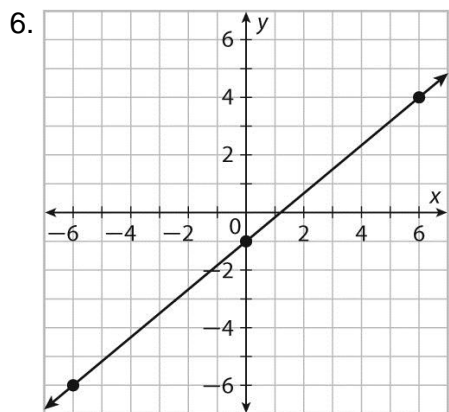
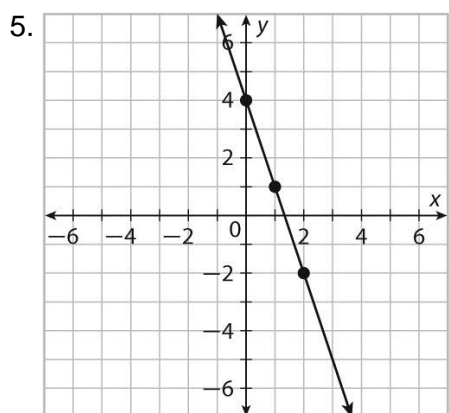


MODULE 6 Forms of Linear Equations

LESSON 6-1

Practice and Problem Solving: A/B

- $y = -4x + 7$; slope: -4 ; y-intercept: 7
- $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 3$; slope: $\frac{2}{3}$; y-intercept: -3
- $y = \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{3}{2}$; slope: $\frac{5}{4}$; y-intercept: $-\frac{3}{2}$
- $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$; slope: $-\frac{1}{2}$; y-intercept: 4



- slope is 3 , y-intercept is -5
- $y = 0.25x - 11$
- $f(x) = 30,000 - 500x$

LESSON 6-2

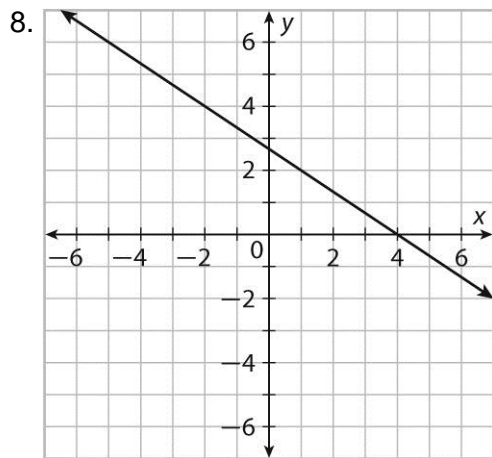
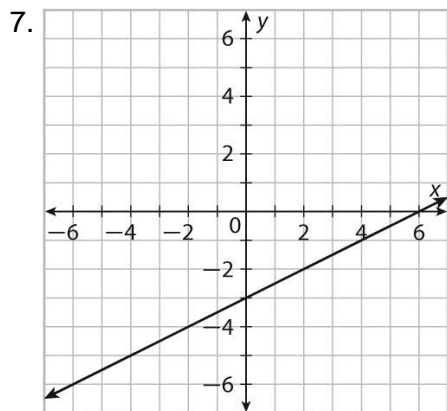
Practice and Problem Solving: A/B

- $y - 5 = 2(x - 3)$
- $y - 7 = -3(x + 1)$
- $y - 3 = 0(x - 4)$; or $y - 3 = 0(x + 10)$
- $y - 2 = \frac{2}{5}(x - 5)$; or $y = \frac{2}{5}(x)$
- $y = \frac{9}{2}(x)$; or $y - 9 = \frac{9}{2}(x - 2)$; or $y - 18 = \frac{9}{2}(x - 4)$
- $y - 18 = -\frac{9}{3}(x + 2)$; or $y - 9 = -\frac{9}{3}(x + 1)$; or $y = -\frac{9}{3}(x - 4)$
- $y - 5 = -\frac{1}{2}(x)$; or $y - 3 = \frac{-1}{2}(x - 4)$
- $y + 3 = \frac{1}{6}(x)$; or $y + 2 = \frac{1}{6}(x - 6)$
- $y - 400 = 50(x - 4)$; \$700

LESSON 6-3

Practice and Problem Solving: A/B

1. not standard; $3x - y = 0$
2. not standard; $5x + y = -4$
3. not standard; $2x + 2y = 8$
4. $6x - y = 11$
5. $x + y = 7$
6. $9x - y = -47$



9. $200x - y = -50$
10. $x - 4y = -4$