

Writing Linear Equations in Standard Form

Standard Form:
 $Ax + By = C$

Rules

- A, B, and C must all be integers.
- A has to be positive
- The GCF (Greatest Common Factor) of A, B, and C must = 1

Strategies:

It can be as easy as using Properties of Equality to get all the terms in their proper place.

Ex/

$$\begin{array}{r} 3y = -5x + 7 \\ +5x \quad +5x \\ \hline 5x + 3y = 7 \end{array}$$

BUT

There may be times when we have to deal with fractions first



$$\begin{array}{r} 2y = -\frac{3}{5}x + 4 \\ 5 \left[2y = -\frac{3}{5}x + 4 \right] \\ 10y = -3x + 20 \\ +3x \quad +3x \\ \hline 3x + 10y = 20 \end{array}$$

Write each equation in proper Standard Form. Show all algebraic work, use your notebook if you need more room.

1. $-1[-2x + y = 6]$

$$\underline{2x - y = -6}$$

2. $y = x - 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} -y \quad -y \\ 0 = x - y - 7 \\ +7 \quad +7 \\ \hline 7 = x - y \end{array}$$

$$\underline{x - y = 7}$$

3. $-3x = 5 - 10y$

$$\begin{array}{r} +10y \quad +10y \\ -3x = 5 - 10y \end{array}$$

$$-1[-3x + 10y = 5]$$

$$\underline{3x - 10y = -5}$$

4. $\frac{-2x}{-2} + \frac{8y}{-2} = \frac{-14}{-2}$

$$\underline{x - 4y = 7}$$

$$5. 3 \left[y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{5}{3} \right] = \underline{2x - 3y = 5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3y = 2x - 5 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline -1 [-2x + 3y = -5] \end{array}$$

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

same as above
cops!

$$9. 8y - 2 = 2x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -8y \quad -8y \\ \hline -2 = \frac{2x - 8y}{2} \\ -1 = x - 4y \\ \underline{x - 4y = -1} \end{array}$$

$$11. 4 \left[y = -\frac{1}{4}x \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4y = -x \\ +x \quad +x \\ \hline \underline{x + 4y = 0} \end{array}$$

$$13. 2 \left[y = \frac{3}{2}x + 7 \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2y = 3x + 14 \\ -3x \quad -3x \\ \hline -1 [-3x + 2y = 14] \\ \underline{3x - 2y = -14} \end{array}$$

$$15. 60x - 40 = 5y = \underline{12x - y = 8}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -5y \quad -5y \\ \hline 60x - 5y - 40 = 0 \\ +40 \quad +40 \\ \hline \underline{\frac{60x - 5y}{5} = \frac{40}{5}} \end{array}$$

$$17. 12 \left[-\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{5}{6}y = \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\underline{9x - 10y = -6}$$

$$6. 7x = -8y$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +8y \quad +8y \\ \hline \underline{7x + 8y = 0} \end{array}$$

$$8. -2y = 8x - 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -8x \quad -8x \\ \hline -1 [-8x - 2y = -7] \\ \underline{8x + 2y = 7} \end{array}$$

$$10. 6y = -4x - 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +4x \quad +4x \\ \hline \frac{4x + 6y}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} \\ \underline{2x + 3y = -1} \end{array}$$

$$12. 3y = 15x + 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -15x \quad -15x \\ \hline \frac{-15x + 3y}{-3} = \frac{6}{-3} \\ \underline{5x - y = -2} \end{array}$$

$$14. 6 \left[y = \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \underline{x - 6y = -3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6y = x + 3 \\ -x \quad -x \\ \hline -1 [-x + 6y = 3] \end{array}$$

$$16. 7 \left[y = 3x + \frac{2}{7} \right] = \underline{21x - 7y = -2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7y = 21x + 2 \\ -21x \quad -21x \\ \hline -1 [-21x + 7y = 2] \end{array}$$

$$18. 6 \left[-\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{5}{2}y = 4 \right]$$

$$\underline{4x + 15y = -24}$$