

# Slope of a Line

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Consider the equation

$$y = 2x - 4$$

We can make an  $x, y$  chart to help graph the line represented by this equation.

$x$	$y$
1	-2
2	0
3	2
4	4

Do you notice a pattern between the change of  $y$  values and the change of  $x$  values?

This pattern is referred to as the **slope** of the line.

The **slope** of a line is the ratio of the change in  $y$  (vertical change) to the change in  $x$  (horizontal change). We use the letter  **$m$**  to represent **slope**.

$$m = \frac{\text{change of } y}{\text{change of } x}$$

Let's look at:

$$y = 2x - 4$$

	$x$	$y$	
	1	-2	+2
+1	2	0	+2
+1	3	2	+2
+1	4	4	+2

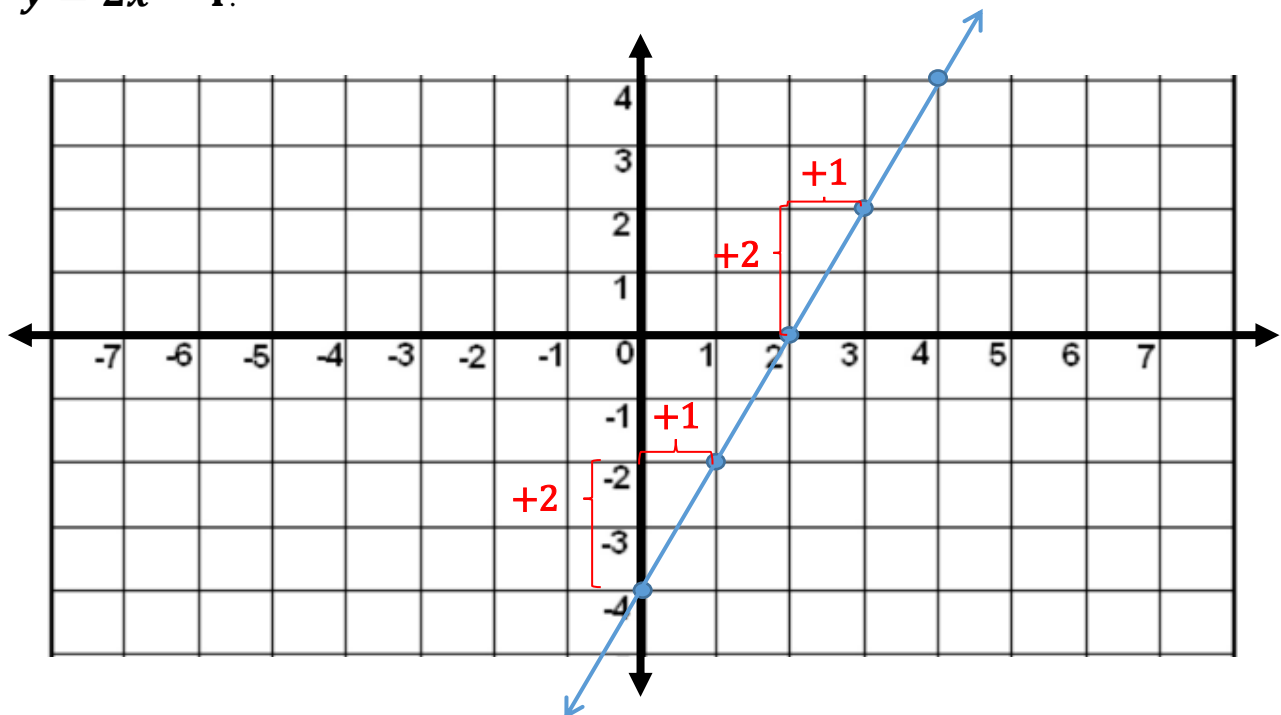
The  $x$  values increase by 1

The  $y$  values increase by 2

$$m = \frac{\text{change of } y}{\text{change of } x} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

therefore,  $m = 2$  for the line  $y = 2x - 4$ .

We can use the slope to help graph the line represented by the equation  $y = 2x - 4$ .



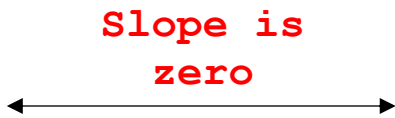
Looking left to right:



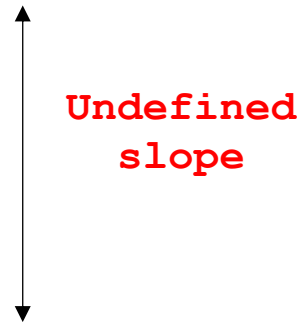
If the line is going up, the line has a **negative** slope



