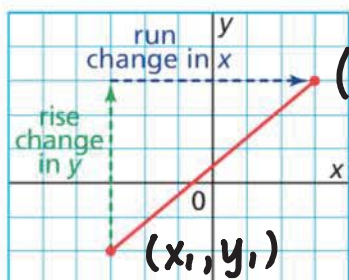


Chapter 6 Final Review

The Slope of a Line



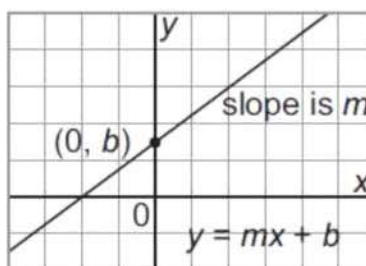
$$m = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when given a} \\ \text{graph} \end{array} \right.$$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when given two} \\ \text{points} \end{array} \right.$$

Equation of a line in Slope-Intercept Form

$$y = mx + b$$

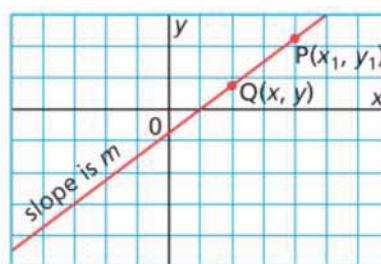
y → dependent variable
 x → independent variable
 m → slope
 b → y-intercept



Equation of a line in Slope-Point Form

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$y - y_1$ → dep. variable
 m → slope
 $x - x_1$ → indep. variable
 (x_1, y_1) → coord. of a point



Example: Write the equation of a line in slope-point form for a line that has a slope of $\frac{4}{5}$ and passes through the point $(-2, 4)$.

x_1
 y_1

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - 4 = \frac{4}{5}(x - (-2))$$

$$y - 4 = \frac{4}{5}(x + 2)$$

Example: Rewrite the equation from the previous example into slope-intercept form.

$$y - 4 = \frac{4}{5}(x + 2)$$

$$y - 4 = \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{8}{5}$$

+4 +4

$$y = \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{8}{5} + \frac{4}{1} \times 5$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{8}{5} + \frac{20}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{28}{5}$$

Equation of a line General Form

$$Ax + By + C = 0$$

- A must be positive
- no fractions

Example: Rewrite the equation from the previous example into general form.

$$5\left(y = \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{28}{5}\right)$$

$$5y = 4x + 28$$

-5y -5y

$$0 = 4x - 5y + 28$$

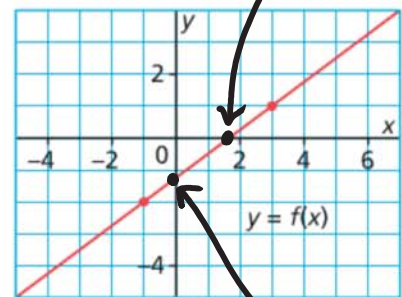
X & Y Intercepts

x-intercept

- the value of x when $y = 0$
- where the graph crosses the x axis.

y-intercept

- the value of y when $x = 0$
- where the graph crosses the y axis.



Example: Find the x and y intercepts of the following linear function: $3x - 5y + 12 = 0$

$$x\text{-int } (y = 0)$$

$$3x - 5(0) + 12 = 0$$

$$3x + 12 = 0$$

$$\text{color: red; } -12 \quad -12$$

$$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{-12}{3}$$

$$x = -4$$

$$y\text{-int. } (x = 0)$$

$$3(0) - 5y + 12 = 0$$

$$-5y + 12 = 0$$

$$\text{color: red; } -12 \quad -12$$

$$\frac{-5y}{-5} = \frac{-12}{-5}$$

$$y = \frac{12}{5}$$

Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Parallel Lines

- Lines that have the same slope and different y-intercepts.
- Lines will never intersect

Perpendicular Lines

- Lines with slopes that are negative reciprocals of each other.

Example: Determine whether the following pairs of lines are parallel or perpendicular to each other.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 2x + 4 \quad \checkmark \\ \text{a) } -4x + 2y &= 7 \\ &\downarrow \\ -4x + 2y &= 7 \\ +4x & \quad +4x \\ \hline 2y &= \frac{4x+7}{2} \\ y &= 2x + \frac{7}{2} \end{aligned}$$

both lines have
 $m = 2$;
lines are parallel

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{1}{3}x + 4 \quad \checkmark \\ \text{b) } 12x + 4y + 20 &= 0 \\ &\downarrow \\ 12x + 4y + 20 &= 0 \\ -12x & \quad -20 \\ \hline 4y &= \frac{-12x - 20}{4} \\ y &= -3x - 5 \end{aligned}$$

rewrite in slope-intercept form and compare.

Slopes are negative reciprocals of each other; lines are perpendicular