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**Next**

Point-Slope Form is:

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

We are given the following information in this problem:

Slope (m): 3

Point: (2,1)

Step 1: Substitute the slope for m and the point for  $x_1$  and  $y_1$ .

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

$$y - 1 = 3(x - 2)$$

Step 2: Distribute the 3 throughout the parenthesis.

$$y - 1 = 3(x - 2)$$

$$y - 1 = 3x - 6$$

Step 3: Solve for y on the left hand side by adding 1 to both sides.

$$y - 1 = 3x - 6$$

$$y - 1 + 1 = 3x - 6 + 1$$

Step 4: Simplify the expression on the right hand side.

$$y = 3x - 5 \quad (-6 + 1 = -5)$$

Final Answer:  $y = 3x - 5$  is the equation written in slope intercept form.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

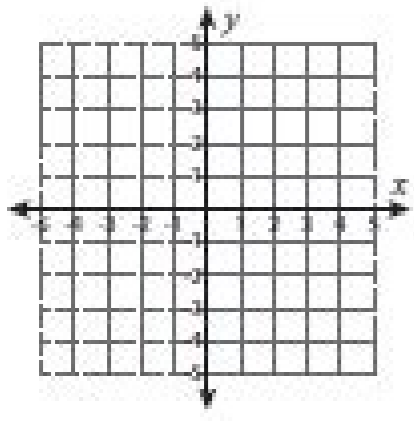
Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Graphing: Slope and Point

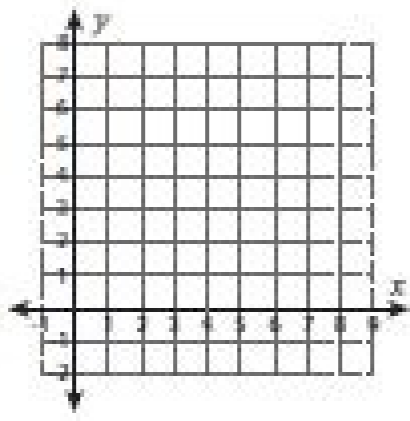
Sheet 1

Graph the line using the given slope and the point.

