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 Date: May 1, 2023

Lesson 7.3: Slope of a Line

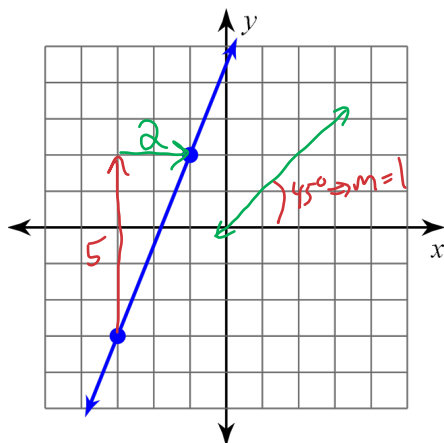
Learning Goal: We are learning how slope impacts a linear equation. It's all downhill from here!

In this lesson, we will explore the most significant property of a linear relationship: the slope! The slope of a line tells us how the relationship is changing and can be thought of as how slanted/steep the line is. It has many important applications such as engineering the initial climb of a roller coaster to making safe ramps, but today we will focus on the algebra and understanding how to calculate the slope of a line.



First, let's look at the slope from a geometric perspective. The slope, defined by the letter m for no apparent reason, is: $m = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}}$
→ vertical movement
→ horizontal movement

Example 1: Given the line with two points, calculate the slope.

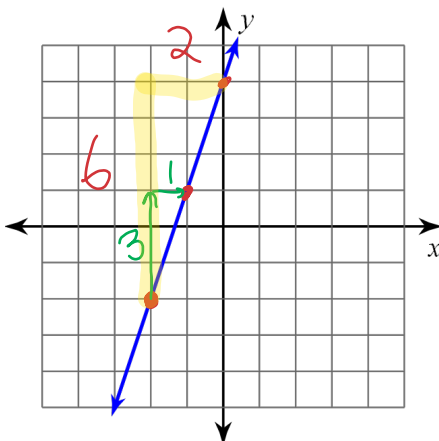


Always go left point to right point.

$$m = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}}$$

$$m = \frac{4}{2}$$

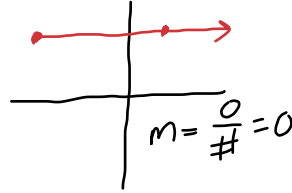
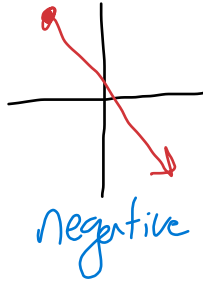
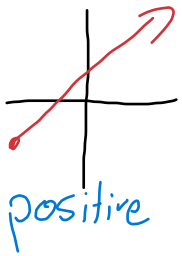
Example 2: Given the line, locate two points, then calculate the slope.



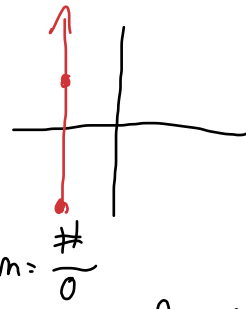
$$m = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

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Are slopes always positive? There are 4 possible slopes:

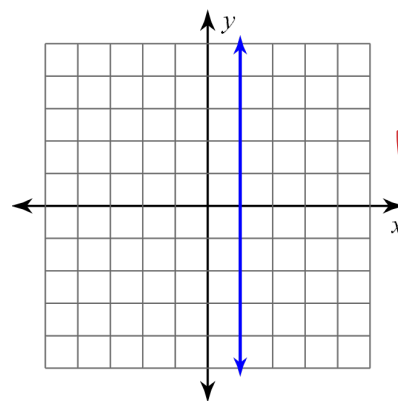
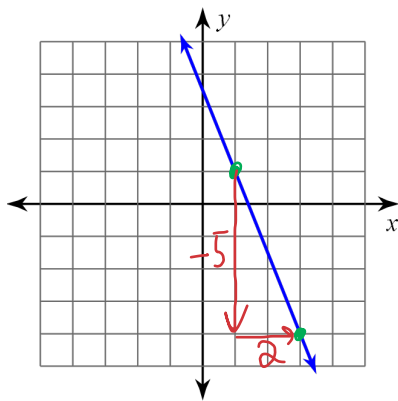


$m = \text{zero}$
Horizontal Line

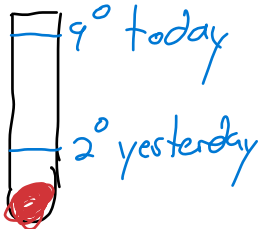


$m = \text{undefined}$
Vertical Line.

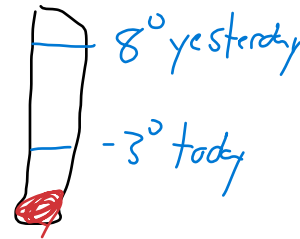
Example 3 and 4: Calculate the slopes of each line.



Now that we know about slope, we can derive a formula so that we do not need a graph.



The change in temperature is:
 $9 - 2 = 7^\circ\text{C}$



The change is
 $-3 - 8 = -11^\circ$

Note: Change: today - yesterday
 $= 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ temp} - 1^{\text{st}} \text{ temp}$
 $= \text{temp}_2 - \text{temp}_1$

Rise = the change in y's
Run = the change in x's

$\Delta \rightarrow \text{delta}$

$$m = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

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

(x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2)

Examples 5-8: Given the points, calculate the slope using the slope formula.

5. $(7, -10), (9, -7)$

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

$$m = \frac{-7 - (-10)}{9 - 7}$$

$$m = \frac{3}{2}$$

6. $(-6, -17), (-20, 11)$

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

$$m = \frac{11 - (-17)}{-20 - (-6)}$$

$$m = \frac{28}{-14} = -2$$

7. $(6, -12), (6, 1)$

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

$$m = \frac{1 - (-12)}{6 - 6}$$

$$m = \frac{13}{0} = \text{undefined}$$

8. $(-3, 9), (3, 9)$

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

$$m = \frac{9 - 9}{3 - (-3)}$$

$$m = \frac{0}{6}$$

$$m = 0$$

Examples 9 and 10, use the idea of "change" to calculate the slope:

9. $(5, 8), (10, 2)$

$$m = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}} = \frac{-6}{5}$$

10. $(-7, 9), (-15, -11)$

$$m = \frac{-20}{-8} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{5}{2}$$

Success Criteria

- I can identify the four types of slope: positive, negative, zero, undefined
- I can find the slope of a line graphically by studying its $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$
- I can calculate the slope of a line algebraically by using the formula $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$