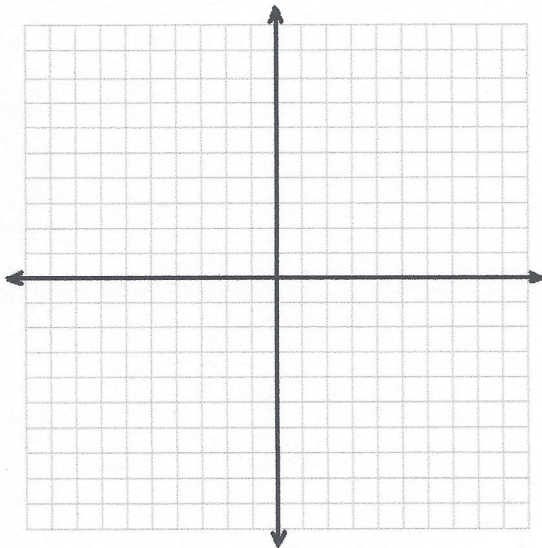


Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

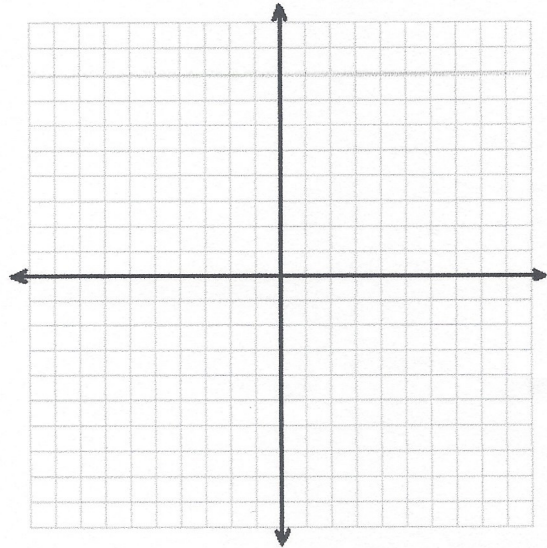
## Graphing Horizontal and Vertical Lines

All linear equations can be written in the form  $Ax + By = C$ .

When  $A = 0$  the equation reduces to  $By = C$  and the graph is a horizontal line. When  $B = 0$  the equation reduces to  $Ax = 0$  and the graph is a vertical line.



In the coordinate plane, the graph of  $y = b$  is a horizontal line.

