

Graphing in Standard Form

The three forms of representing linear equations are:

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

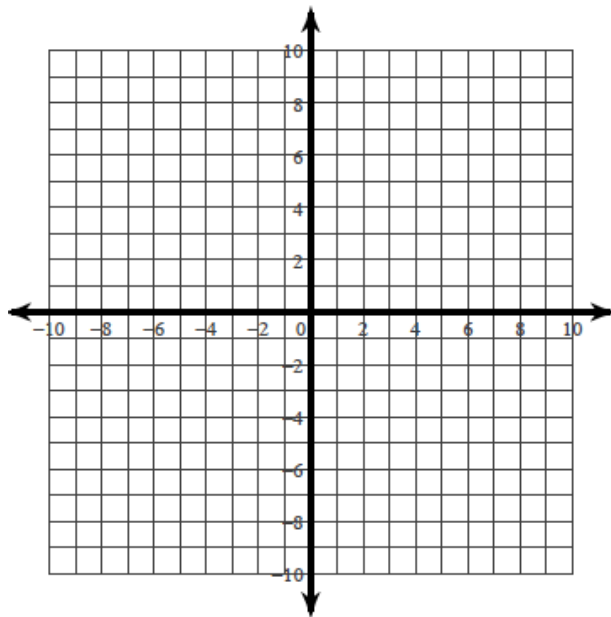
We've learned that, no matter the original form, that we can rewrite the equation in slope-intercept form with a bit of work. Standard form is quicker, but can sometimes just be an estimate. If numbers don't come out "nicely", just use decimals to estimate.

Intercept: _____

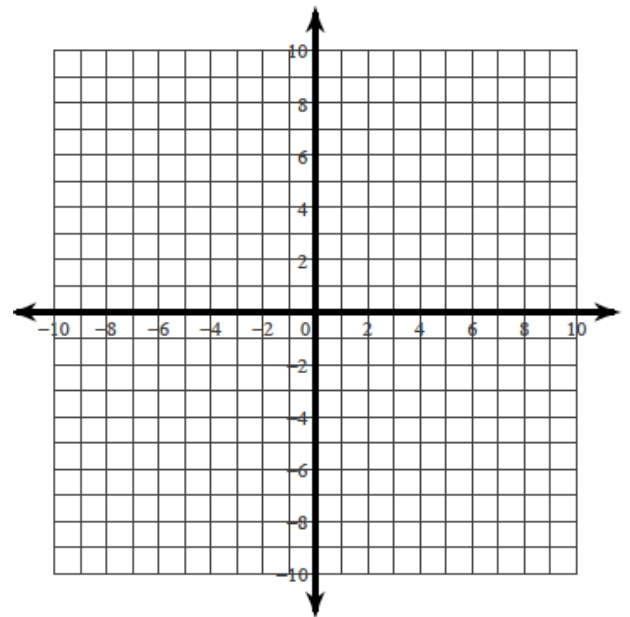
Examples

Graph use the intercepts.

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



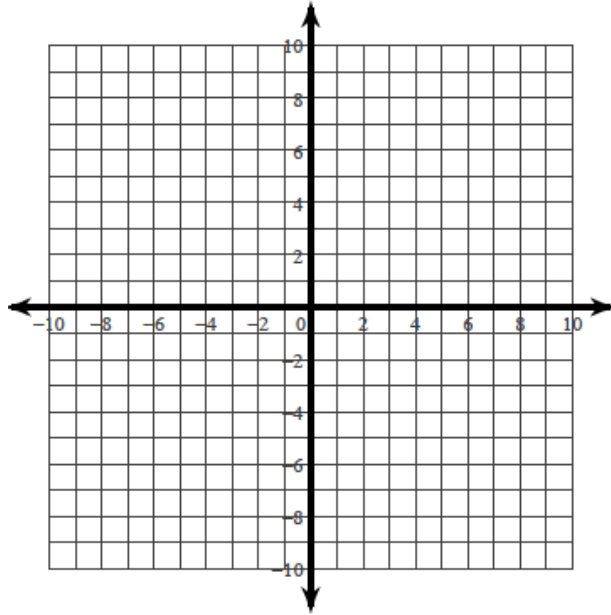
2. x -intercept= $(9, 0)$
 y -intercept= $(0, -7)$



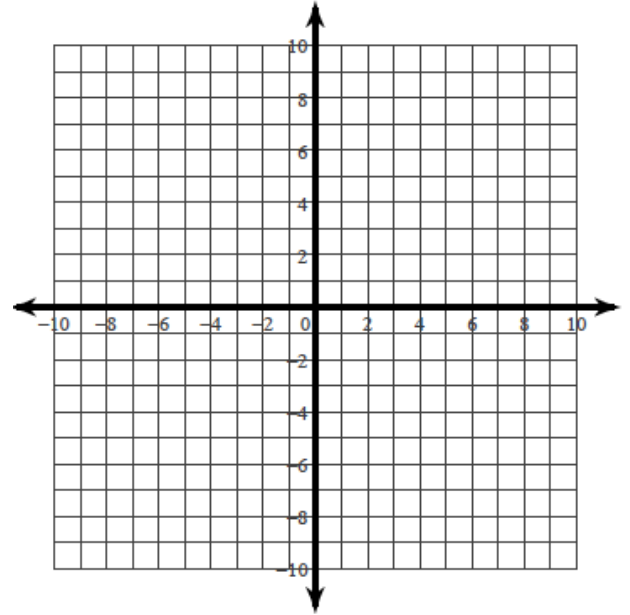
You try!

Graph using the intercepts.

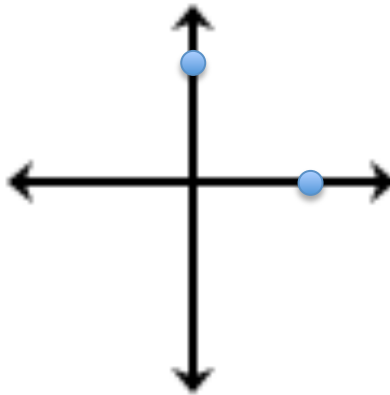
1. x -intercept= $(7, 0)$
 y -intercept= $(0, -3)$



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 $y \rightarrow$ _____

The format of an y -intercept is: _____ To solve, plug in 0 for $x \rightarrow$ _____

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. $-x + y = 8$