

2. The **graph** of an equation in two variables: is a line passing through all ordered pair solutions to the equation. We need **2 point** to graph a line.

Example 3: *Graphing a Linear Equation in Two Variables:*

Graph the equation: $3x + 5y = 15$

Your Turn:

Graph the equation: $2x - y = 1$

3. **x-intercept and y-intercept:**

- a. *x-intercept:* $(a, 0)$, where a graph intersects the x-axis. To find x-intercept, let $y = 0$ and solve for x.
- b. *y-intercept:* $(0, b)$, where a graph intersects the y-axis. To find y-intercept, let $x = 0$ and solve for y.

Example 4: *Finding x- and y-intercept of a line:*

Given $2x + 4y = 8$, find x- and y-intercepts, then graph the equation.

Your Turn:

Given $-2x + y = -4$, find x- and y-intercepts, then graph the equation.

4. **Horizontal and Vertical Lines:**

- a. A *horizontal line:* $x = k$, an equation can be written in this form where k is a constant.
- b. A *vertical line:* $y = k$, an equation can be written in this form where k is a constant.

Example 5: *Graphing a vertical/horizontal line:*

Graph the equation $x = 6$

Your Turn:

Graph the equation $2y = -6$