# **3.5** Graphing Linear Equations in Standard Form

Learning Target: Graph and interpret linear equations written in standard form.

#### Success Criteria:

- I can graph equations of horizontal and vertical lines.
- I can graph linear equations written in standard form using intercepts.
- I can solve real-life problems using linear equations in standard form.

## **EXPLORE IT** Analyzing and Graphing a Linear Equation

**Work with a partner.** You sold a total of \$80 in tickets to a fundraiser. You lost track of how many of each type of ticket you sold. Adult tickets are \$4 each. Child tickets are \$2 each. The equation 4x + 2y = 80 represents this situation, where x is the number of adult tickets and y is the number of child tickets.

- **a.** If you sold a large quantity of adult tickets, does that mean you also sold a large quantity of child tickets? Explain.
- **b.** Construct a table of values to show different combinations of tickets you might have sold. Then plot the points and describe any patterns you notice.

x			
y			

- **c.** Graph the equation. Find the intercepts. Explain the meanings of the intercepts in the context of the problem.
- **d.** Use technology to check your results in parts (b) and (c). Describe the characteristics of the graph.
- e. If you know how many adult tickets you sold, can you determine how many child tickets you sold? Explain your reasoning.
- f. Determine whether each statement is correct. Explain your reasoning.
  - i. As the value of x increases, the value of 2y decreases.
  - ii. As the value of y decreases, the value of 4x decreases.
  - iii. For x < 10, y > 20.
  - iv. x = 20 makes the equation true.

#### **Algebraic Reasoning**

MA.912.AR.2.4 Given a table, equation or written description of a linear function, graph that function, and determine and interpret its key features.

MA.912.AR.2.5 Solve and graph mathematical and real-world problems that are modeled with linear functions. Interpret key features and determine constraints in terms of the context.



**MODEL A** 

PROBLEM How many different

ways did you model

the problem? Describe the benefits of each representation.

ICK



STUDY TIP

For a horizontal line, notice that for every value of *x*, the value of *y* is *b*.

For a vertical line, notice

that for every value of *y*, the value of *x* is *a*.

## **Horizontal and Vertical Lines**

The **standard form** of a linear equation is Ax + By = C, where A, B, and C are real numbers and A and B are not both zero.

Consider what happens when A = 0 or when B = 0. When A = 0, the equation becomes By = C, or  $y = \frac{C}{B}$ . Because  $\frac{C}{B}$  is a constant, you can write y = b. Similarly, when B = 0, the equation becomes Ax = C, or  $x = \frac{C}{A}$ , and you can write x = a.

# KEY IDEAS

#### Horizontal and Vertical Lines



The graph of y = b is a horizontal

line. The line passes through the

(a, 0)

The graph of x = a is a vertical line. The line passes through the point (a, 0).

NATCH

#### **EXAMPLE 1**

Graph each linear equation.

point (0, *b*).

**a.** 
$$y = 4$$

**b.** 
$$x = -2$$

**Graphing Horizontal and Vertical Lines** 

#### SOLUTION

a. For every value of *x*, the value of *y* is 4. The graph of the equation *y* = 4 is a horizontal line 4 units above the *x*-axis.

6

2

(-2, 4)

-2

**b.** For every value of *y*, the value of x is -2. The graph of the equation x = -2 is a vertical line 2 units to the left of the *y*-axis.

						y	
	(-	-2,	3)		-4		
					-2		
					_		
-	(-	-2,	0)				>
-5	5	-3	3	-1			l x
(	-2	2, -	-2)		2		
				1	-2	/	



(3, 4)

2

(0, 4)

**1.** y = -2.5

STUDY TIP

For every value of x, the ordered pair (x, 4) is a solution of y = 4.

**3.**  $x = -\frac{4}{3}$ 

x

**4.** y = 18

**5. WRITING** Describe the *x*- and *y*-intercepts of the horizontal line that passes through the origin and the vertical line that passes through the origin.

**2.** x = 5

**6. REASONING** Graph x = -1 and y = -1. Does each graph represent a function? If so, find the domain and range.



# **Using Intercepts to Graph Linear Equations**

You can use the fact that two points determine a line to graph a linear equation. Two convenient points are the *x*- and *y*-intercepts.

# KEY IDEA

**Using Intercepts to Graph Equations** 

To graph the linear equation Ax + By = Cusing intercepts, find the intercepts and draw the line that passes through them.

- To find the *x*-intercept, let y = 0 and solve for *x*.
- To find the *y*-intercept, let x = 0 and solve for *y*.



### **EXAMPLE 2** Using Intercepts to Graph a Linear Equation

Use intercepts to graph the equation 3x + 4y = 12.



