NOTE: We are only covering pages 4-6 in class. For a filled-in version of all pages, see "ola4."

START OF REVIEW (not covered during lecture: pages $1 - 3$ of this handout)

This is just a brief review of skills you already need to be familiar with. **If you do <u>not</u> recall linear equations / linear functions** as used in the examples below, <u>work through</u> chapter $3.2 - 3.5$ (pages 184–226) in your book.

Linear Functions are of the form $y = mx + b$ (slope-intercept form) **or** $Ax + By = C$ (standard form)

Note: In standard form B and C are integers and A is a non-negative integer.

Example: $6x + 3y = 1$ is a linear equation in **standard form**.

       Bring this linear equation in **slope-intercept** form and express it in **function notation**.

The graph of a linear function is _____

Note: Functions that are linear only include *x*, but <u>not</u> terms like $x^2, x^3, x^4, \dfrac{1}{x}, \dfrac{1}{x^2}, \sqrt{x}, \sqrt[3]{x}, \ldots$ etc.

To find the slope of a line, use the slope formula

The slope is defined as $m = \dfrac{rise}{run}$ and thus calculated $m = \dfrac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

The slope of a line is the incline, it expresses how steep the line is and whether it is rising or falling. A negative slope describes a decreasing line, a positive slope an increasing line.

Example: Calculate the slope of the line passing through $(-1, 4)$, $(3, 2)$

Example: Calculate the slope of the line passing through $(-7, -2)$, $(-2, 1)$

Graphing linear equations
To graph a line, we can use two given points, but usually we use the slope and the *y*-intercept:

Slope-Intercept Form $y = mx + b$

$m =$ **slope** of the line

$b =$ **y-intercept:** where the line intersects the y–axis

Example:　Given　$y = 3x - 5$

　　　　　　a) State the **slope**: _____
　　　　　　　　　　(label it with the variable name)

　　　　　　b) State the **y-intercept**: _____
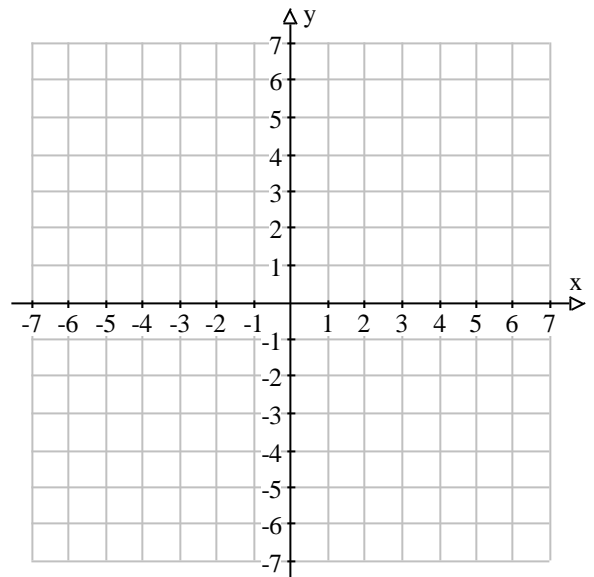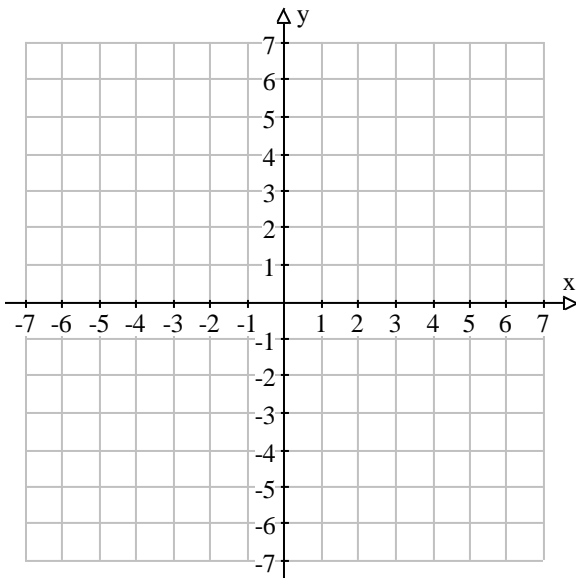　　　　　　　　　　(label it with the variable name)

　　　　　　　　same as _____
　　　　　　　　　　(state the point)

