Unit 3 Objective 2 Remediation Graphing an Equation in Slope-Intercept Form

Slope-Intercept Form of an equation: y = mx + b

It is called slope-intercept form because *m* is the slope and *b* is the y-intercept.

- We need to use both the slope and y-intercept to graph the equation so you need to identify these values before graphing.
- When graphing:
 - Always plot the y-intercept first; once you plot this point you will not use the y-intercept again
 - From your point that you plotted, you use the slope to plot more points
 - Finally, you use a ruler to connect all of your points; remember to put arrow at the ends of the line since it continues in both directions

Examples:



$$y = 2x - 3$$

Slope = 2 y-intercept = -3





Step 3: Starting at the point you already plotted (the y-intercept), use the slope to plot more points. Since the slope is 2, we go up 2 right 1.



Remember: $Slope = \frac{rise}{run}$

Step 4: Use a ruler to connect your points. Put arrow at each end since the line continues.



This graph is the final solution.

B.) Graph the line $y = -\frac{2}{3}x$

Step 1: Slope = $-\frac{2}{3}$; y-intercept = 0 since there is no *b* value.

Steps 2 and 3: Graph the y-intercept and slope. Since the y-intercept is 0, we plot the intercept on the origin. From there use the slope. Since slope $= -\frac{2}{3}$, we go down 2, right 3.



Step 4: Use your ruler to connect the points, and then put arrows at both ends.



Try Some! Graph each equation.

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



2.)
$$y = -x + 3$$



3.) y = 3x - 1

y-int = slope =



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



=

5.)
$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x$$



6.)
$$y = -2x + 4$$



7.)
$$y = x - 4$$

y-int = slope =



8.)
$$y = \frac{4}{3}x - 5$$

