

Slope-Intercept Form

AB-BLF 4

Instructions: Determine the slope and y-intercept of each linear function below. If the equation is not in "Slope-Intercept Form", then rearrange it so it is.

1 $y = 4x + 7$

Slope:

4

y-intercept:

7

2 $y + 2 = 5x$
 $-2 \quad -2$

Slope:

5

y-intercept:

-2

$y = 5x - 2$

3 $y - 1 = -2x$

Slope:

y-intercept:

4 $y = -x$

Slope:

y-intercept:

5 $y = 7 - 3x$

Slope:

y-intercept:

6 $\frac{y}{2} = x$

Slope:

y-intercept:

7 $5 + y = 1 + 2x$

Slope:

y-intercept:

8 $\frac{y}{3} = \frac{x}{6}$

Slope:

y-intercept:

9 $\frac{y}{2} = x + 1$

Slope:

y-intercept:

10 $y + x = 3 + x$

Slope:

y-intercept:

Converting to Slope-Intercept Form

AB-BLF 5

Instructions: Convert each linear function into "Slope-Intercept Form" ($y = mx + b$).

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1} \quad 4x + 2y = 8 \\ -4x \quad -4x \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{-4x + 8}{2}$$

$$y = -2x + 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2} \quad \frac{y}{2} - x = 4x - 6 \\ \quad \quad +x \quad +x \end{array}$$

$$(2) \frac{y}{2} = (5x - 6)(2)$$

$$y = 10x - 12$$

$$\mathbf{3} \quad 3y = 3 - 6x$$

$$\mathbf{4} \quad -2y = 6 - 1x$$

$$\mathbf{5} \quad \frac{y}{2} - 4 = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{6} \quad y + 3 = \frac{x}{5} - 2y$$

$$\mathbf{7} \quad 2(y - 3) = x + 10$$

$$\mathbf{8} \quad (y - 3) = 4(x - 1)$$