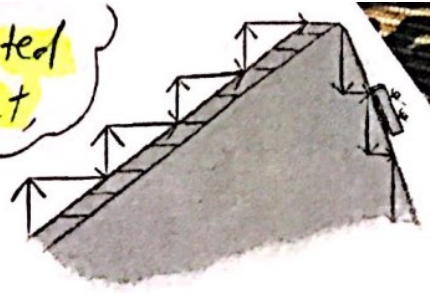


Slope!

\* Find these notes + examples posted on my website! Videos to support, too!

The steepness of a line is called Slope!

too!



Circle the line with the biggest slope...



The letter we use for slope is a lowercase m! Why?! Because it comes from the French word *monter* which means to climb or to rise. FUN FACT!

When given a graph of a line, we need to know a simple definition of slope:

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{\updownarrow}{\leftrightarrow}$$

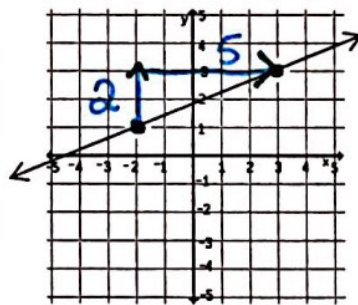
\*\* Slope is the ratio of a line's vertical change to its horizontal change. That's what we mean by "rise over run"!

How to find the slope of a line when given a graph of a line:

1) Start at the point farthest to the left!

2) Find the *rise*! Up: +2  
Down: \_\_\_\_\_

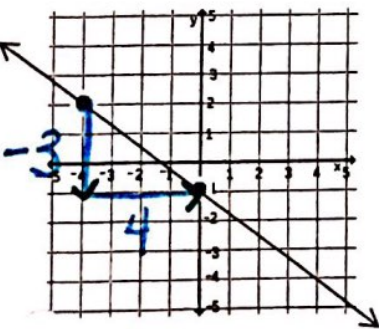
3) Find the *run*! Right: +5  
Left: \_\_\_\_\_



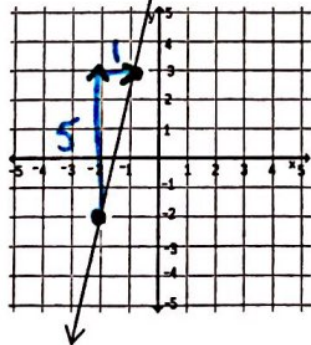
$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$m = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{2}{5}$$

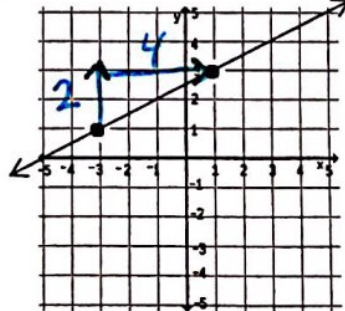
Find the slope of the following lines!



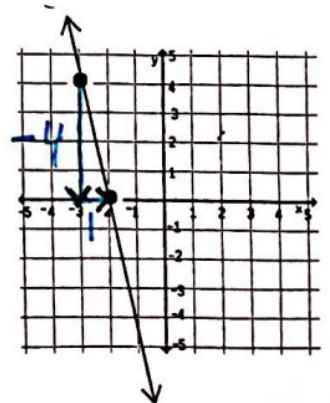
$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{-3}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$



$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$$



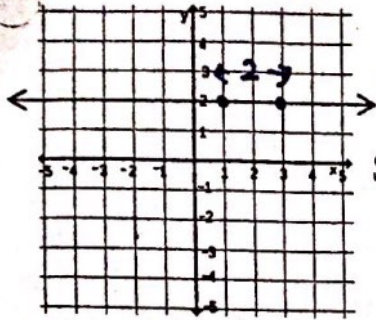
$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$



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

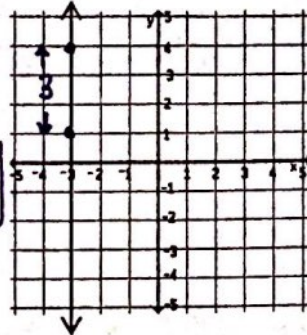
# Horizontal and Vertical Lines...

## Horizontal Line



$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{0}{2} = \boxed{\emptyset}$$

## Vertical Line



$$\text{Slope} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{3}{0} = \text{error!}$$

**Undefined!**

Sometimes we are not given a picture, but instead we are given 2 points on the line. When this is the case, we must implement another definition of slope:

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

In other words, slope is  $\frac{\text{Change in } y}{\text{Change in } x}$

How to find the slope of a line when given two points on the line:

- 1) Subtract one y-value from another y-value!  
(It helps to draw arrows!)  $7 - 3$
- 2) Subtract one x-value from another x-value!  
(It helps to draw arrows!)  $1 - (-2)$

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

$M = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{7 - 3}{1 - (-2)}$   
 $= \frac{4}{1+2} = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}}$

①  $(-2, 3)$  and  $(1, 7)$   
 $x_1 \ y_1 \quad x_2 \ y_2$

Or: **Trig Table:**

① make a table 

x	y
-2	3
1	7

② draw arrows.  $+3$  (down)  $+4$  (right)  $m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}}$

Ask yourself, how many spaces and in what direction

Find the slope of the line that passes through each pair of points: do you go to get from one value to the next?

(6, -1) & (4, 2)

x	y
6	-1
4	2

$-2$  (down)  $+3$  (right)

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{3}{-2} = \boxed{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

(3, -2) & (4, 3)

x	y
3	-2
4	3

$+1$  (right)  $+5$  (up)

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{5}{1} = \boxed{5}$$

(6, 5) & (3, 4)

x	y
6	5
3	4

$-3$  (left)  $-1$  (down)

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{-1}{-3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

(-1, 7) & (-3, 1)

x	y
-1	7
-3	1

$-2$  (left)  $-6$  (down)

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{-6}{-2} = \boxed{3}$$