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| **Linear Equation** | **In One or Two Variables?** | **How do you find the solution on the graph? Show more than one approach, if possible.** | **What is the “solution”? What does that mean?** | **Does the solution “check” algebraically? If so, show the process.** |
|  | One variable |  |  |  |
|  | One variable |  |  |  |
|  | Two variables |  |  |  |
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| **Linear Equation** | **In One or Two Variables?** | **How do you find the solution on the graph? Show more than one approach, if possible.** | **What is the “solution”? What does that mean?** | **Does the solution “check” algebraically? If so, show the process.** |
|  | One variable | Subtraction Property of Equality. | Two times negative one minus five times negative one is three. |  |
|  | One variable | Combine like terms. | Four times nine fifths plus seven equals nine times nine fifths minus two. |  |
|  | Two variables | Solutions vary as the independent variable changes. | *y* has a unique value for every *x* value entered as an input. | Sample solutions (0, 4) (1, 13) (–1. –5) |
|  | One variable | Subtraction Property of Equality. | Negative three times two plus eight equals two. |  |
|  | One variable | Division Property (by 8). | Eight times one-half equals four. |  |
|  | Two variables | Addition Property of Equality.   Solutions vary as the independent variable changes. | *y* has a unique value for every *x* value entered as an input. | Sample solutions (0, 7) (1, 8) (–1. 6) |