

LESSON
3.5**Practice C**

For use with the lesson "Graph Using Slope-Intercept Form"

Identify the slope and y-intercept of the line with the given equation.

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

2. $y = 19 - 6x$

3. $6x + 2y = 14$

4. $3x + 2y = 8$

5. $4x - 5y = 15$

6. $6y - 8x = 18$

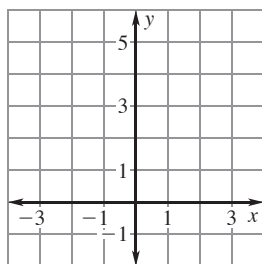
7. $8x - 10y = 14$

8. $4x - 9y = 18$

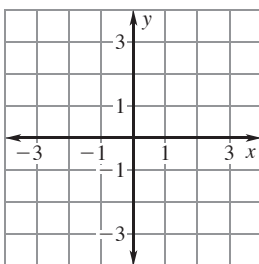
9. $5y - 3x = 12$

Graph the equation.

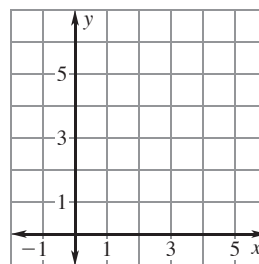
10. $y = \frac{5}{3}x$



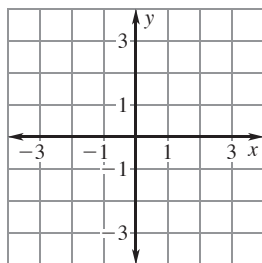
11. $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 2$



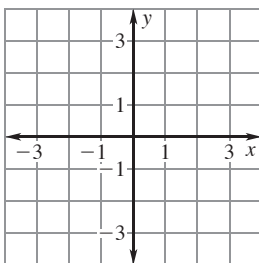
12. $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 6$



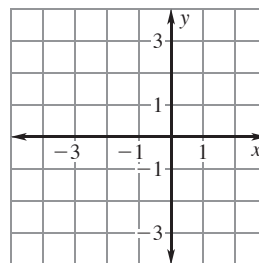
13. $7x - y = 3$



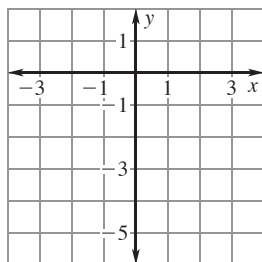
14. $6x + 2y = 5$



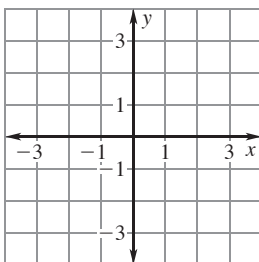
15. $4x - 3y = -6$



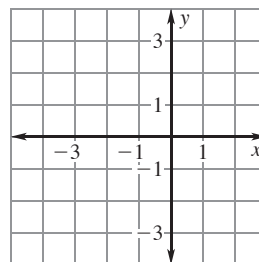
16. $0.5x - 0.2y = 1$



17. $8y - 2x = 4$



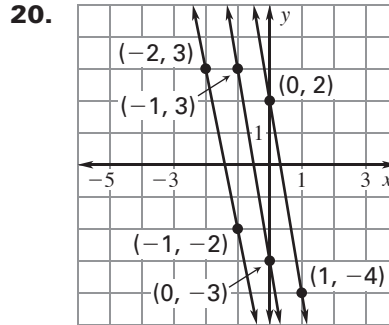
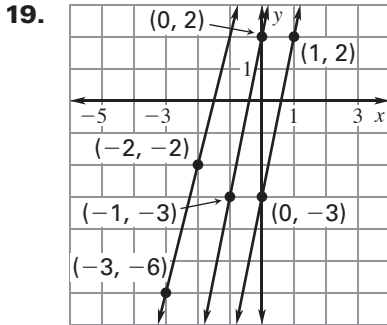
18. $-6x - 4y = 8$



LESSON
3.5

Practice C *continued*
For use with the lesson "Graph Using Slope-Intercept Form"

Determine which lines are parallel.



Tell whether the graphs of the two equations are parallel lines.

21. $x - 3y = 6, y = -\frac{1}{3}x$

22. $4x - 8y = 8, y = 0.5x - 1$

Find the value of k so that the lines through the given points are parallel.

23. Line 1: $(-5, -2)$ and $(0, 0)$
Line 2: $(1, 6)$ and $(k, 7)$

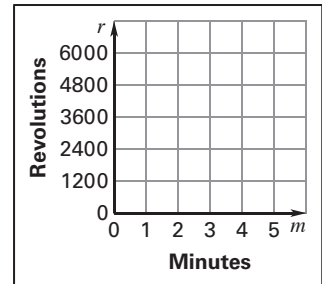
24. Line 1: $(-2, 8)$ and $(-4, -6)$
Line 2: $(-5, k)$ and $(0, -3)$

25. Line 1: $(-2, -7)$ and $(3, 8)$
Line 2: $(-3, -6)$ and $(2, k)$

26. Line 1: $(-2, k)$ and $(4, -5)$
Line 2: $(-2, 3)$ and $(8, -2)$

27. **Power Tools** You are considering buying a variable-speed drill. One model you are considering has two different speeds. The number of revolutions r of the drill bit in m minutes using the slower speed is given by the equation $r = 300m$. The number of revolutions using the faster speed is given by the equation $r = 1200m$.

- Graph both equations in the same coordinate plane. What do the r -intercepts mean in this situation?
- How many more revolutions in 3 minutes does the faster speed on the drill make than the slower speed?



28. **Plumber** A plumber charges \$50 to come to your house to diagnose a problem and then charges \$30 an hour for labor if you decide to have the plumber repair the problem. The total cost C (in dollars) is given by the equation $C = 50 + 30t$ where t is the time (in hours) the plumber takes to repair the problem.

- Graph the equation.
- Suppose the plumber raises the charge for labor to \$32 per hour so that the total cost for a repair that takes t hours is given by the equation $C = 50 + 32t$. Graph the equation in the same coordinate plane as the equation in part (a).
- How much more does it cost for a repair if it takes the plumber 3 hours to complete the job? What do you notice about the difference in the costs? *Explain.*

