

Graphing Linear Equations

The graph of a linear equation is a straight line.

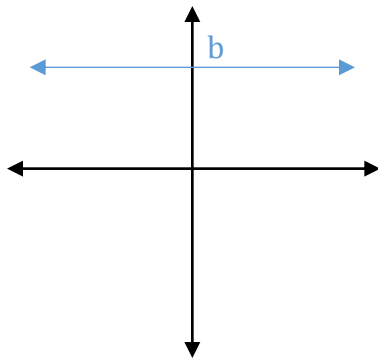
The point where the line crosses the y -axis is called the y -intercept.

The point where the line crosses the x -axis is called the x -intercept.

To find the y -intercept, replace x with 0 and solve the equation for y

To find the x -intercept, replace y with 0 and solve the equation for x

If a linear equation can be written in the form $y = b$ where “ b ” is a real number then its graph is a horizontal line with the y -intercept = b



If a linear equation can be written in the form $x = a$ where “ a ” is a real number then it's a vertical line with x -intercept = a

