Drawing straight-line from given equation

Mana Maths

Te reo Māori terms

rārangi torotika
straight line
Open in Te Aka

whārite
equation
Open in Te Aka

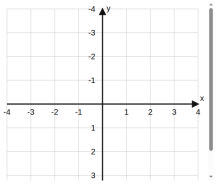
haukotinga y
y-intercept
Open in Te Aka

whakakapi
substitution
Open in Te Aka

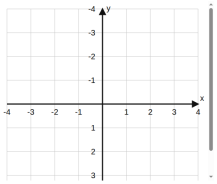
Drawing straight-line from given equation — Foundation

Plot a few points, then draw the full line.

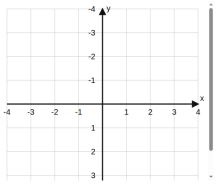
1. Draw $y = x + 1$.



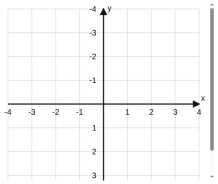
2. Draw $y = x - 2$.



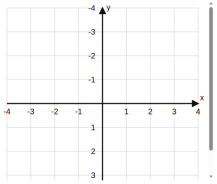
3. Draw $y = 2x$.



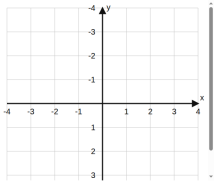
4. Draw $y = 2x + 1$.



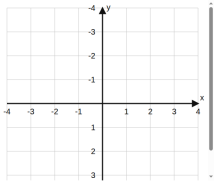
5. Draw $y = -x + 3$.



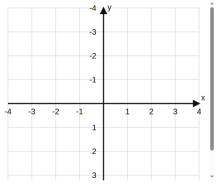
6. Draw $y = -x - 1$.



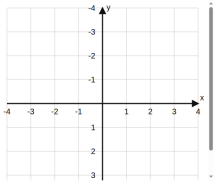
7. Draw $y = 3x - 2$.



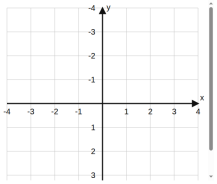
8. Draw $y = -2x + 2$.



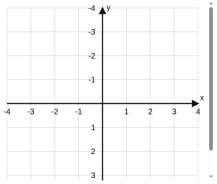
9. Draw $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$.



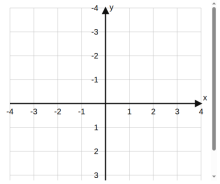
10. Draw $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$.



11. Draw $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$.



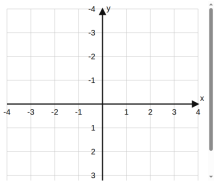
12. Draw $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1$.



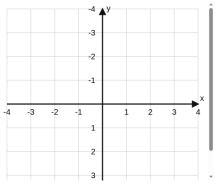
Drawing straight-line from given equation — Proficient

Use a quick table or the gradient and y-intercept.

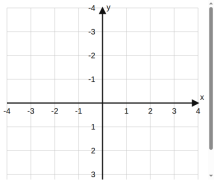
1. Draw $y = 3x + 1$.



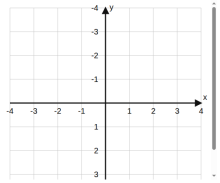
2. Draw $y = -3x + 2$.



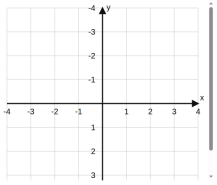
3. Draw $y = \frac{3}{2}x - 1$.



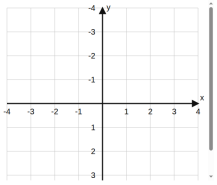
4. Draw $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3$.



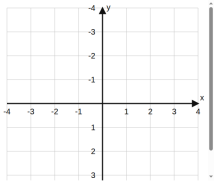
5. Draw $y = 4 - x$.



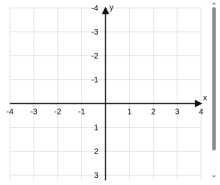
6. Draw $y = 2 - 2x$.



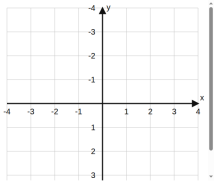
7. Draw $2y = x + 4$.



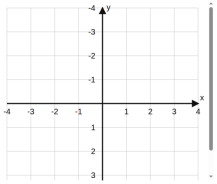
8. Draw $2y = -x + 2$.



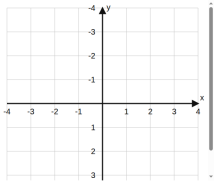
9. Draw $3y = 2x - 3$.



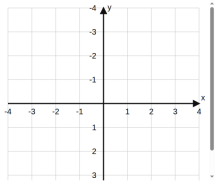
10. Draw $3y = -2x + 6$



11. Draw $y - 1 = 2x$.



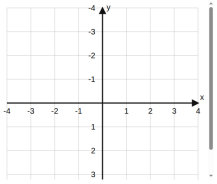
12. Draw $y + 2 = -x$.



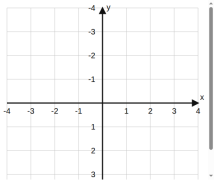
Drawing straight-line from given equation — Excellence

Rearrange to the form $y = mx + c$ when needed, then draw the line carefully.

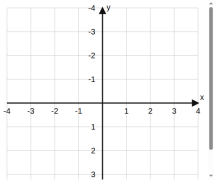
1. Draw $x + y = 2$.



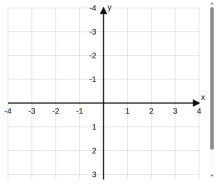
2. Draw $2x + y = -1$.



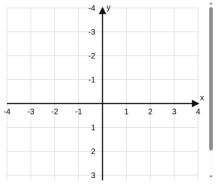
3. Draw $2y - 3x = 4$.



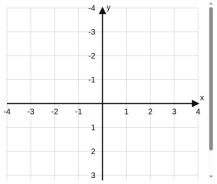
4. Draw $3y + 2x = 6$.



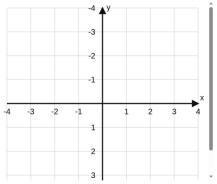
5. Draw $4y = 2x - 8$.



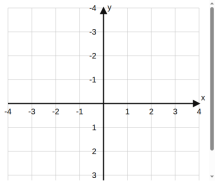
6. Draw $4y = -2x + 4$



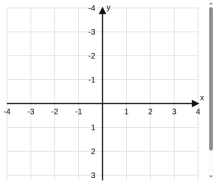
7. Draw $y = \frac{5}{2}x - 3$.



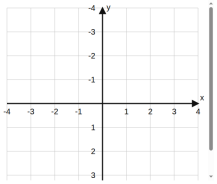
8. Draw $y = -\frac{5}{2}x + 4$.



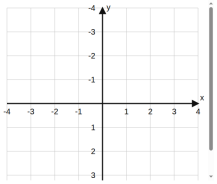
9. Draw $y - 3 = \frac{3}{2}(x - 2)$.



10. Draw $y + 1 = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 1)$.



11. Draw $2(y - 1) = x + 2$.



12. Draw $2(y + 2) = -x$