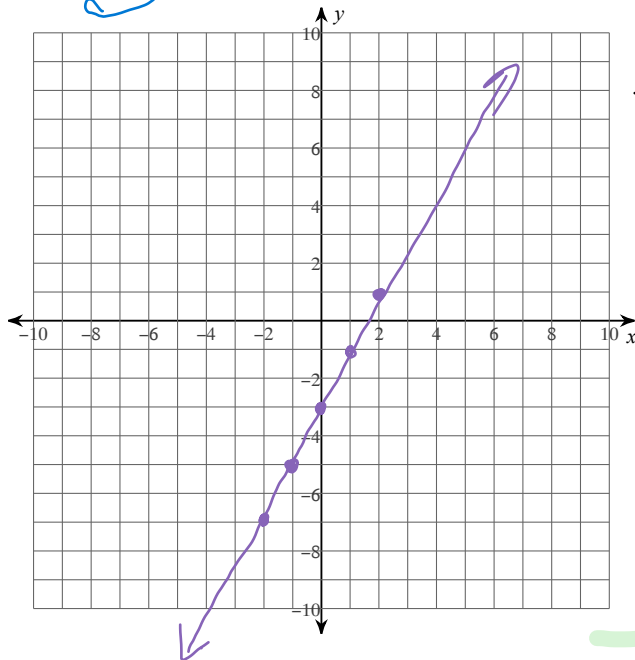


6.2 Graphing Linear Equations Part 2

Create a table of values as in the notes. Plot the points, that fit in the graph, then draw the line.

1) $2x - y = 3$



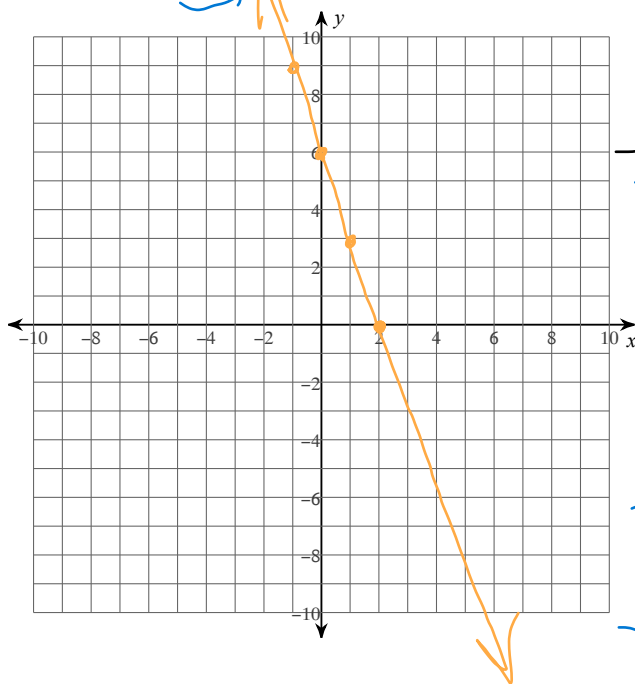
$$2x - 3 = y$$

x	$y = 2x - 3$	(x, y)
2	$2(2) - 3 = 1$	$(2, 1)$
1	$2(1) - 3 = -1$	$(1, -1)$
0	$2(0) - 3 = -3$	$(0, -3)$
-1	$2(-1) - 3 = -5$	$(-1, -5)$
-2	$2(-2) - 3 = -7$	$(-2, -7)$

