## Lesson 7: General Form of the Equation $a x+b y+c=0$

Linear Relations can be written in several ways. We have already looked at slope-intercept $(y=m x+b)$ and point-slope form $\left(y-y_{1}=m\left(x-x_{1}\right)\right)$.

Two other forms are possible:
Standard Form: $a x+b y=c \quad$ (where $a, b, c$ are integers)
General Form: $a x+b y+c=0$ (where $a$ is a whole number and b,c are integers)

These are just manipulations of the equations we have already looked at!

We can graph both forms of these equations, by finding $x$ and $y$ intercepts.

Example 1: Graph $2 x+3 y-12=0$

| $x$ | $y$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 4 |
| 6 | 0 |

$$
\begin{aligned}
2(0)+3 y-12 & =0 \\
3 y-12 & =0 \\
+12 & +12
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\frac{3 y}{3}=\frac{12}{3}
$$



$$
y=4
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2 x+3(0)-12=0 \\
2 x-12=0
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& +12+12 \\
& \frac{2 x}{2}=\frac{12}{2} \quad x=6
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 2: The equation $4 x-3 y+15=0$ is a line. Determine the slope and $y$-intercept.

$$
y=m x+b
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
4 x-3 y+15 & =0 \\
+3 y & +3 y \\
\frac{4 x}{3}+\frac{15}{3} & =\frac{3 y}{3} \\
\frac{4}{3} x+5 & =y \\
m & =\frac{4}{3}, b=5
\end{aligned}
$$



Example 3: Write the equation in general form: $y=\frac{-1}{2} x+3 \quad a x+b y+c=0$

$$
\begin{array}{rl}
\text { (2) } y & =(2)\left(-\frac{1}{2} x\right)+2(3) \\
+x-6 & 2 y \\
= & -x+6 \quad-6 \quad x+2 y-6=0
\end{array}
$$

Example 4: Write the equation in slope-intercept form:

$$
5 x+2 y+6=0
$$

$-5 x$

$$
y=m x+b
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 y+6=-5 x-6 \\
&-6 \\
& \frac{2 y}{2}=-\frac{5 x}{2}-\frac{6}{2} \quad y=-\frac{5}{2} x-3
\end{aligned}
$$

Example 5: Write a linear equation for the following situation: Joshua has loonies and loonies. Altogether he has $\$ 27$.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
x=\text { loonies }(\$ 1.00) & x+2 y=27 \\
y=\text { boonies }(\$ 2.00) & x+2 y-27=0
\end{array}
$$

## Special Case Lines:

1. $x-3 y=0$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& +3 y+3 y \\
& \frac{x}{3}=\frac{3 y}{3} \\
& \quad y=\frac{1}{3} x
\end{aligned}
$$


${ }^{* *}$ If the constant is missing then the $y$-int $=$ ** $^{* *}$
2. $2 y+4=0$

$$
-4-4
$$

$$
\frac{2 y}{2}=\frac{-4}{2}
$$

$$
y=-2
$$

$$
y=0 x-2
$$

k zero slope
${ }^{* *}$ If the equation is $y=\#$ then the line is horizontal.
3. $3 x-12=0$

$$
+12+12
$$

$$
\frac{3 x}{3}=\frac{12}{3}
$$

$$
x=4
$$

* undefined slope.

${ }^{* *}$ If the equation is $x=\#$ then the line is vertical **

