

REMEMBER!

$$\begin{array}{c} 3x - 5 \\ +5 \end{array} \Bigg| = \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ +5 \end{array}$$

What do you do first?

Okay, if you can move a #, can you move a variable (to the other side)? Yes

$$\begin{array}{c} 30 - 5x \\ +5x \\ 30 \end{array} \Bigg| = \begin{array}{c} 10x \\ +5x \\ 15x \end{array}$$

Don't forget about the Commutative Property: it allows you to reorder the terms of an expression or equation involving + or x.

Be careful...this tends to cause some difficulty:

$$\begin{array}{c} -1y \\ -1 \end{array} \Bigg| = \begin{array}{c} \frac{-2}{3}x + 7 \\ -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} y \\ 1 \end{array} \Bigg| = \begin{array}{c} \frac{2}{3}x - 7 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

solve completely for y

(Remember $-a$ means $-1a$)

Notes: Rewriting Linear Equations in Slope-Intercept Form

$$y = mx + b$$

To write equations in slope-intercept form you need to solve for y , just like you would solve for a variable in normal two-step equations (railroad tracks).

- Solve for y using inverse operations and the properties of equality
- Rearrange the terms to get equation in slope intercept form

Examples:

1. $y = 8 - 5x$

$$y = -5x + 8$$

Commutative property to reorder

2. $-3x + y = 7$

$$y = 3x + 7$$

3. $4x + 2y = 12$

$$y = -2x + 6$$

4. $6x - 2y = 18$

$$y = 3x - 9$$

5. $7x + 8y = 16$

$$y = -\frac{7}{8}x + 2$$

6. $-5x + 3y = 12$

$$y = \frac{5}{3}x + 4$$

7. $5x - 2y = 10$

$$y = \frac{5}{2}x - 5$$

8. $x - 2y = -16$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 8$$