

**3.3 Intercepts CYU**

Use when you get it right all by yourself

**S** Use when you did it all by yourself, but made a silly mistake

**H** Use when you could do it alone with a little help from teacher or peer

**G** Use when you completed the problem in a group

**X** Use when a question was attempted but wrong (get help)

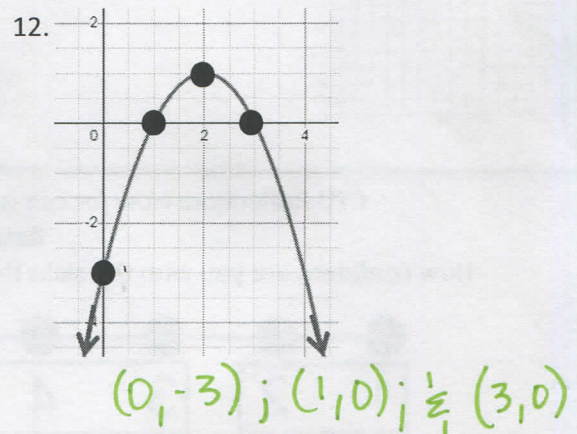
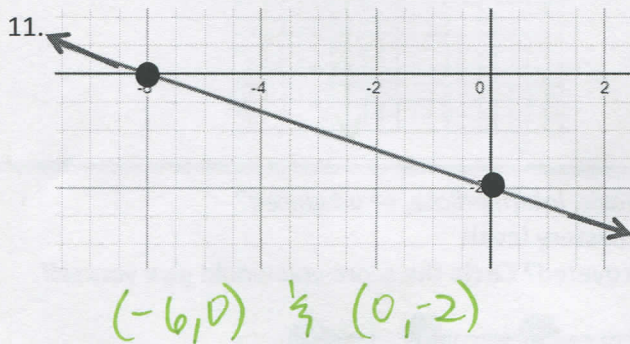
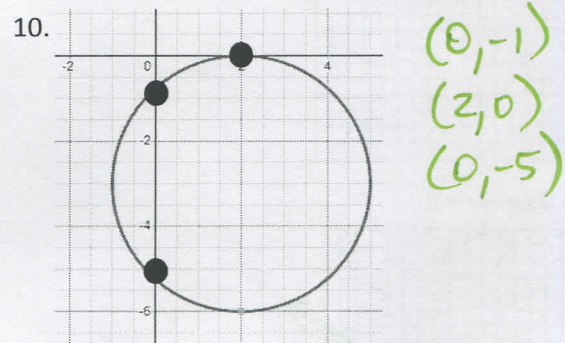
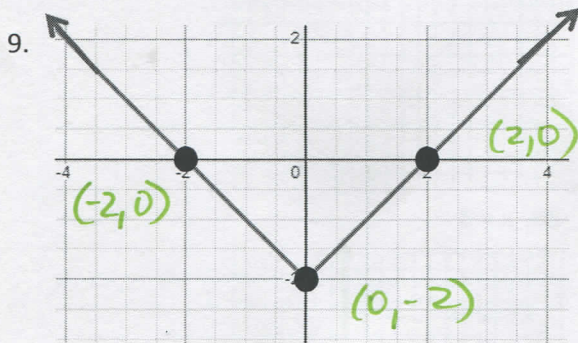
**N** Use when a question was not even attempted

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

Fill in the blank with vocabulary from section 3.3.

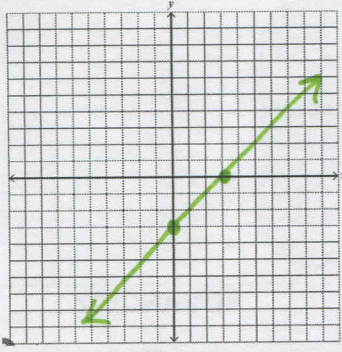
- An equation that can be written in the form  $Ax + By = C$  is called a(n) linear equation in two variables.
- The form  $Ax + By = C$  is called standard form.
- The graph of the equation  $y = -1$  is a horizontal line.
- The graph of the equation  $x = 5$  is a vertical line.
- A point where a graph crosses the y-axis is called a(n) y-intercept.
- A point where a graph crosses the x-axis is called a(n) x-intercept.
- Given an equation of a line, to find the x-intercept (if there is one), let y = 0 and solve for x.
- Given an equation of a line, to find the y-intercept (if there is one), let x = 0 and solve for y.

