

Recall: y-intercept is the point where a graph intersects or touches the y-axis. Note: A line will always intersect the y-axis unless the line is vertical.

• A vertical line will do one of two things: A = it will never intersect the y-axis or B = it will fully coincide with the y-axis.

Slope = is the pattern number when we use a sentence to describe a pattern: " when x increases by one, y increases/decreases by a number".

Slope = the measure of steepness of a line.

Slope =a ratio of rise to run expressed as a fraction.

$$slope = m = \frac{rise}{run} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Where x_1 and y_1 are coordinates of point P_1 , x_2 and y_2 are coordinates of point P_2 and both points are on the line.

> The steeper the line = the large is the number "m".

> We can categorize the slope of a line in one of the four types:

Positive Slope	Negative Slope	Zero Slope	Undefined = Infinite Slope
The line in increasing.	The line is decreasing.	The line is horizontal	The line is vertical.
		= flat.	
m > 0	<i>m</i> < 0	m = 0	m is undefined
y = +#x + b	y = -#x + b	$y = \pm #$	$x = \pm #$



You can determine a slope of a line from a graph by drawing in a useful right-angled triangle:

You can calculate the slope of line given coordinates of two points that are on the line. Use the formula:



a) Determine the slope of a line that passes through A(-2,5) and B(6,7).

b) Determine the slope of a line that passes through A(0,3) and B(-9,4).

c) Determine the slope of a line that passes through A (14, -6) and B (12, -7).

Practice graphing a line given an equation: *Note:* If the equation given to you is not in *y=mx+b* form, use algebra to change the equation so it is in the form *y=mx+b*.

a)
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$$

b)
$$y = -4x + 6$$



c)
$$y = 3x$$



d)
$$y = -x + 35$$