$$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{-6x + 12}{2}$$

$$y = -3x + 6$$

2) $6x + 2y - 12 = 0$



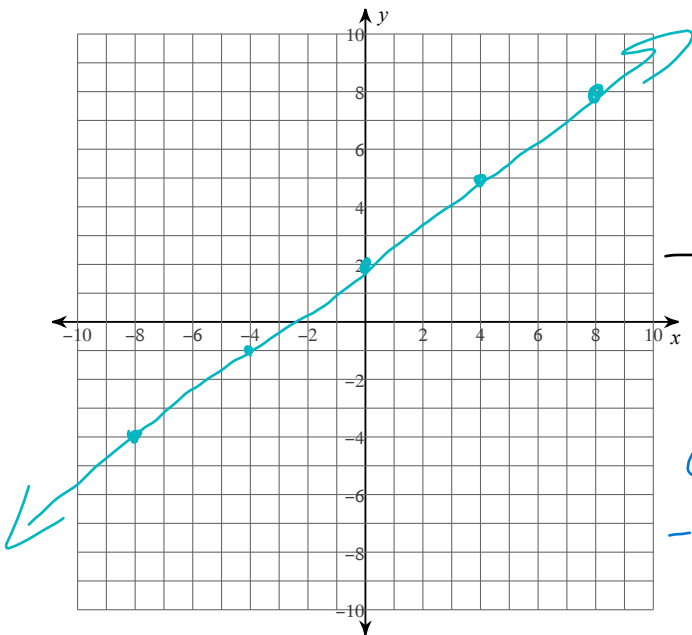
x	$y = -3x + 6$	(x, y)
2	$-3(2) + 6 = 0$	$(2, 0)$
1	$-3(1) + 6 = 3$	$(1, 3)$
0	$-3(0) + 6 = 6$	$(0, 6)$
-1	$-3(-1) + 6 = 9$	$(-1, 9)$
-2	$-3(-2) + 6 = 12$	$(-2, 12)$

3) $4y - 3x = 8$ →

$$\frac{4}{4}y = \frac{3x}{4} + \frac{8}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4}x + 2$$

multiply regular x's by 4.
use 8, 4, 0, -4, -8



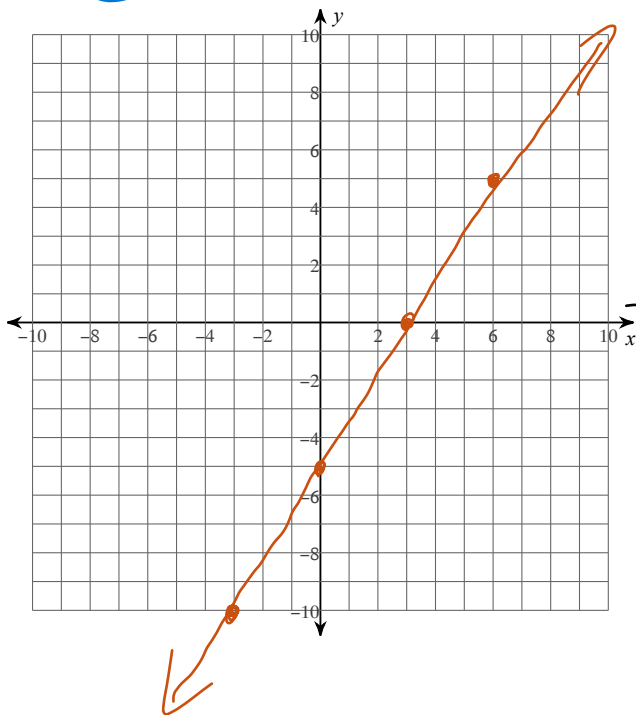
x	y = $\frac{3}{4}x + 2$	(x, y)
8	$\frac{3}{4}(8) + 2 = 8$	(8, 8)
4	$\frac{3}{4}(4) + 2 = 5$	(4, 5)
0	$\frac{3}{4}(0) + 2 = 2$	(0, 2)
-4	$\frac{3}{4}(-4) + 2 = -1$	(-4, -1)
-8	$\frac{3}{4}(-8) + 2 = -4$	(-8, -4)

4) $5x - 3y - 15 = 0$ →

$$\frac{5x}{3} - \frac{15}{3} = \frac{3y}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{3}x - 5 = y$$

use 6, 3, 0, -3, -6



x	y = $\frac{5}{3}x - 5$	(x, y)
6	$\frac{5}{3}(6) - 5 = 5$	(6, 5)
3	$\frac{5}{3}(3) - 5 = 0$	(3, 0)
0	$\frac{5}{3}(0) - 5 = -5$	(0, -5)
-3	$\frac{5}{3}(-3) - 5 = -10$	(-3, -10)
-6	$\frac{5}{3}(-6) - 5 = -15$	(-6, -15)