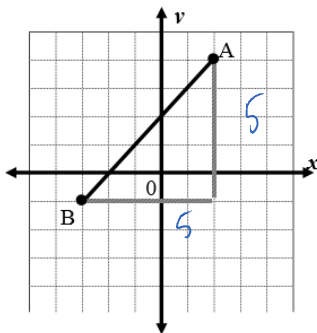


Review: Linear Relations

Finding Slope

Slope is the measure of steepness of a line. It is also referred to as rate of change.

USING A GRAPH



Slope is the comparison of vertical and horizontal lengths of the line.

The vertical length is known as **rise**.
The horizontal length is known as **run**.

The slope can be calculated with:

$$m = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$$

$$m = \frac{5}{5}$$

$$m = 1$$

Note:

- If the line points **up** from left to right, the slope is **positive**.
- If the line points **down** from left to right, the slope is **negative**.

USING COORDINATES

$$m = \frac{\text{difference in } y\text{-coordinates}}{\text{difference in } x\text{-coordinates}}$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Calculate the slope of the line between the points A(2, 4) and B(-3, -1).

$$m = \frac{-1 - 4}{-3 - 2}$$

$$m = \frac{-5}{-5}$$

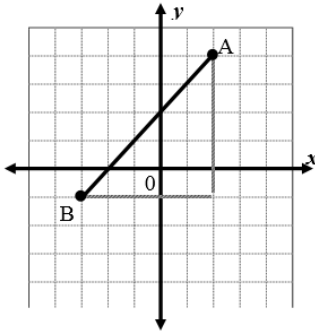
$$m = 1$$

Mr. Slope
Guy



Finding the Y-Intercept

USING A GRAPH



The y-intercept is the point where the line crosses the y-axis.

Look at the y-axis and determine where the line crosses.

The point at the y-intercept is $(0, 2)$.

The y-intercept is 2 .

USING AN EQUATION

- Put the equation in the form $y = mx + b$.
- b is the y-intercept.

Calculate the y-intercept of $x - 2y + 8 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{8}{2} &= \frac{2y}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}x + 4 &= y \\ \therefore y - \text{int} &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

USING 2 POINTS

- Find slope.
- Use $y = mx + b$ to solve for b .

Find the y-intercept of the line between $(6, 3)$ and $(4, 13)$.

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{13-3}{4-6} \\ &= \frac{10}{-2} \\ &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= mx + b \\ 13 &= (-5)(4) + b \\ 13 &= -20 + b \\ 33 &= b \quad \therefore y\text{-int} = 33 \end{aligned}$$

Finding the Equation of a Line

To determine the equation of a line the slope (rate of change) and (y-intercept) are required.

- Find the slope (m) and y-intercept (b) using the methods outlined above.
- Substitute the values of m and b into the generalization $y = mx + b$.
- Rearrange the equation so it is in standard form ($ax + by + c = 0$).
(a standard form equation must not have fractions and the x-value should be positive)

State the equation of a line if slope is $-\frac{1}{3}$ and the y-intercept is 6.

$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 6$$

$\times 3 \quad \times 3 \quad \times 3$

$$\begin{aligned} 3y &= -x + 18 \\ 1x + 3y - 18 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Graphing Lines Using Slope and y-Intercept

- Find the y-intercept (b) and plot it in the y-axis.
- Find the slope (m) and plot it using $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$.
(rise up or down and always run right)
- Connect the points with a straight line

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

start at $y\text{-int} = 5$

$$m = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ down } \frac{3}{2} \text{ right OR } m = \frac{3}{-2} \text{ up } \frac{3}{2} \text{ left.}$$