　　　　　c) graph

If you want to graph an equation given in standard form, convert the equation to slope intercept form (i.e. solve for y), then graph.
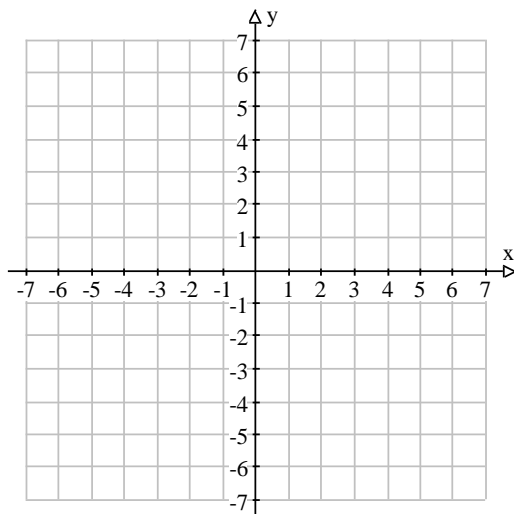
Example: Given $3x + 5y = 20$
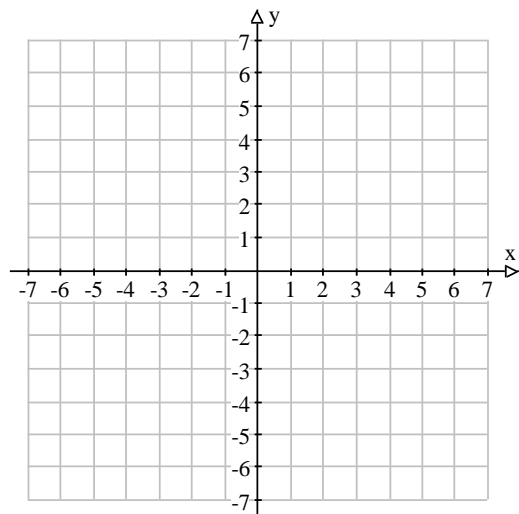　　　　　　Bring in slope-intercept form, then graph.

Graphs that pass through the origin

Example:　　　$y = \dfrac{2}{7}x$

Example:　　　$y = -4x$

Find the equation of the line, given the slope and one point

Example: Find the slope-intercept equation of the line with a slope of 2 through the point (−1, 3).

Don't forget to state the equation:

Find the equation of the line, given two points

Example: A line is passing through the points (−3, − 6) and (9, –2).

a) Calculate the slope of the line.

b) Find the equation of the line (*Using Algebra*)

Don't forget to state the equation:

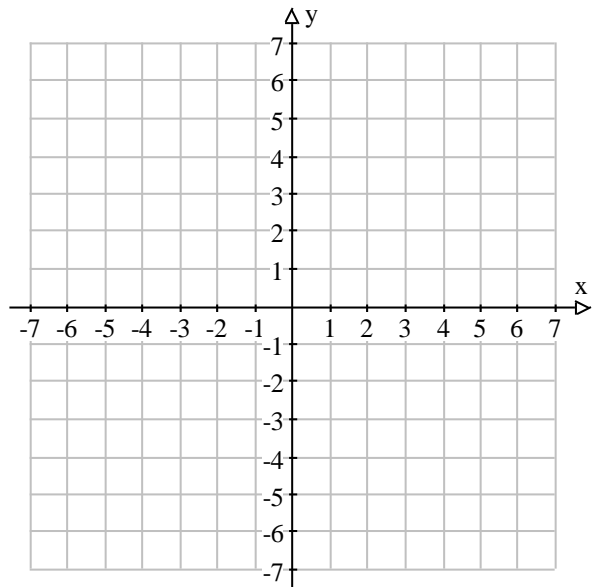**END OF REVIEW**

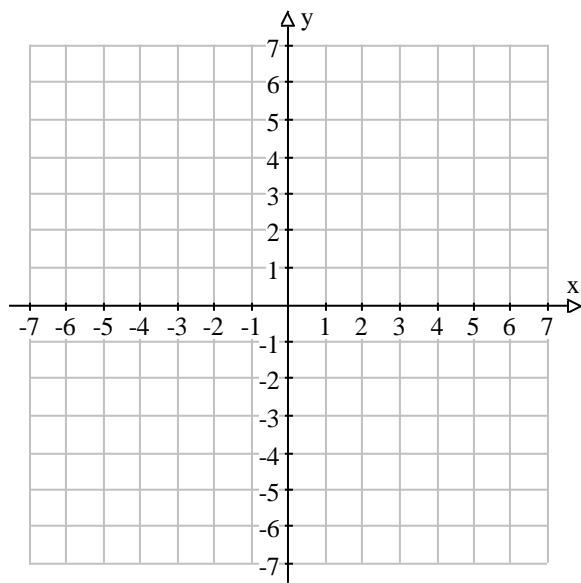**(Solutions to this Review will be posted on http://ola4.aacc.edu/sclayton1 .)**

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If you want to graph an equation given in standard form, convert the equation to slope intercept form (i.e. solve for y), then graph.

Example: $-2x + 3y = -9$

Bring in slope-intercept form, then graph.