If the line is going down, the line has a **positive** slope



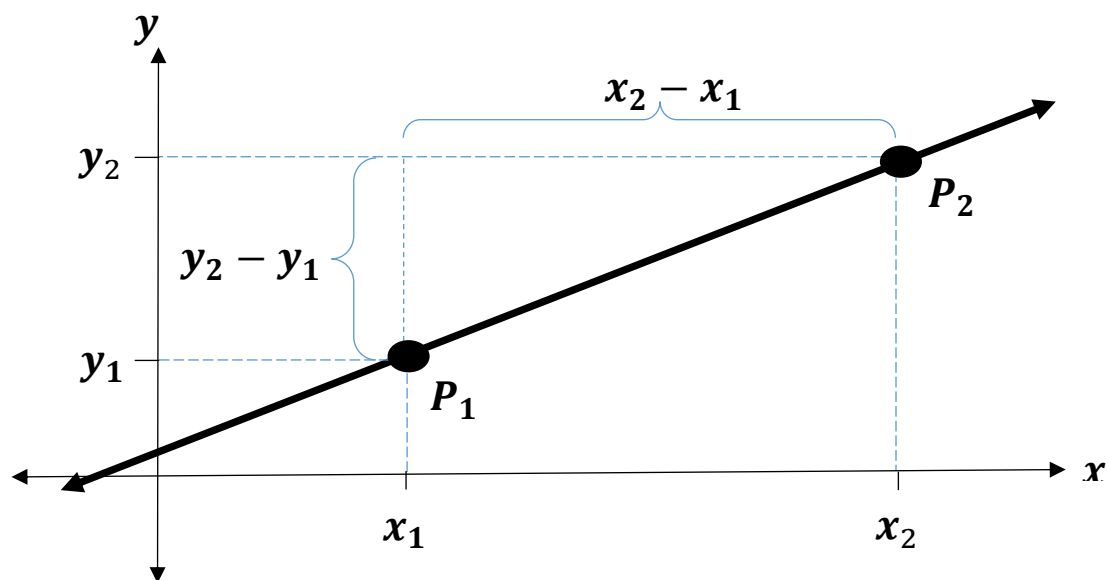
All horizontal lines have a slope equal to **zero**.



All vertical lines have an **undefined** slope.

Finding the slope of a line given two points on the line:

Let's call  $P_1$  (point 1)  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  
 $P_2$  (point 2)  $(x_2, y_2)$



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

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Example 1

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Find the slope of the line that passes through the points  $(6, 2)$  and  $(18, 8)$ .

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{8 - 2}{18 - 6}$$

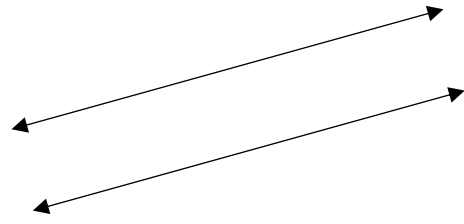
$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad} =$$

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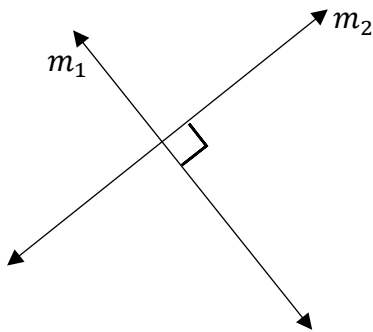
\*reduce

Parallel Lines:

Two lines are **parallel** if they never intersect. **Parallel lines have the same slope.**



Perpendicular Lines: Two lines are **perpendicular** if and only if they intersect at a **90°** angle. **The slopes of two perpendicular lines are negative reciprocals of each other.**



$m_1$	$m_2$
3	$\frac{1}{3}$
$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
0	<b>Undefined</b>

Finding the slope using the equation of a line:

**Recall:** Equation of a line  
 $y = mx + b$

Step 1: Solve the equation for **y**

Step 2: identify the coefficient of **x** – this is the slope of the line.

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Example 2

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Find the slope of the line  $2x + y = 8$

Step 1:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + y = 8 \\ -2x \quad -2x \\ \hline y = -2x + 8 \end{array}$$

NOTE: we prefer to see the  $x$  before the constant

Step 2: The coefficient of  $x$  is  $-2$

Therefore, the slope of the line  $2x + y = 8$  is  $-2$ .

NOTE: Any line parallel to the line  $2x + y = 8$  has a slope of  $-2$  and any line perpendicular to the line has a slope of  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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Example 3

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Identify the lines as being parallel, perpendicular or neither:

$$\begin{aligned}x + y &= 4 \\ 3x + 3y &= 6\end{aligned}$$

First we find the slope of each line.

**Step 1:** Solve for  $y$  (for both Line 1 and Line 2)

Line 1:

$$\begin{array}{r}x + y = 4 \\ -x \quad -x \\ \hline y = -x + 4\end{array}$$

Slope of line 1:  $m_1 = -1$

Line 2:

$$\begin{array}{r}3x + 3y = 6 \\ -3x \quad -3x \\ \hline 3y = -3x + 6 \\ \frac{3y}{3} = \frac{-3x}{3} + \frac{6}{3} \\ y = -x + 2\end{array}$$

Slope of line 2:  $m_2 = -1$

Therefore, these two lines are parallel

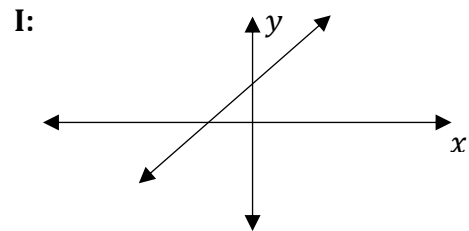
# Slope of a Line

## Practice Problems

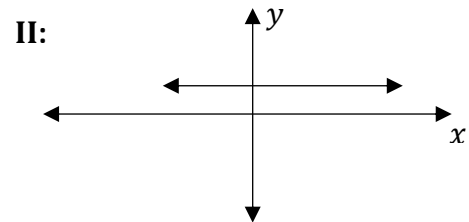
1. Find the slope of the line that passes through the points  $(5, 7)$  and  $(-1, 3)$ .

2. Match each equation with its corresponding graph:

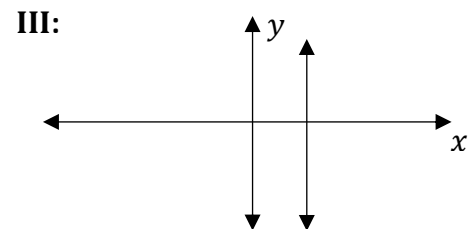
a)  $x + y = 1$



b)  $-x + y = 1$



c)  $y = 1$



d)  $x = 1$

