Slope

Reminders:

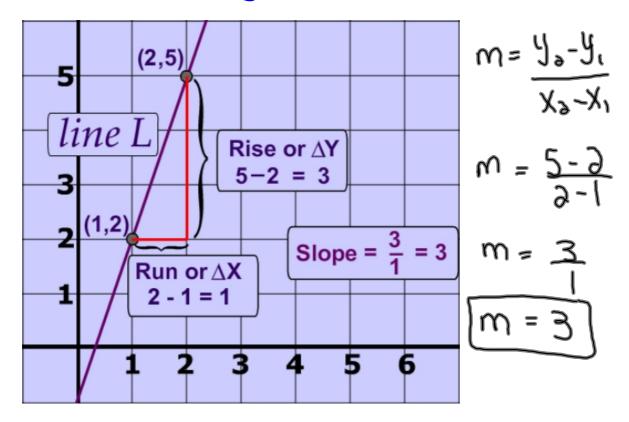
- 1. The symbol for slope is m.
- 2. A line that rises from left to right has a positive slope ---/
- 3. A line that rises from right to left has a negative slope --- \

Slope can be defined in 3 ways.

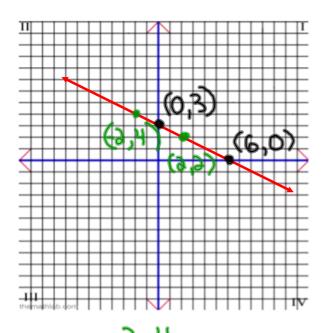
It can be defined as rise, or Δy , Δx PUH which is read as delta y over delta x.

In this course we will be referring to slope as: $M = V_2 - V_1$ * need two points $X_2 - X_1$ (3,3) + (-1,4) $(x_1,y_1) + (x_3,y_4)$

Sample Calculation



Example 1:



$$w = \frac{9}{-1}$$
 $w = \frac{9}{-6}$
 $w = \frac{9}{-6}$

Step 1: Select 2 points from the graph. Point $1-(x_1, y_1)-(0, 3)$ Point $2-(x_2, y_2)-(6, 0)$

Step 2:
$$m = y_2 - y_1$$

 $x_2 - x_1$
 $m = 0 - 3$
 6
 $m = -3$
 6

Example 2:

Determine the slope of the following line: 2x + y = 6

Step 1: Rearrange into the form y = mx + b $y = -\frac{\lambda}{2}x + 6$

Step 2: Locate the value of "m"

$$M = -9$$

The slope of the line is therefore $\frac{-\partial}{\partial x}$.

Example 3:

Show that P(3,2), Q(-3, -2), and R(6,4) are collinear. What does "collinear" mean???

have the same slope

Step1: Find the slope of all three pairs of points.

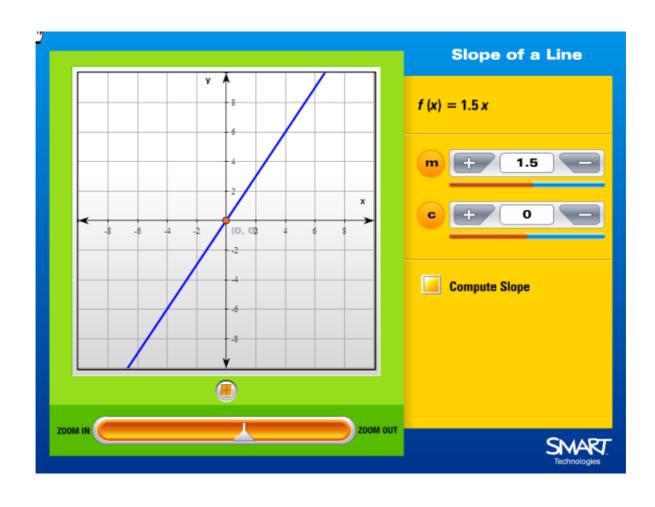
$$m_{PQ} = \underbrace{y_2 - y_1}_{X_2 - X_1} \quad m_{QR} = \underbrace{y_2 - y_1}_{X_2 - X_1} \quad m_{PR} = \underbrace{y_2 - y_1}_{X_2 - X_1}$$

$$m_{PQ} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial -3} \quad m_{QR} = \underbrace{4 - (-\partial)}_{6 - (-3)} \quad m_{PR} = \underbrace{4 - \partial}_{6 - 3}$$

$$= -\frac{4}{-6} \quad = \underbrace{6}_{9} \quad = \underbrace{3}_{3}$$

$$= \underbrace{3}_{3}$$

Step2: If the slope of all three pairs of points is the same, the points lie on the same straight line. Thus, the 3 points are collinear.



Find the slope of the following:

$$0 \quad A(-3,1) \quad B(3,3)$$

$$M = \frac{3-1}{3-8} = \frac{1}{6}$$

3 3y +6 = 31x -3
3u =
$$\frac{31x}{3} - \frac{9}{3}$$

 $y = (7x - 3)$
 $m = 7$
8 a) $m(k, 7)$ $N(3, 0)$ Slape = 7

$$\omega = \frac{X^9 - X'}{\lambda^9 - \lambda'}$$

$$7(3-k) = -7$$
 $(4)-7k = -7$