

Name:

Date:

Period:

Graphing Horizontal and Vertical Lines

The equation $y = 5$ represents:

- A **HORIZONTAL** line that goes through the y-axis at 5
- It has a slope of **ZERO**
- It is **PARALLEL** to the **X-AXIS**
- The y-intercept ("b") is 5 because the line **CROSSES** the y-axis at 5

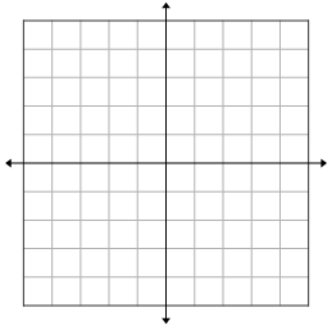
The equation $x = 3$ represents:

- A **VERTICAL** line that goes through the x-axis at 3
- It has an **UNDEFINED** slope
- It is **PARALLEL** to the **Y-AXIS**
- It has no y-intercept ("b") because the line never **CROSSES** the y-axis (you could say it has an x-intercept of 3)

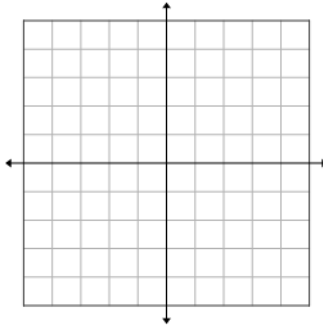
SPECIAL NOTE: Horizontal and Vertical Line equations are SPECIAL equations with only one variable. They are the exception to the $y = mx + b$ rule of graphing.

Graph the following equations. Make sure to extend your lines, put arrows, and label with the equation.

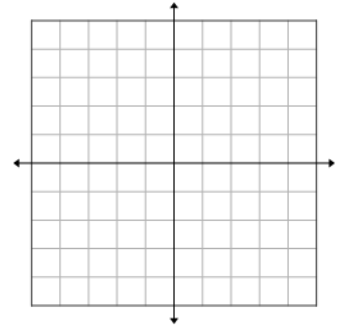
1. $x = 4$



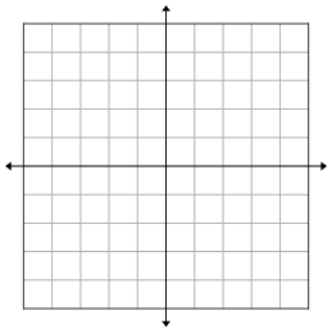
2. $y = -4$



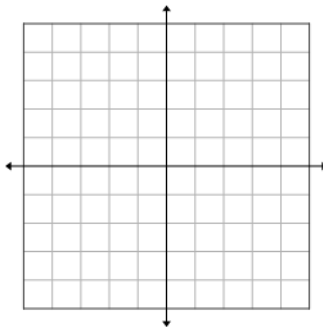
3. $x = -3$



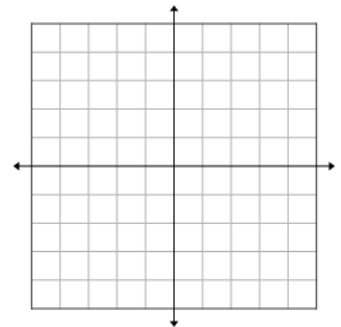
4. $y = -3$



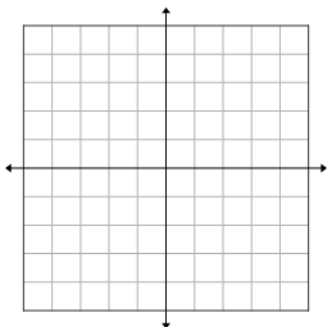
5. $y = 2$



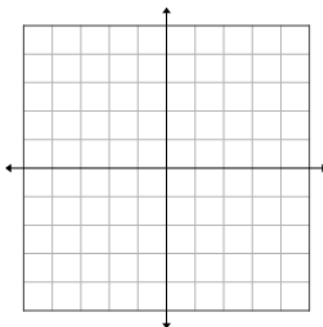
6. $x = -5$



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



8. $y = 1\frac{1}{2}$



9. $x = -2$

