



3.1 Standard Form Equations of Lines	Practice	
Algebra 1 Name:		
Circle all the ordered pairs (x, y) that are solutions to the given equation.		
1. $3x + 5y = 10$	$2. \ x - 2y = 4$	
(10,4) (2,0) (5,-1) (1,1) (0,2)	(0,-1) (6,1) (1,8) (-4,-4) (3,12)	
3. $7y - 2x = -1$	4. $10x + 2y = -2$	
(11,3) (0,1) (1,-8) (-5,1) (4,1)	(-1,5) (2,-11) (-3,10) (4,10) (-5,10)	
5. $3x + y = 3$	6. $2y - 8x = 10$	
(-2,9) $(-1,5)$ $(0,-3)$ $(1,1)$ $(2,-2)$	(-2,-3) (-1,2) (0,10) (1,8) (2,13)	
Graphing Standard Form. Solve for y, then grap $7 - 2x + y = 2$	0 x + y = 6	





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<u>Practice check</u>: The next two questions are just like the practice, but we provide no answers. If you can't do these problems, then you're definitely not ready for a Mastery Check!



The Algebros are raising money for charity by having a "Punniest of the Year" competition between Mr. Brust and Mr. Kelly. Students must pay to see the two compete in wit and jokes. After the competition, Mr. Sullivan counts \$68.00, with a combination of five-dollar and one-dollar bills in the cash box. Possible combinations of bills are listed in the table below. Complete the table.

# of 5-dollar bills	# of 1-dollar bills	Total = \$68.00
12	8	5(12) + 1(8) = 68
7	33	
4	48	
1	63	

- (a) Draw one more row on the bottom of the table and write in one more combination of fives and ones that totals \$68.
- (b) The equation 5x + 1y = 68 represents this situation. Using the numbers from the table, sketch a graph on the grid to the right. Pay attention to the scale.
- (c) Describe what each number or variable represents from this scenario.

x represents...

y represents...

1 represents...

5 represents...

68 represents...

