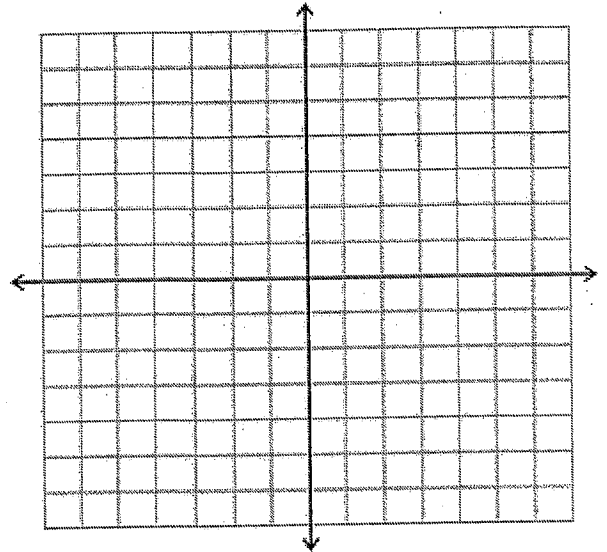


## Different Forms of Linear Equations - Guided Notes

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_

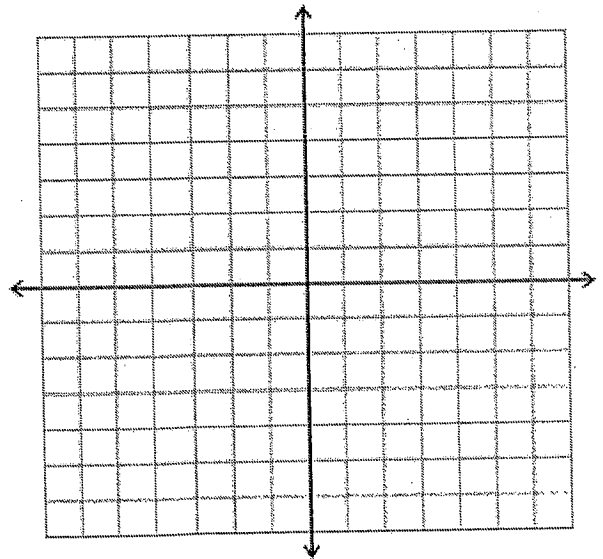
### Slope-Intercept Form

- Slope-Intercept Form of a linear relationship is helpful if the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ are known.
- *Slope-Intercept Form:*  $y = mx + b$
- example:  $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 6$



### Standard Form

- Standard Form of a linear relationship is helpful when finding the \_\_\_\_\_.
- *Standard Form:*  $ax + by = c$
- To find the \_\_\_\_\_, you plug 0 in for y.
- To find the \_\_\_\_\_, you plug 0 in for x.
- example:  $4x + 6y = 8$



x-intercept:

y-intercept:

slope-intercept form:

## Point-Slope Form

- Point-Slope Form of a linear relationship is helpful if a \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ are known.
- *Point-Slope Form:*  $(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$
- Note that that signs of the point are always \_\_\_\_\_.
- example:  $(y - 2) = -\frac{1}{2}(x + 4)$

point:

slope:

slope-intercept form:

