Graphing in Standard Form

The three forms of representing linear equations are:
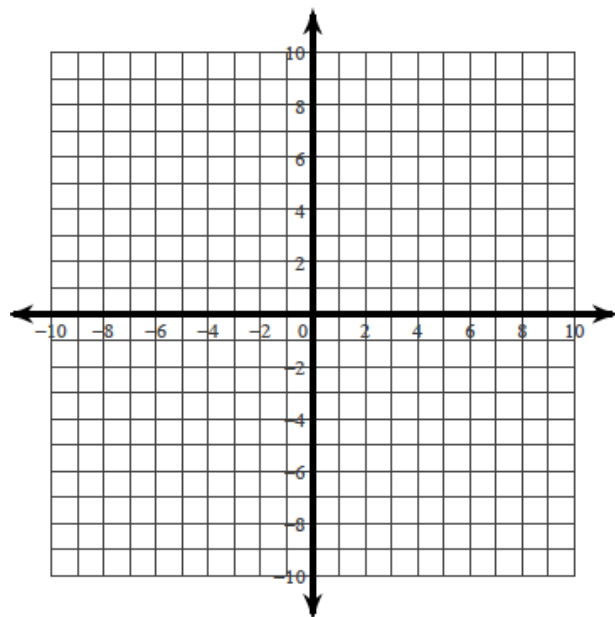
(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

We've learned that, no matter the original form, that we can rewrite the equation in slope-intercept form with a bit of work. Standard form is quicker, but can sometimes just be an estimate. If numbers don't come out "nicely", just use decimals to estimate.
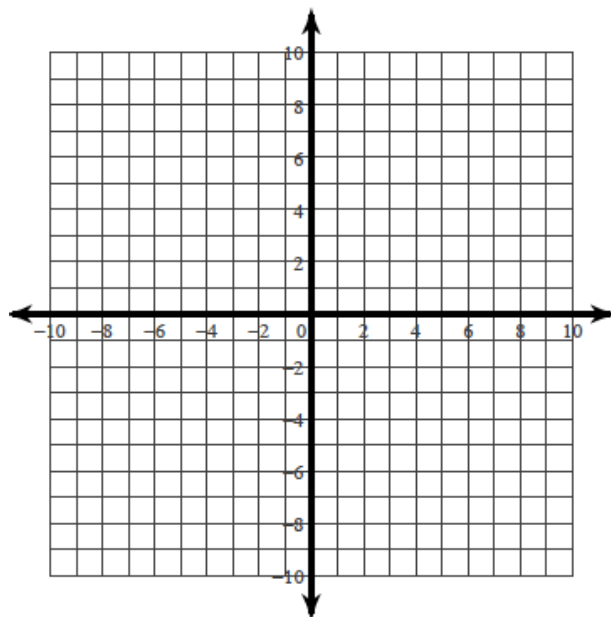
Intercept: _____

Examples
Graph use the intercepts.

1. *x*-intercept= (-3, 0)
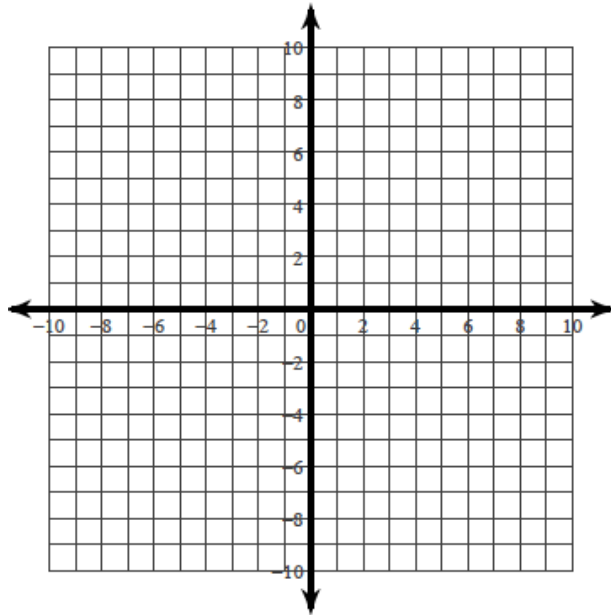   *y*-intercept= (0, 4)

2. *x*-intercept= (9, 0)
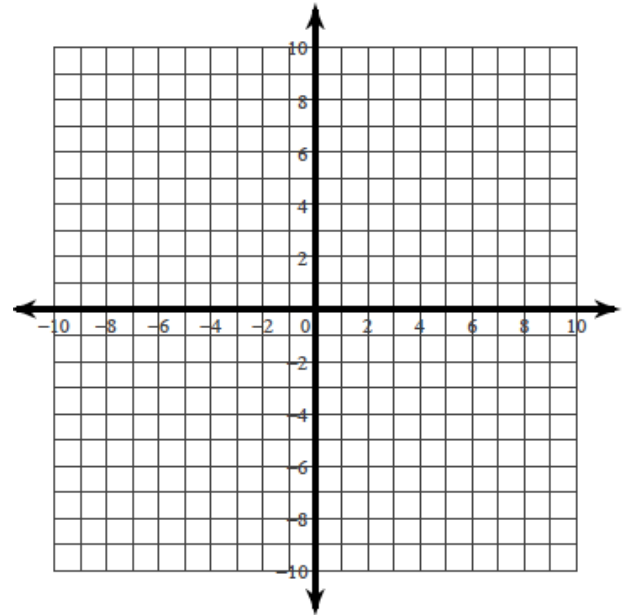   *y*-intercept= (0, -7)
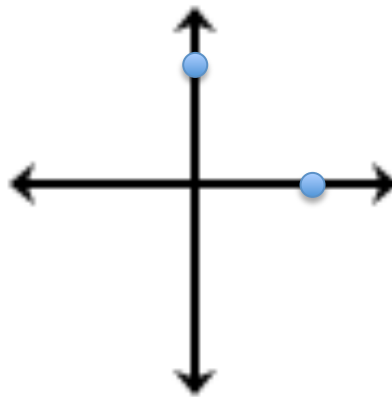
You try!
Graph using the intercepts.

1. *x*-intercept= (7, 0)
   y-intercept= (0, -3)

2. *x*-intercept= (-3, 0)
   y-intercept= (0, 10)

Find the Intercepts

The format of an *x*-intercept is: _____ To solve, plug in 0 for → _____

The format of an *y*-intercept is: _____ To solve, plug in 0 for → _____

Example

Find the x and y intercept. Write each as a coordinate.

1. $x - 3y = 15$

2. $7x + 3y = -21$

You Try!

Find the x and y intercept. Write it as a coordinate.

1. $4x - y = 4$

2. $-x + y = 8$