

### 11.1 Coordinates of points in a plane

origin The point (0,0) on a graph

x-axis horizontal axis

y-axis vertical axis

abscissa x-coordinate in an ordered pair

ordinate y-coordinate in an ordered pair

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### 11.2 Point plotting

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### 11.3 Slope!

m  $\frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$   $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$   $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$   $\frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)}$

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$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{3}{5}$

$\Delta y = 6 - 3$   
 $\Delta x = 6 - 1$   $m = \frac{3}{5}$

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$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1 - (-3)}{6 - (-1)} = \frac{1+3}{6+1} = \frac{4}{7}$

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$m = \frac{-2 - 4}{5 - 9} = \frac{-6}{-4} = \frac{3}{2}$

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11.4 Slope of a line

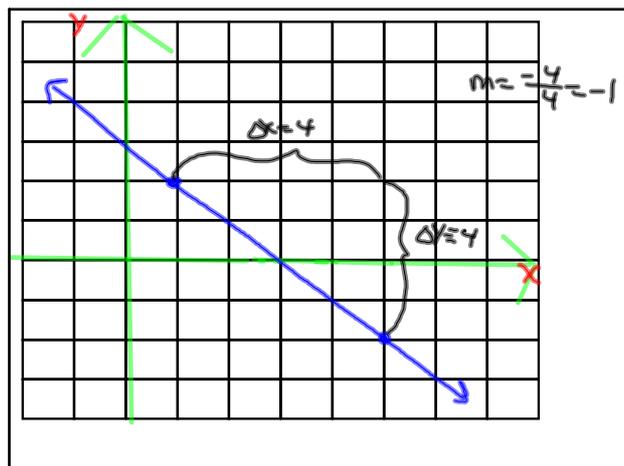
Two lines with the same slope are parallel

The slope of a horizontal line is zero

$$\frac{\Delta y = 0}{\Delta x = \Delta x} = \frac{0}{\Delta x} = 0$$

The slope of a vertical line is undefined

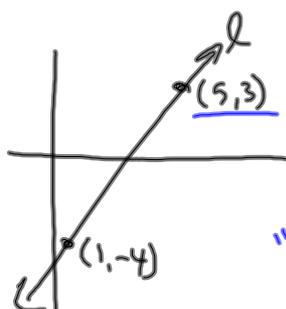
$$\frac{\Delta y = \Delta y}{\Delta x = 0} = \frac{\Delta y}{0}$$



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11.5 equations of lines



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

y minus the y-coordinate equals the slope times x minus the x coordinate.

$$m = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$y - 3 = \frac{7}{4}(x - 5)$$

"point-slope"

$$y - 3 = \frac{7}{4}(x - 5)$$

"point-slope" form

$$4y - 12 = 7(x - 5)$$

$$4y - 12 = 7x - 35$$

$$23 = 7x - 4y$$

$$7x - 4y - 23 = 0$$

"standard" form

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$$2x + y + 1 = 0$$

is (2, -5) on the line?

$$2(2) + (-5) + 1 = 0$$

$$4 - 5 + 1 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

yes! 😊

is (3, 0)?

$$2(3) + 0 + 1 \neq 0$$

$$7 \neq 0$$

no.

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P(3,3) Q(4,5)

$$m = \frac{5-3}{4-3} = 2$$

$$y - 3 = 2(x - 3)$$

$$y - 3 = 2x - 6$$

$$-3 = 2x - y - 6$$

$$2x - y - 3 = 0$$

$$y - 5 = 2(x - 4)$$

$$y - 5 = 2x - 8$$

$$-5 = 2x - y - 8$$

$$2x - y - 3 = 0$$

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11.6 Using equations of lines

$$y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{3}{5}$$

$C(14, y)$  is on this line

find y

$$y = \frac{2}{3}(14) - \frac{3}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{28}{3} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{25}{5} = 5$$

$C(14, 5)$

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$$y = 2x - 3$$

x	2x-3	y
-1	2(-1)-3	-5
0	2(0)-3	-3
1	2(1)-3	-1
2	2(2)-3	1
3	2(3)-3	3

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

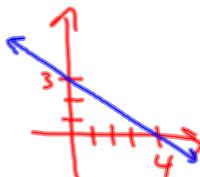
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11.7 Slope-intercept form of an equation of a line

The y-intercept is the y-coordinate of the point where the line intersects the y-axis