#### SOLUTION

Step 1 Find the intercepts.

To find the *x*-intercept, substitute 0 for *y* and solve for *x*.

3x + 4y = 12	Write the original equation.
3x + 4(0) = 12	Substitute 0 for <i>y</i> .
x = 4	Solve for <i>x</i> .

To find the *y*-intercept, substitute 0 for *x* and solve for *y*.

3x + 4y = 12	Write the original equation
3(0) + 4y = 12	Substitute 0 for <i>x</i> .
y = 3	Solve for y.

Step 2 Plot the points and draw the line.

**STUDY TIP** 

You can check your answer by finding other solutions of the equation and verifying that the corresponding points are on the graph. The *x*-intercept is 4, so plot the point (4, 0).

The *y*-intercept is 3, so plot the point (0, 3). Draw a line through the points.



SELF-ASSESSMENT 1 I don't understand yet. 2 I can do it with help. 3 I can do it on my own.

4 I can teach someone else.

**7.** DISCUSS MATHEMATICAL THINKING What are some advantages of using the standard form of a linear equation?

Use intercepts to graph the linear equation. Label the points corresponding to the intercepts.

**8.** 2x - y = 4 **9.** x + 3y = -9 **10.**  $\frac{3}{4}x + 2y = 6$ 

**11.** MAKE A CONNECTION Describe the graph of a linear equation written in the form Ax + By = C when C = 0.



#### 5 MTR DECOMPOSE A PROBLEM

What do the terms 6*x* and 10*y* represent in this situation?

# **Solving Real-Life Problems**



**Modeling Real Life** 



You are planning an awards banquet and need to rent tables to seat 180 people. There are two table sizes available. Small tables seat 6 people, and large tables seat 10 people. The equation 6x + 10y = 180 models this situation, where x is the number of small tables and y is the number of large tables.

- a. Graph the equation. Interpret the intercepts.
- **b.** Find three possible solutions in the context of the problem.

#### SOLUTION

**a.** Use intercepts to graph the equation. Neither *x* nor *y* can be negative, so graph the equation only in the first quadrant.



#### Although x and y

STUDY TIP

represent discrete data, it is convenient to draw a line segment that includes points whose coordinates are not whole numbers.

Use the graph to interpret the intercepts.

- The *x*-intercept shows that you can rent 30 small tables when you do not rent any large tables. The *y*-intercept shows that you can rent 18 large tables when you do not rent any small tables.
- **b.** Only whole-number values of x and y make sense in the context of the problem. Besides the intercepts, it appears that the line passes through the point (10, 12). To verify that this point is a solution, check it in the equation.

$$6x + 10y = 180$$
  

$$6(10) + 10(12) \stackrel{?}{=} 180$$
  

$$180 = 180 \checkmark$$

So, three possible combinations of tables that will seat 180 people are 0 small and 18 large, 10 small and 12 large, and 30 small and 0 large.

GO DIGITAL

SELF-ASSESSMENT 1 I don't understand yet. 2 I can do it with help. 3 I can do it on my own. 4 I can teach someone else.

- **12. WHAT IF?** You decide to rent tables from a different company. The situation can be modeled by the equation 4x + 6y = 180, where x is the number of small tables and y is the number of large tables.
  - **a.** Interpret the terms and coefficients in the equation.
  - **b.** Graph the equation. Interpret the intercepts.
  - c. Find three possible solutions in the context of the problem.
- **13.** The number of people attending the banquet in Example 3 increases by 25%. Your friend claims that not all of the tables will be completely filled. Is your friend correct? Explain.

# 3.5 Practice with CalcChat® AND CalcVIEW

**In Exercises 1–4, graph the linear equation.** (*See Example 1.*)

- **1.** x = 4 **2.** y = -3
- **3.**  $y = \frac{1}{2}$  **4.** x = -1.5

In Exercises 5–8, find the *x*- and *y*-intercepts of the graph of the linear equation.

- **5.** 2x + 3y = 12 **6.** -6x + 9y = -18
- **7.** 3x = 6y + 2 **8.**  $\frac{3}{4} + x = \frac{1}{2}y$

In Exercises 9–18, use intercepts to graph the linear equation. Label the points corresponding to the intercepts. (See Example 2.)

9. 5x + 3y = 3010. 4x + 6y = 12> 11. -12x + 3y = 2412. -2x + 6y = 1813. -4x + 3y = -3014. -2x + 7y = -2115. 2y - x = 716. 3x + 5 = y17.  $\frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3}x = \frac{1}{6}y$ 18.  $y = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{2}x$ 

# **MULTIPLE REPRESENTATIONS** In Exercises 19–22, match the equation with its graph.

**19.** 5x + 3y = 30 **20.** 5x + 3y = -30

**21.** 
$$5x - 3y = 30$$
 **22.**  $5x - 3y = -30$ 

С.











