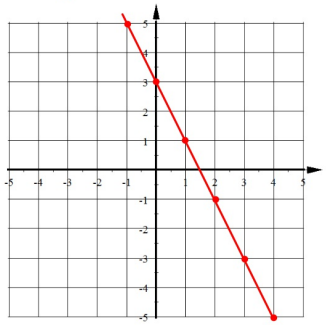
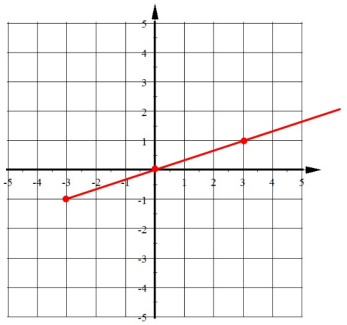
1. $y = -2x + 3$



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

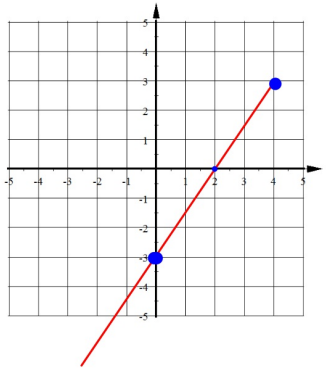
No y-intercept means the graph passes through the origin.
This line is called Direct Variation.



3. $6x - 4y = 12$

Rewrite into slope-intercept form then graph

$\frac{-4y = 12 - 6x}{-4}$ $y = -3 + \frac{3}{2}x$



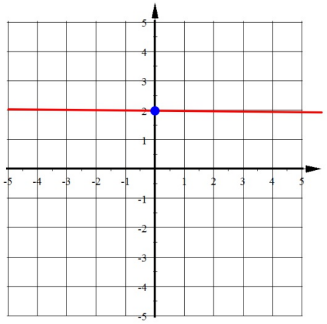
Or find the x-intercept and the y-intercept and connect them to create the graph of the line.

x-int $\frac{12}{6} = 2$

y-int $\frac{12}{-4} = -3$

4. $y = 2$

Slope is zero, that's why there is no x in the equation. Therefore, the line is horizontal. 2 is the y-intercept.

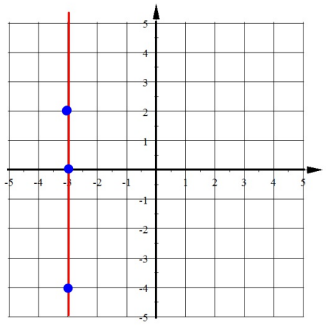


5. $x = -3$

The equation of all vertical lines comes in the following form:

$x = \#$

where this number is the x-intercept.



6. $y + 1 = 4(x - 3)$

$y - y_1 \quad x - x_1$

Rewrite into slope-intercept form then graph

$y = 4x - 13$

Or turn the equation back into the slope and the point that created the equation then plot the point and use the slope to create the line.

$(3, -1)$

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