Identify the intercept. Write them in the proper form.

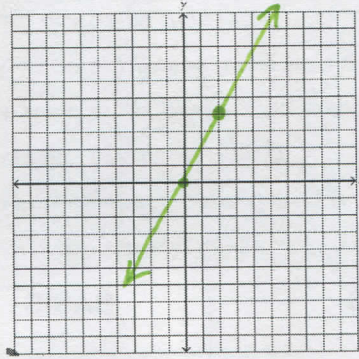


Graph each linear equation by finding and plotting its intercept. Show your work for full credit.

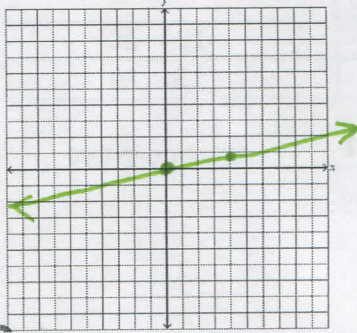
13.  $x - y = 3$



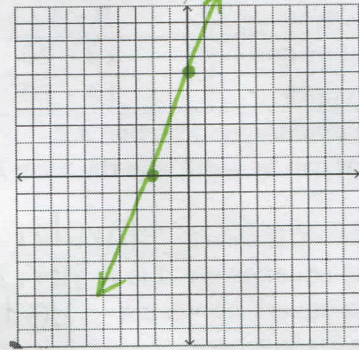
17.  $y = 2x$



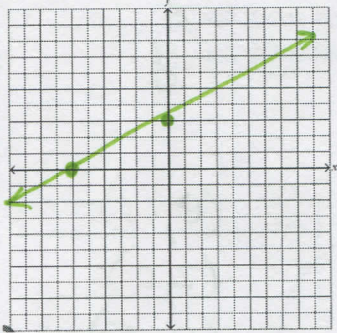
14.  $x = 5y$



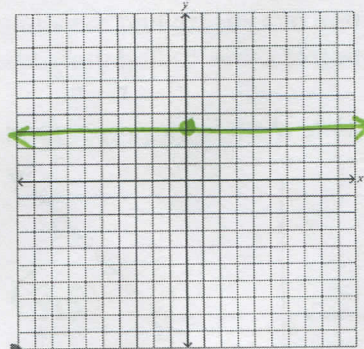
18.  $y = 3x + 6$



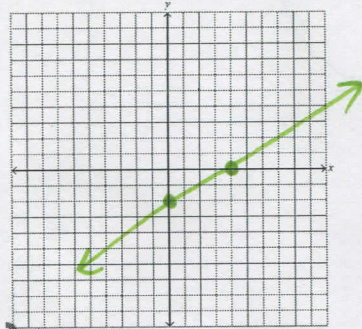
15.  $-x + 2y = 6$



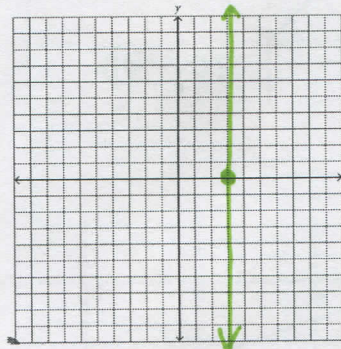
19.  $y = 3$



16.  $2x - 4y = 8$



20.  $x = 3$



**CYU Reflection:** How far can you go: basic, intermediate, or advanced?

**Rate your mastery level!**

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

