

# Finding Linear Equations From a Graph



Level 1 - Find the equation of the given graph with  $y$ -intercept integer values

Level 2 - Find the equation of the given graph  $y$ -intercept fractional values

When you look at a straight line on a graph, you can find its equation using points on the line.

<b>Slope-Intercept Form:</b>	$y = mx + b$
<b>Slope:</b>	$m = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
<b><math>y</math>-intercept:</b>	$b$

We can use any two points on the line along with the  $y$ -intercept to create an equation.

If the  $y$ -intercept isn't clear, we may have to find it using point-slope form and a point on the graph.

<u>Example #1</u>	<u>Example #2</u>
<p><math>y</math>-intercept: <math>b = -3</math></p> $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{0 - (-3)}{2 - 0} = \frac{3}{2}$ <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <math>y = \frac{3}{2}x - 3</math> </div>	<p><math>y</math>-intercept: <math>b = ?</math></p> $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{0 - (2)}{4 - (-2)} = \frac{-2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$ <p>point-slope form: <math>y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)</math></p> $y - 0 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 4)$ <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> <math>y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}</math> </div>

**Remember:**

- Pick clearly known points to avoid reading errors.
- Keep the rise/run sign consistent: up is +, down is -; right is +, left is -.
- If you can't see **b** clearly, use point-slope or plug a known point into  $y = mx + b$  to solve for **b**.