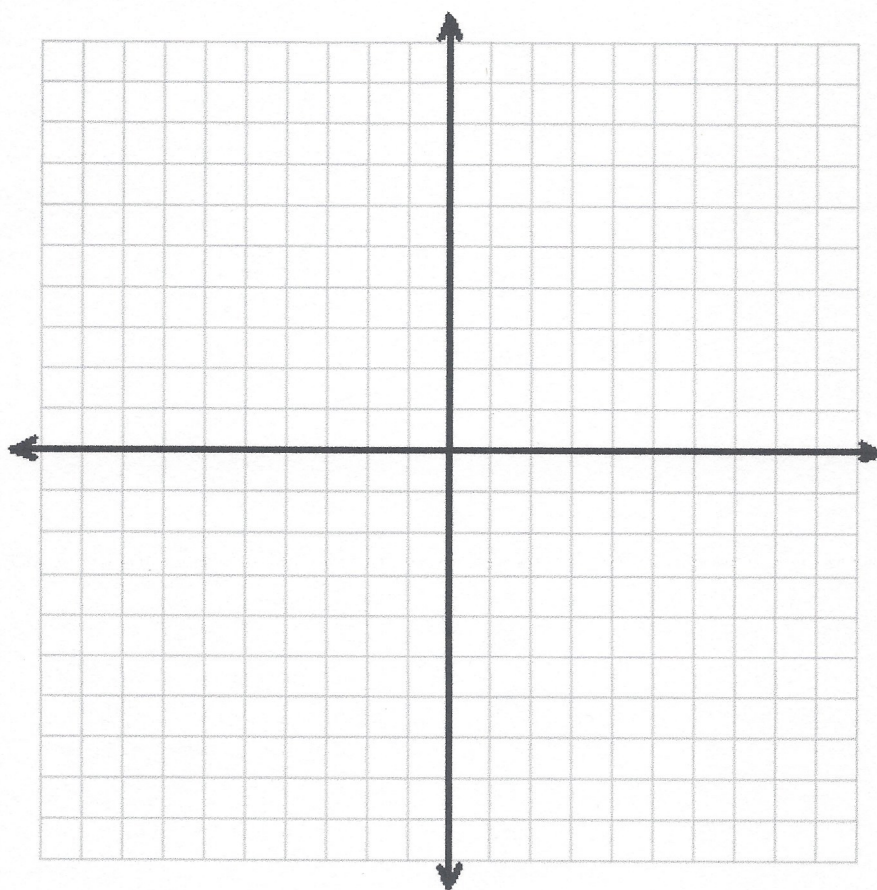


In the coordinate plane, the graph of  $x = a$  is a vertical line.

### Graphing $y = b$

1. Graph the equation  $y = 2$  on the blank graph below.
  - ❖ The equation does not have  $x$  as a variable. The  $y$ -value is always 2, regardless of the value of  $x$ . Here are some points that are solutions of the equation  $(-3, 2), (0, 2), (3, 2)$
  - ❖ The graph of the equation is a horizontal line 2 units above the  $x$ -axis





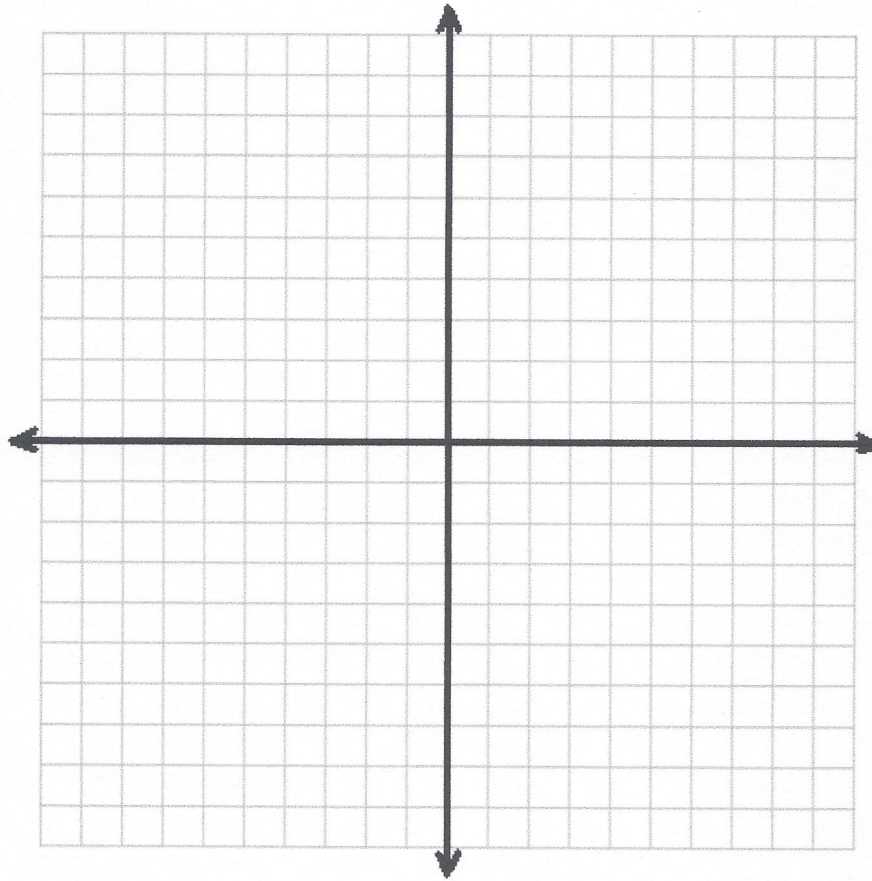
## Graphing $x = a$

1. Graph the equation  $x = -3$  on the blank graph above.

❖ The  $x$ -value is always  $-3$ , regardless of the value of  $y$ . For instance, here are some points that are solutions of the equation.

$$(-3, -2), (-3, 0), (-3, 3)$$

❖ The graph of the equation is the vertical line 3 units to the left of the  $y$ -axis.



Practice: On the blank graph above, graph the following equations in the color requested.

1.  $x = 9$  (red)
2.  $y = -1$  (orange)
3.  $y = -6$  (blue)
4.  $x = 2$  (green)
5.  $x = -5$  (purple)