Essential Question: How can we graph linear relationships using $x$ and $y$-intercepts?
Do Now: Complete the table for the following function and graph the relationship.
$3 x+4 y=12$

| $\mathbf{x}$ | -4 | 0 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{y}$ |  |  |  |



Identify the points where the graph intersects the $x$ and $y$-axes.
x-intercept: $\qquad$
y-intercept: $\qquad$

## Graphing Linear Functions Using Intercepts



Think about this...
How many points are needed to graph a line?
How can we use $x$ and $y$-intercepts to graph a linear function?

The $y$-intercept is the $y$-coordinate of the point where the graph intersects the $y$-axis. $(0, y)$ To find the $y$-intercept, let $x=0$ and solve for $y$.

The $x$-intercept is the $x$-coordinate of the point where the graph intersects the $x$-axis. ( $X, 0$ ) To find the $x$-intercept, let $y=0$ and solve for $x$.

Finding the $x$-intercept
Finding the $y$-intercept

## Making Quick Graphs Using $X$ and $Y$ intercepts

1. $y=x+2$
$\times$ intercept $=$ $\qquad$ $y$ intercept $=$ $\qquad$
2. $4 x+5 y=20$
$\times$ intercept $=$ $\qquad$
y intercept $=$ $\qquad$

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


We can make quick graphs of linear functions by finding the

1. The ordered pair for an x -intercept is $(\mathrm{X}, \ldots)$ and the ordered pair for a y -intercept is ( $\ldots, \mathrm{Y})$.

For \#'s 2-4, identify the $y$-intercept and x-intercept of each graph.

x-int: $\qquad$
y-int: $\qquad$
3.

x-int: $\qquad$
y-int:
4.

x-int: $\qquad$
y-int: $\qquad$

Find the $x$ and $y$-intercepts of each function and graph the corresponding line.
5. $-4 x+8 y=-16$
6. $-2 x-4 y=20$



