**Practice with Slope-Intercept Form**

$y=mx+b$ is the slope-intercept form of an equation: *m* is the slope and *b* is the *y-*intercept.

**Method for Graphing a Function in Slope-Intercept Form**

 Start by plotting the point (0,*b*) which is the *y*-intercept.

 From that point, count the rise and run according to slope to obtain other points.

 Connect the points with a line.

 Do a quick check to see that your graph makes sense. If the slope is negative, is your line decreasing? If the slope is a number close to zero is your line relatively flat?

1. For each function find the slope, *m*, and *y*-intercept, *b*. Then graph each function. Label the coordinates (*x*,*y*) of two points on your line.

(a) $y=\frac{7}{2}x-3 $ ***m=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_b=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*** (b) $y=\frac{-1}{5}x-2 $ : ***m=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_b=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***



(c) $y=-6x+4$: ***m=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_b=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* (**d) $y=\frac{-5}{2}x+3 $ ***m=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_b=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

 

1. For each graph, find the slope, *m*, and *y*-intercept, *b*, and then write the equation of the line in slope-intercept () form.
2. (b)



Slope (*m*):\_\_\_\_\_ *y*-intercept (*b*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Slope (*m*):\_\_\_\_\_ *y*-intercept (*b*) \_\_\_\_\_\_

Equation: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Equation:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_