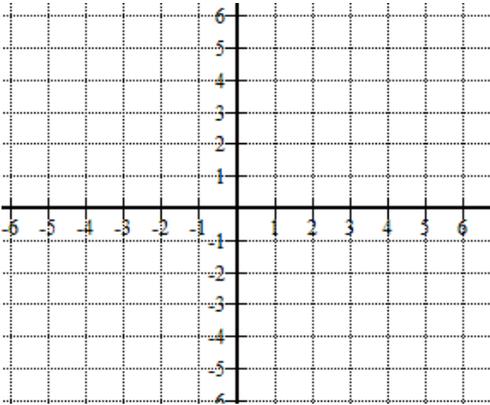
**Example:** Find the slope and the y-intercept of the line  $3x - 6y = 12$ .

**Exercise 5:** Find the slope and the y-intercept of the line  $-3x + 5y = -15$ .

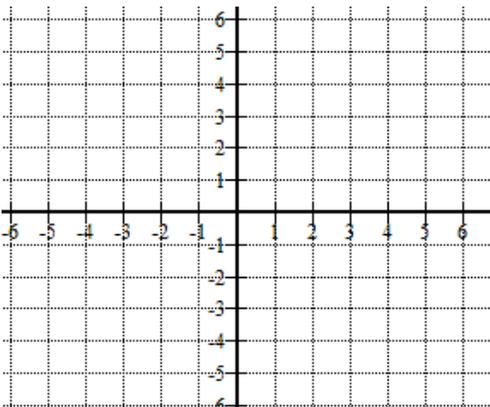
**Steps to Graphing a Linear Equation Using the y-intercept and Slope**

1. Plot the y-intercept.
2. From the y-intercept, rise and run however many units which the slope indicates.
  - **Positive** slope: \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
  - **Negative** \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

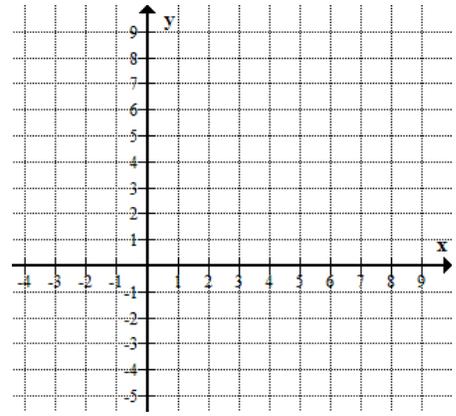
**Example:** Graph the equation  $y = \frac{5}{3}x - 2$ .



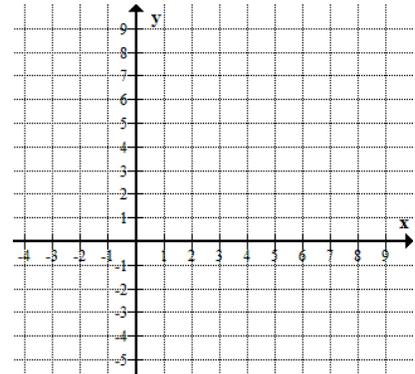
**Example:** Graph the equation  $6x - 3y = 9$ .



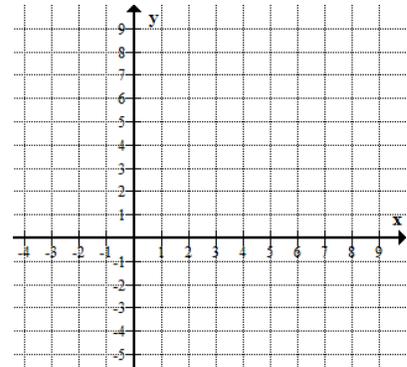
**Exercise 6:** Graph the equation  $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 2$



**Exercise 7:** Graph the equation  $4x - 5y = 20$ .



**Exercise 8:** Graph the equation  $2x - 6y = -12$ .



## Objective 5: Graphing Horizontal and Vertical Lines

### Horizontal Line

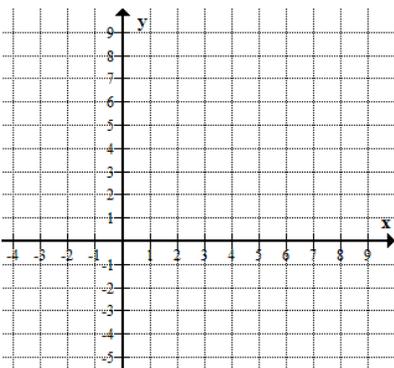
The equation of a horizontal line is in the form \_\_\_\_\_, where  $a$  is any number.

### Vertical Line

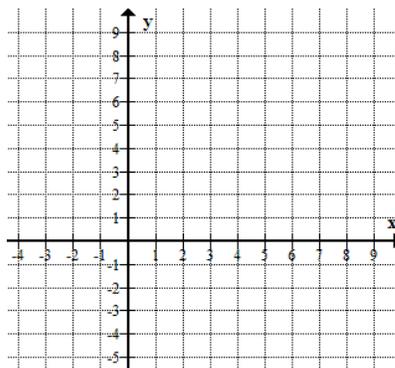
The equation of a vertical line is in the form \_\_\_\_\_, where  $a$  is any number.

**Example:** Graph the following equations.

a.  $y = 6$

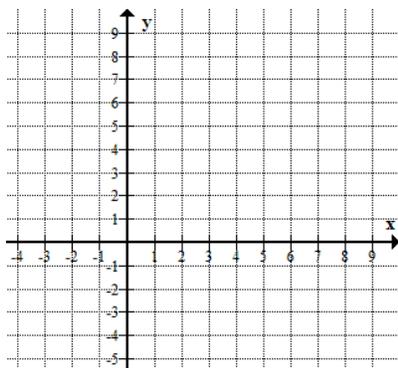


b.  $x = -3$

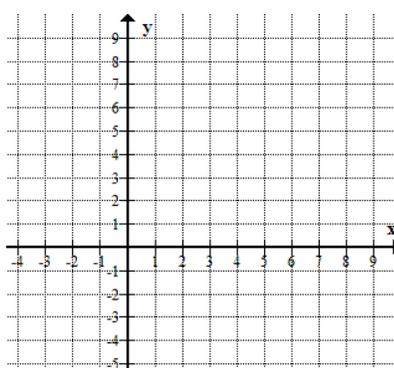


**Exercise 9:** Graph the following equations using any method of your choice.

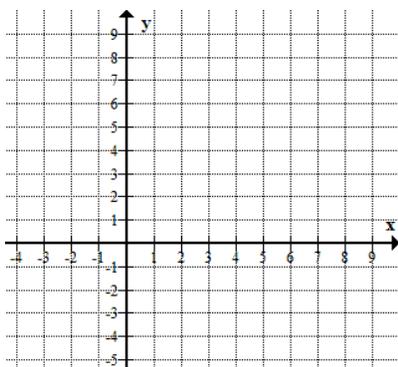
a.  $y = -3$



b.  $y = 2x$



c.  $x = 4$



d.  $2x - 4y = 8$

