

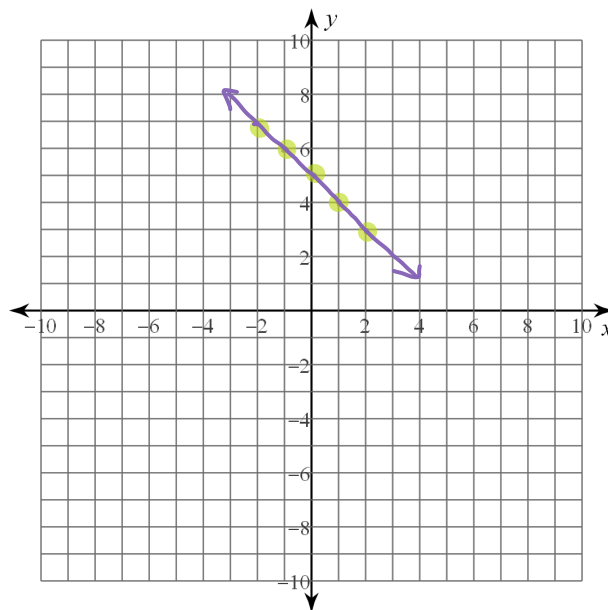
Lesson 6.2b: Graphing Linear Relationships Part 2

Date: Nov 18, 2025

1. $x + y = 5$

$y = 5 - x$

x	$y = 5 - x$	$P(x, y)$
-2	$5 - (-2) = 7$	$(-2, 7)$
-1	$5 - (-1) = 6$	$(-1, 6)$
0	$5 - 0 = 5$	$(0, 5)$
1	$5 - 1 = 4$	$(1, 4)$
2	$5 - 2 = 3$	$(2, 3)$

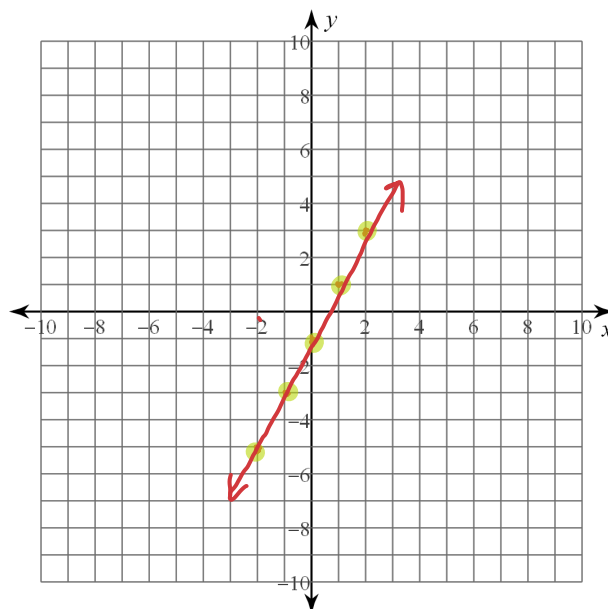


2. $2x - y = 1$

$-y = 1 - 2x$
 $-y = -1 - 2x$

$y = -1 + 2x$

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

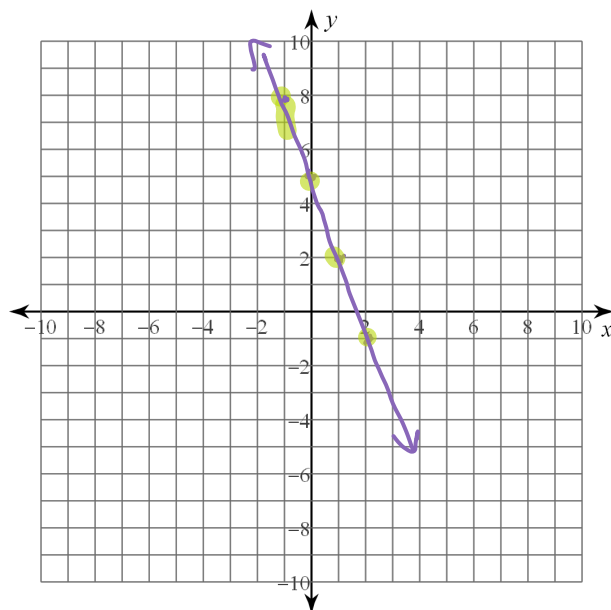


$$3. \quad \underline{+6x} + 2y \underline{-10} = 0$$

$$\underline{2y} = \underline{-6x} + \underline{10}$$

$$y = -3x + 5$$

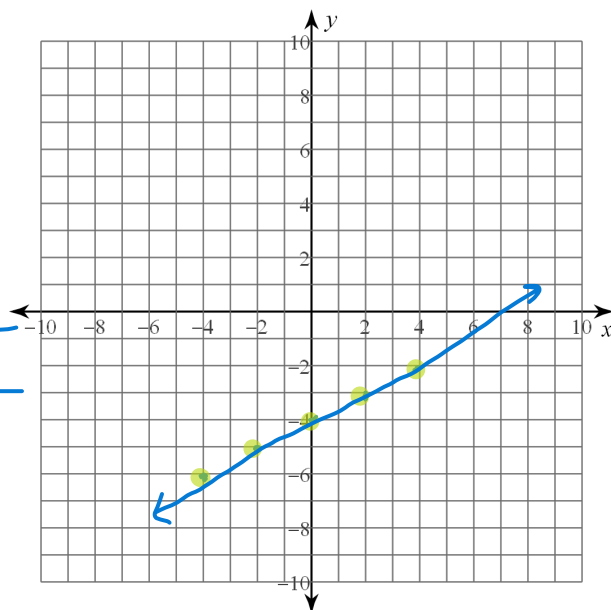
$f = \underline{\quad}$



x	$y = -3x + 5$	$P(x, y)$
-2	$-3(-2) + 5 = 11$	$(-2, 11)$
-1	$-3(-1) + 5 = 8$	$(-1, 8)$
0	$-3(0) + 5 = 5$	$(0, 5)$
1	$-3(1) + 5 = 2$	$(1, 2)$
2	$-3(2) + 5 = -1$	$(2, -1)$

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

x	$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 4$	$P(x, y)$
-4	$\frac{-4}{2} - 4 = -6$	$(-4, -6)$
-2	$\frac{-2}{2} - 4 = -5$	$(-2, -5)$
0	$\frac{0}{2} - 4 = -4$	$(0, -4)$
2	$\frac{2}{2} - 4 = -3$	$(2, -3)$
4	$\frac{4}{2} - 4 = -2$	$(4, -2)$



5. $3x - 4y = 12$

$$\frac{-4y}{-4} = \frac{12 - 3x}{-4} \quad \frac{-4}{-4}$$

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

$x = 4(-2, -1, 0, 1, 2)$

x	$y = -3 + \frac{3x}{4}$	$P(x, y)$
-8	$-3 + \frac{3(-8)}{4} = -3 - 6 = -9$	$(-8, -9)$
-4	$-3 + \frac{3(-4)}{4} = -3 - 3 = -6$	$(-4, -6)$
0	$-3 + \frac{3(0)}{4} = -3 + 0 = -3$	$(0, -3)$
4	$-3 + \frac{3(4)}{4} = -3 + 3 = 0$	$(4, 0)$
8	$-3 + \frac{3(8)}{4} = -3 + 6 = 3$	$(8, 3)$

