

Objective: to review graphing lines in standard, slope-intercept, and point-slope form.

Warm Up: Draw an example of a line with:

- a) positive slope b) negative slope c) zero slope d) undefined slope

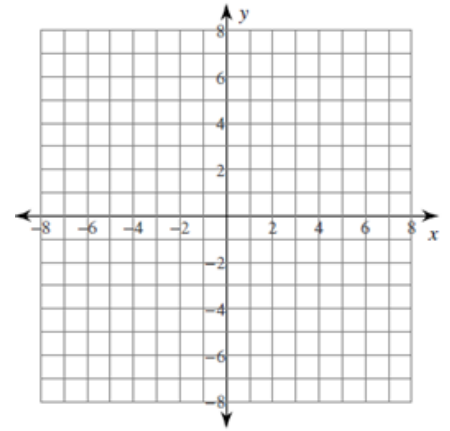
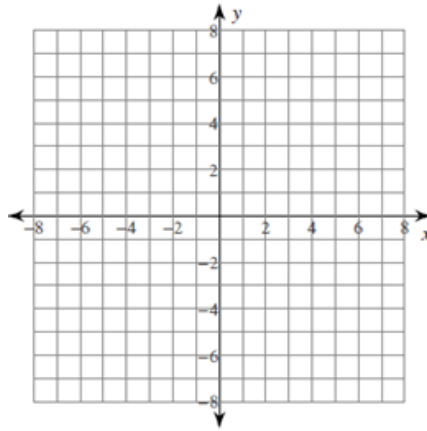
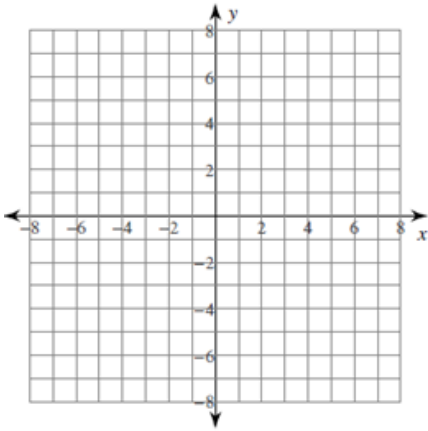
Review:

Example 1: Graph the following lines.

a) $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 5$

b) $y = 2x - 4$

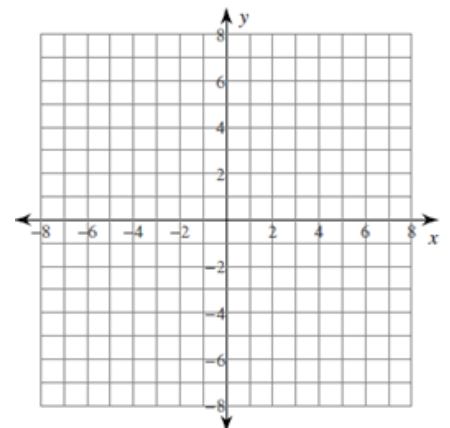
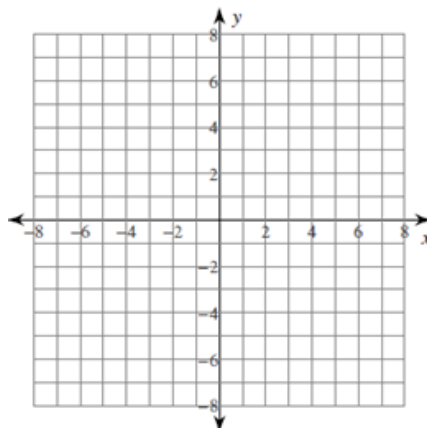
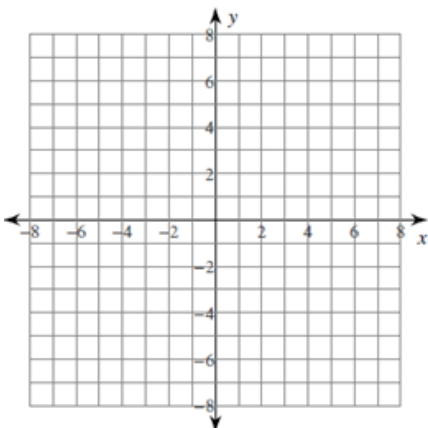
c) $y = 5 - x$



d) $y = -5$

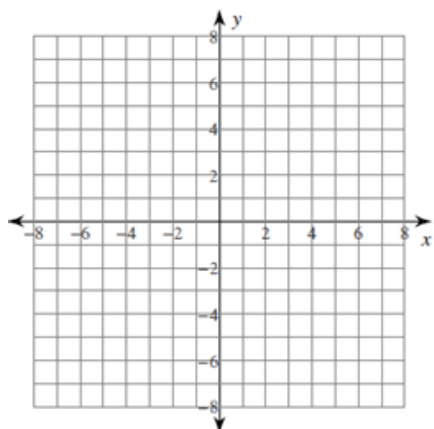
e) $x = 3$

f) $y = 0$

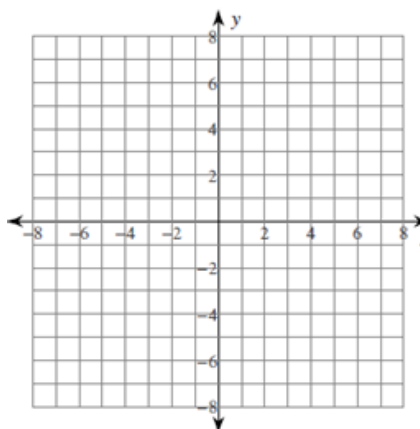


Example 2: Graph each equation using intercepts.

a) $5x - 2y = 10$



b) $x + 3y = -3$



Example 3: Write each equation in slope-intercept form. Then, find the slope and y-intercept.

a) $x + y = 1$

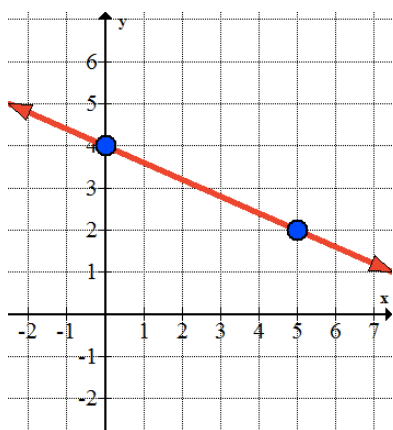
b) $2x + 4y = -4$

c) $3x = -4y + 24$

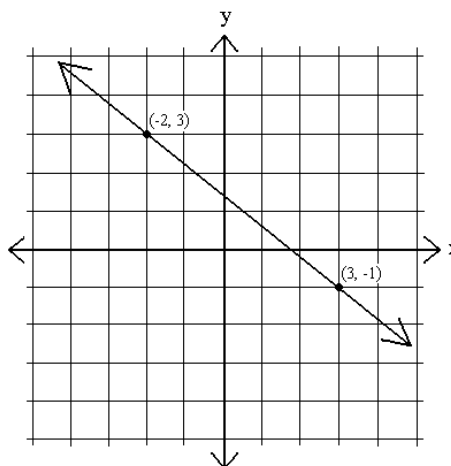
New Idea: Point-Slope Form

Example 4: Write the equation for the graphs below.

a)



b)



Example 5: Transform the given equation into slope intercept form: $y - 4 = 3(x + 5)$