- **23.** MODELING REAL LIFE You have a budget of \$300 to order shirts for a math club. The equation 10x + 12y = 300 models the total cost, where *x* is the number of short-sleeved shirts and *y* is the number of long-sleeved shirts. (See Example 3.)
  - a. Interpret the terms and coefficients in the equation.
  - **b.** Graph the equation. Interpret the intercepts.
  - **c.** Find three possible solutions in the context of the problem.
- **24.** MODELING REAL LIFE Your goal is to bike and jog a total of 150 miles this month. You want to bike no more than 120 miles this month. The equation 12.5x + 6y = 150 models this situation, where *x* is the number of hours you bike and *y* is the number of hours you jog.
  - **a.** Interpret the terms and coefficients in the equation.
  - **b.** Graph the equation. Interpret the intercept(s).
  - **c.** You bike for 9 hours this month. How many hours must you jog to reach your goal? How many miles do you bike? jog?
- **25.** ERROR ANALYSIS Describe and correct the error in using intercepts to graph the linear equation 4x + 10y = 20.



**26.** MAKING AN ARGUMENT To find the *x*-intercept of the graph of a linear equation, can you substitute 0 for *x* and solve the equation? Explain.

**CONNECTING CONCEPTS** In Exercises 27–30, write a set of linear equations that intersect to form the enclosed shape.

- **27.** rectangle **28.** square
- **29.** right triangle **30.** trapezoid



**31. REASONING** Are the equations of horizontal and vertical lines written in standard form? Explain.

#### 32. HOW DO YOU SEE IT?

An artist wants to earn a revenue of \$2700 by selling paintings for \$30 each and sculptures for \$45 each.



- a. Interpret the intercepts of the graph.
- **b.** Describe the domain and range in the context of the problem.

## **REVIEW & REFRESH**

- **36.** MODELING REAL LIFE The function D(t) = 75 0.3t represents the number of gigabytes left after downloading a video game for *t* minutes.
  - **a.** How many gigabytes are left to download after 90 minutes?
  - **b.** How long will it take to download the entire video game?
  - **37.** Estimate the intercepts of the graph of the function.



- **38. WRITING** Explain how you can determine whether a graph represents a *linear* or a *nonlinear* function.
- **39.** Determine whether the equation y = x(2 x) represents a *linear* or *nonlinear* function. Explain.

In Exercises 40 and 41, solve the inequality. Graph the solution.

**40.** 
$$b + 5 \le -12$$
 **41.**  $-\frac{c}{3} > -15$ 

**33. B.E.S.T. TEST PREP** Which of the following is *not*  $4^{2}$ 

true about the graph of  $-\frac{2}{5}x + \frac{1}{10}y = -\frac{4}{5}$ ?

- (A) The *x*-intercept is 2 and the *y*-intercept is -8.
- (B) The function is decreasing when x < 2 and increasing when x > 2.
- $\bigcirc$  The graph passes through (1, -4) and (5, 12).
- (D)  $y \to -\infty$  as  $x \to -\infty$  and  $y \to +\infty$  as  $x \to +\infty$ .

#### **34. THOUGHT PROVOKING**

The *x*- and *y*-intercepts of the graph of ax + by = k are integers. Describe the possible values of *k*. Explain your reasoning.

- **35. DIG DEEPER** You have \$99 to buy stamps and envelopes. A sheet of 20 stamps costs \$11. A box of 50 envelopes costs \$7.50.
  - **a.** Write an equation in standard form that models this situation. Do the intercepts of the graph make sense in this context? Explain.
  - **b.** Can you use all of the money to buy the same numbers of stamps and envelopes? Explain.



42. **REASONING** Complete the equation

x + y = 30 so that the x-intercept of the graph is -10 and the y-intercept of the graph is 5.

In Exercises 43–46, solve the equation. Check your solutions.

- **43.** 6.8 + g = 14.1 **44.** -11 = 7 3(h + 2)
- **45.** 3(4-8k) = -4(6k-3)
- **46.** 5|6n-9|+4=29
- **47.** The tape diagram represents the ratio of rare cards to common cards in a collection. There are 9 rare cards. How many common cards are in the collection?



- **48.** For  $f(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x + 1$ , find the value of x for which f(x) = 9.
- **49.** Find the *x* and *y*-intercepts of the graph of -4x + 8y = -16.

