Name: _____

Graphing Linear Equations

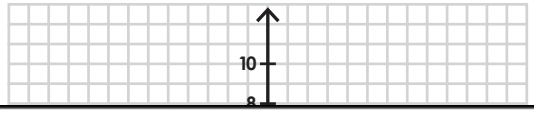
Using *y*-Intercept Form

$y = mx + b$ is the *y*-intercept form of the equation of a line.

b is the *y*-intercept, or the point at which the line intersects the *y*-axis. $(0, b)$

m indicates slope. $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$

example: $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 1$

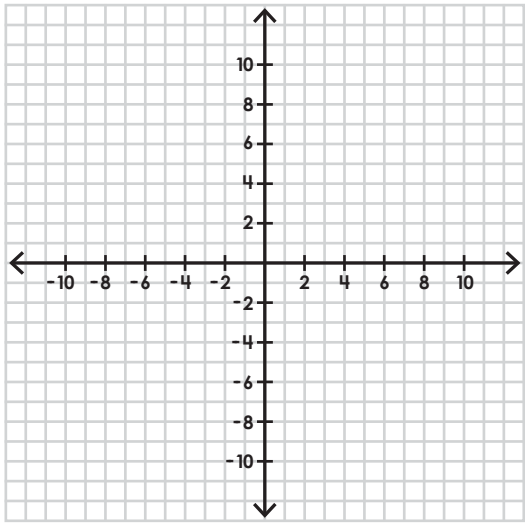


Determine the slope and *y*-intercept, then graph a line to represent each equation.

1. $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 2$

slope: _____

y-intercept: _____



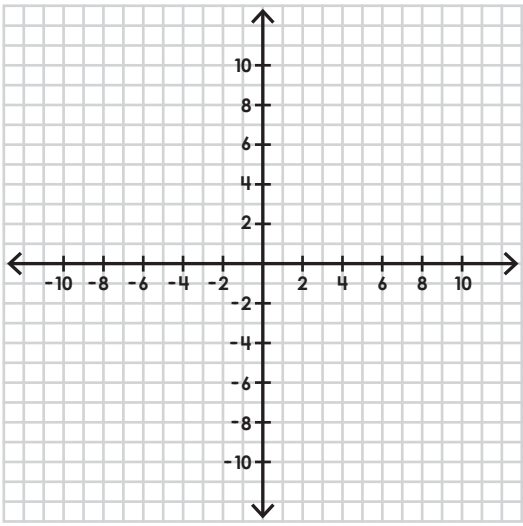
Graphing Linear Equations

Using *y*-Intercept Form

2. $y = x - 4$

slope: _____

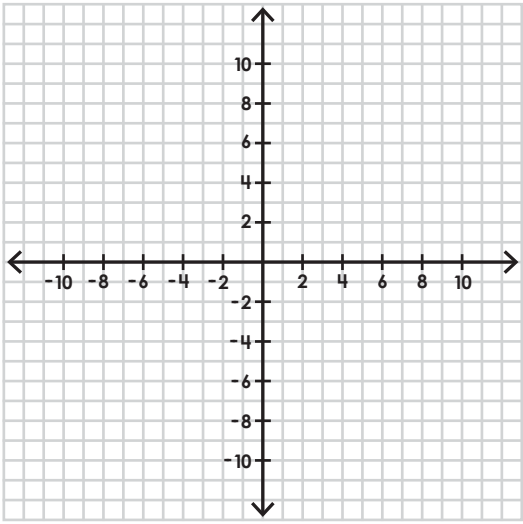
y-intercept: _____



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

slope: _____

y-intercept: _____



ANSWER KEY

Graphing Linear Equations

Using *y*-Intercept Form

1. $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 2$

slope: $-\frac{3}{4}$

2. $y = x - 4$

slope: 1