

## Lesson 3.4 ~ Different Forms of Linear Equations

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Twelve linear equations are given below. They represent only four lines. Put each equation in slope-intercept form to determine which equations are equivalent (represent the same line).

1.  $y = 2 + 3(x - 1)$

2.  $-3x + 6y = 24$

3.  $y = -\frac{1}{2}(4x - 10) - 2$

4.  $y = -2(x + 4) + 11$

5.  $y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 6) + 1$

6.  $9x - 3y = 3$

7.  $3x + 12y = 12$

8.  $y = \frac{1}{2}(6x + 2) - 2$

9.  $y = 2 - \frac{1}{4}(x + 4)$

10.  $2x - 4y = -16$

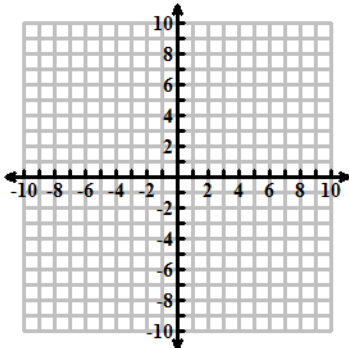
11.  $8x + 4y = 12$

12.  $y = -\frac{1}{4}(x + 12) + 4$

List the four slope-intercept equations from above in any order. Write the problem numbers that correspond to each equation. Graph each line.

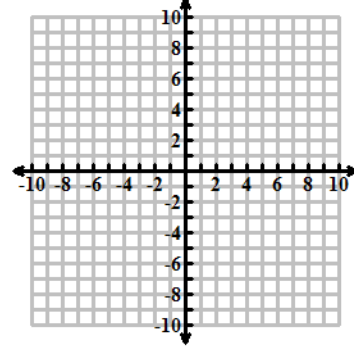
I. Slope-Intercept Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

#s: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



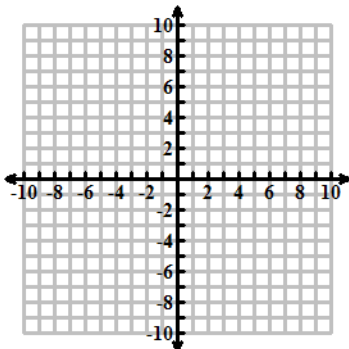
II. Slope-Intercept Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

#s: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



III. Slope-Intercept Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

#s: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



IV. Slope-Intercept Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

#s: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