Example: $-4x - 2y = -2$
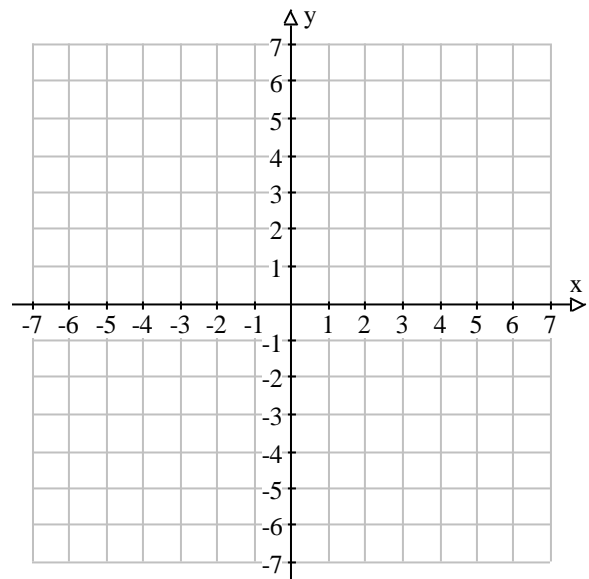
Bring in slope-intercept form, then graph.

Intercepts

Sometimes, we pick the x-intercept and the y-intercept as two points from which to graph the line:

x**-intercept: Let $y = 0$,** solve for x.

y**-intercept: Let $x = 0$**, solve for y.

Example: Find the intercepts and graph $2y - x = 6$
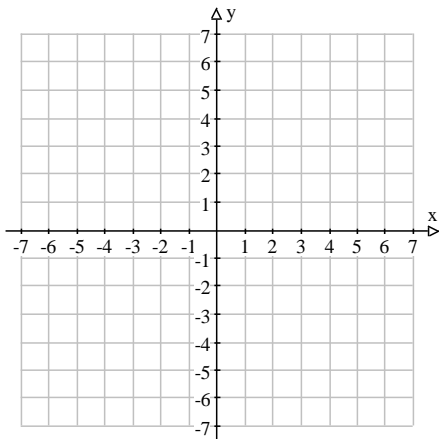
x**-intercept**: y**-intercept**:
(give the point)   (give the point)

Special Cases:

$x = $ number		$y = $ number

Example: $x = -3$ *Example*: $y = 5$
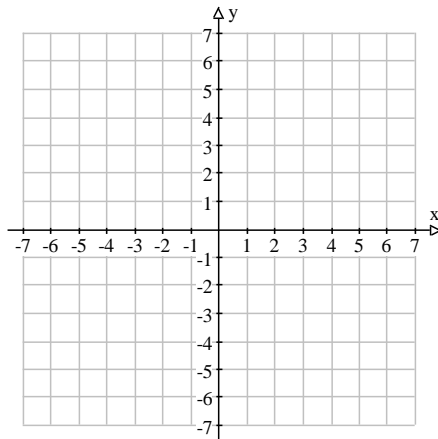
This graph is a _____line.   This graph is a _____line.

The point-slope form of a line
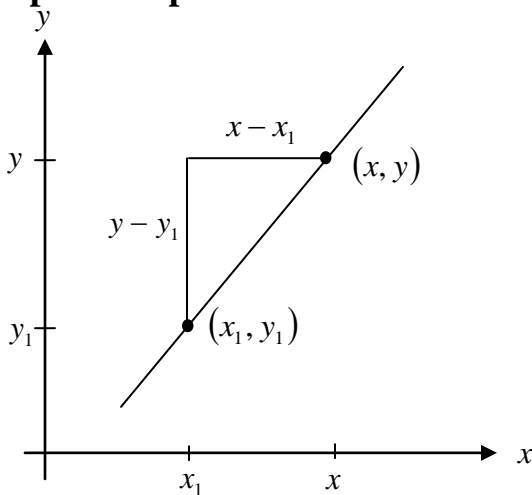
In this figure: $\dfrac{rise}{run} = \dfrac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$

If we multiply the equation

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = m$$

by $(x - x_1)$ on both sides,
we obtain the point-slope form of the line

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

Point-Slope Form of a line: $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

The point-slope form of the line can be set-up as long as m is known or can be found and one point on the line is known.

The point-slope form of the line can be simplified into the slope-intercept form $y = mx + b$.
(Distribute the m on the right hand side and bring the constant over to the other side.)

Example: A line is going through the points (– 4, 9) and (–1 , – 3).
        a) Caluclate the slope of the line.

        b) Set up an equation of the line in **point-slope form**

        c) Bring the equation in slope intercept form.

EXTRA PRACTICE:

Example: A line is passing through the points (–3, 5) and (3, 1).
        a) Caluclate the slope of the line.

        b) Find the equation of the line (*Using Algebra*)

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Answer to Extra Practice on this page c): $y = -\dfrac{2}{3}x + 3$