$$y = 2x + 3 \quad m = 2$$

$$y = mx + b$$



b - y-intercept

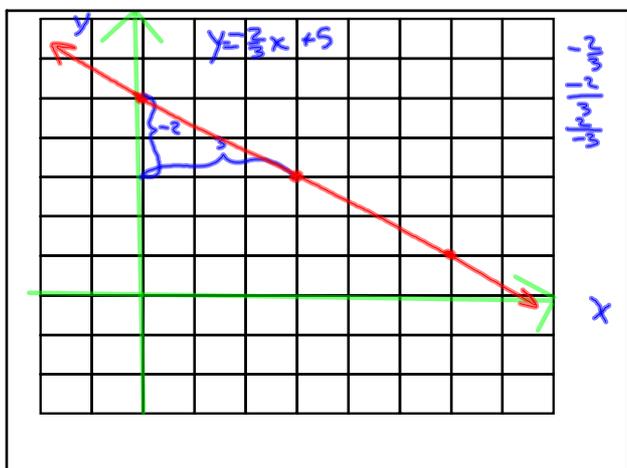
m - slope

$$y = mx + b$$

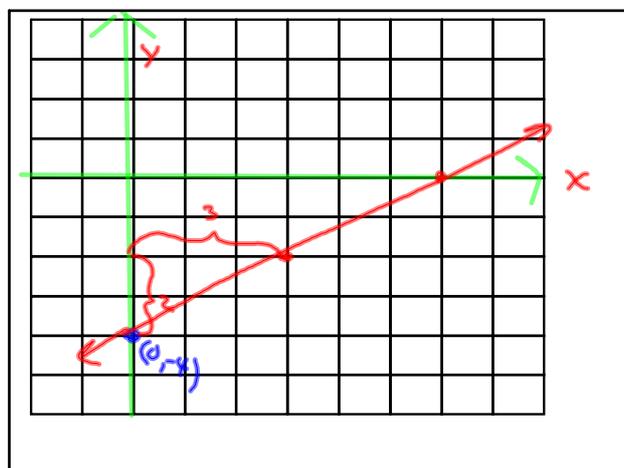
slope-intercept form

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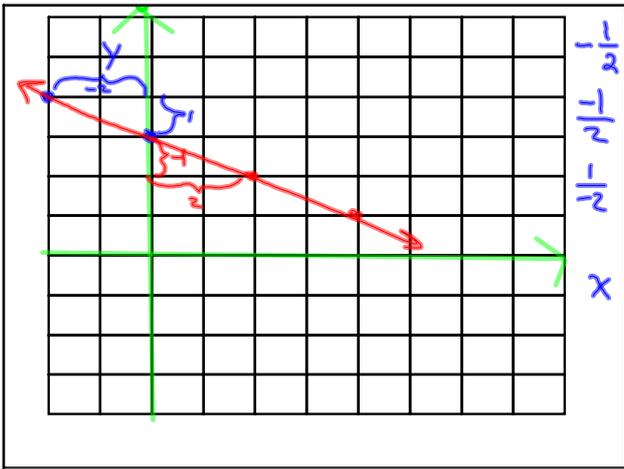
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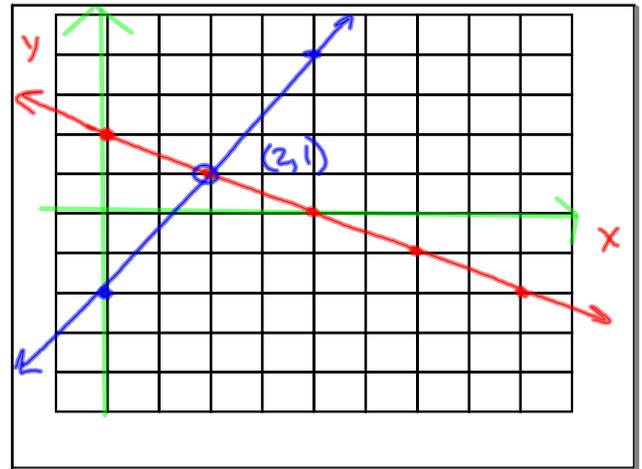
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$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= -\frac{1}{2}x + 2 & y &= \frac{3}{2}x - 2 \\
 1 &= -\frac{1}{2}(2) + 2 & 1 &= \frac{3}{2}(2) - 2 \\
 1 &= -1 + 2 & 1 &= 3 - 2 \\
 1 &= 1 \checkmark & 1 &= 1 \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$
  

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= -\frac{1}{2}x + 2 & x + 2y &= 4 \\
 2y &= -x + 4
 \end{aligned}$$

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11.8 Graphing nonvertical lines

$$\begin{aligned}
 5x - 3y &= 9 \\
 5x - 3y - 9 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

standard form

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$$\begin{aligned}
 -3y &= -5x + 9 \\
 y &= \frac{5}{3}x - 3
 \end{aligned}$$

slope-intercept form

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$$\begin{aligned}
 6y - 18 &= 0 \\
 6y &= 18 \\
 y &= 3 \\
 y &= 0x + 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (0, 3) \\
 (1, 3) \\
 (-4, 3) \\
 (2, 3) \\
 y = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

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11.9 Graphing vertical lines

$$\begin{aligned}
 23 - x &= 4 \\
 -x &= -19 \\
 x &= 19
 \end{aligned}$$

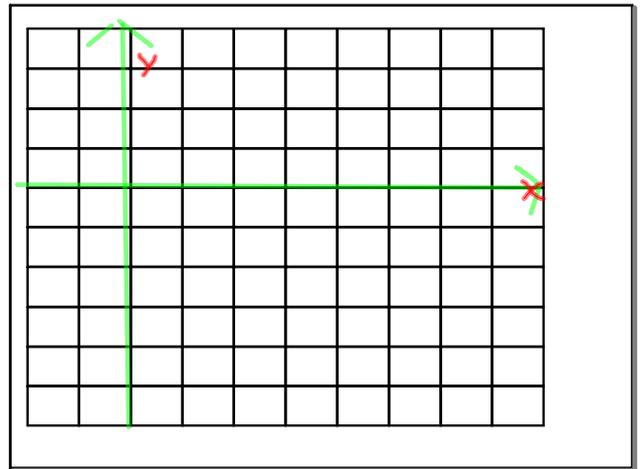
$$\begin{aligned}
 (6, \text{google}) \\
 (6, 0) \\
 (6, 8) \\
 (6, 100) \\
 (6, -3) \\
 (6, 0.3)
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{array}{l}
 y > x + 1 \\
 1 > -1 + 1 \\
 1 > 0
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 y > -\frac{1}{3}x - 3 \\
 1 > -\frac{1}{3}(-1) - 3 \\
 1 > \frac{1}{3} - \frac{9}{3} \\
 1 > -\frac{8}{3}
 \end{array}$$

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