Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$ Period: $\qquad$

### 3.3 Intercepts CYU

$\square$ Use when you get it right all by yourself
SUse when you did it all by yourself, but made a silly mistake
$\boldsymbol{H}$ Use when you could do it alone with a little help from teacher or peer
$\boldsymbol{G}$ Use when you completed the problem in a group
XUse when a question was attempted but wrong (get help)
$N$ Use when a question was not even attempted

| CONCEPTS | BASIC | INTERMEDIATE | ADVANCED |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vocabulary | $1-8$ |  |  |
| Identifying Intercepts | $9-12$ |  | $13-20$ |
| Graphing Linear Equations | $13-20$ | $13-20$ | $13-20$ |
| Solving for Intercepts | $13-20$ | $13-20$ |  |

Fill in the blank with vocabulary from section 3.3.

1. An equation that can be written in the form $A x+B y=C$ is called $a(n)$ $\qquad$ equation in two variables.
2. The form $\mathrm{Ax}+\mathrm{By}=\mathrm{C}$ is called $\qquad$ form.
3. The graph of the equation $y=-1$ is a $\qquad$ line.
4. The graph of the equation $x=5$ is a $\qquad$ line.
5. A point where a graph crosses the $y$-axis is called $a(n)$ $\qquad$ .
6. A point where a graph crosses the $x$-axis is called a(n) $\qquad$ .
7. Given an equation of a line, to find the $x$-intercept (if there is one), let $\qquad$ = 0 and solve for $\qquad$ .
8. Given an equation of a line, to find the $y$-intercept (if there is one), let $\qquad$ $=0$ and solve for $\qquad$ .

Identify the intercept. Write them in the proper form.


10.

12.


Graph each linear equation by finding and plotting its intercept. Show your work for full credit.
13. $x-y=3$

14. $x=5 y$

15. $-x+2 y=6$

16. $2 x-4 y=8$

17. $y=2 x$

18. $y=3 x+6$

19. $y=3$

20. $x=3$


## Rate your mastery level!

How confident are you with the skills this CYU covered? Circle the score you would give yourself.