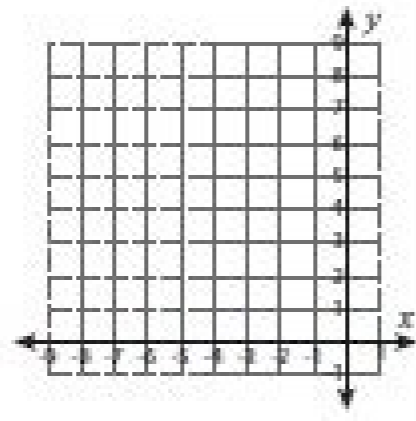
1)  $m = \frac{1}{2}; (2, -3)$



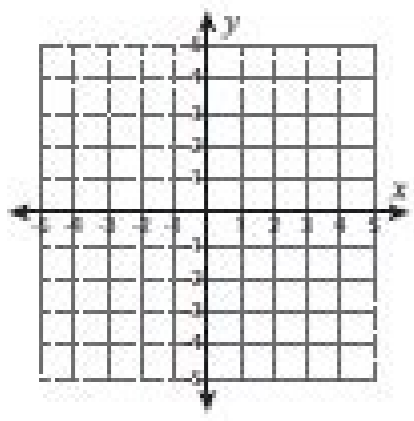
2)  $m = 3; (3, 4)$



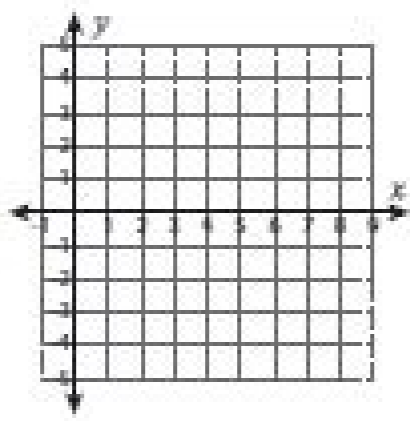
3)  $m = -\frac{6}{5}; (-7, 8)$



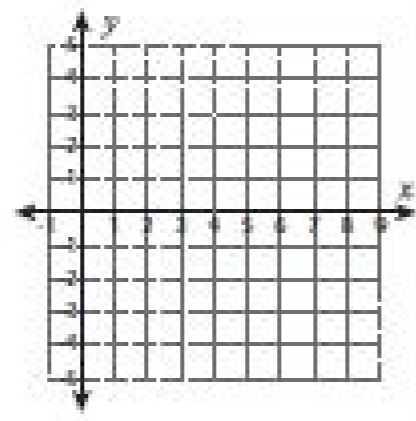
4)  $m = \frac{3}{4}; (-2, -2)$



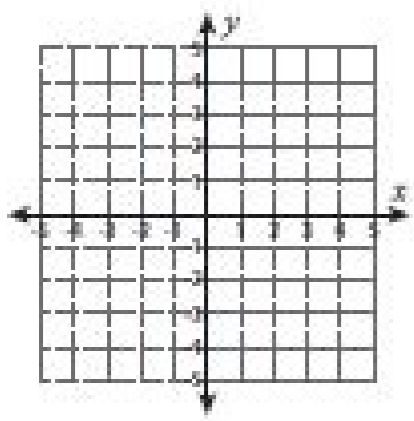
5)  $m = -\frac{2}{3}; (5, 1)$



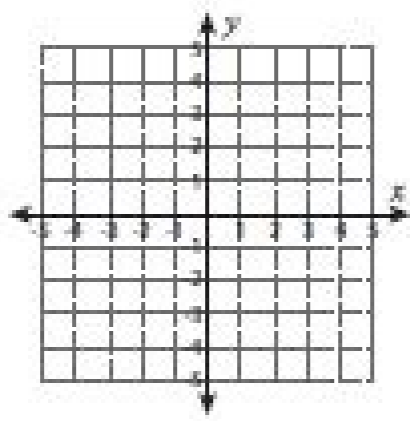
6)  $m = \frac{1}{2}; (6, 0)$



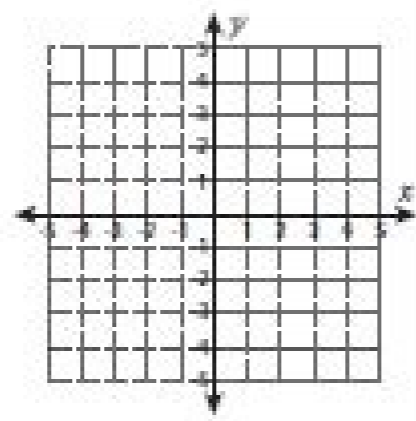
7)  $m = -2; (-4, -1)$



8)  $m = -4; (0, 2)$



9)  $m = -\frac{8}{9}; (-5, 4)$



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Complete the assignment in your notebook. Re-write original problem, show your work, and circle/box your final answer.

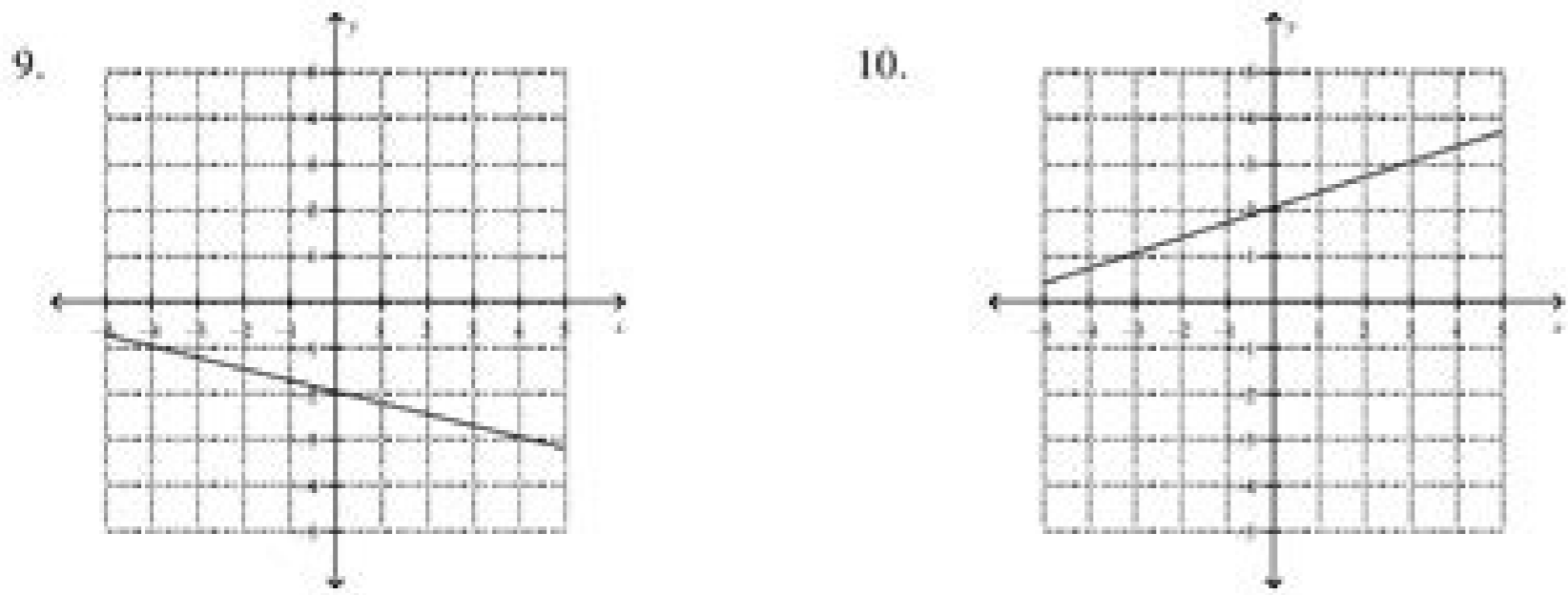
Find the slope of the line that passes through each pair of points.

- (0,2) and (4,6)
- (-2,5) and (3,-4)
- (-3,-2) and (4,-2)
- ( $\frac{4}{3}, -2$ ) and ( $\frac{4}{3}, 9$ )
- (2,-1) and (5,-3)
- ( $\frac{3}{4}, 1\frac{1}{4}$ ) and ( $-\frac{1}{2}, -1$ )

Determine the value of r so the line that passes through each pair of points has the given slope.

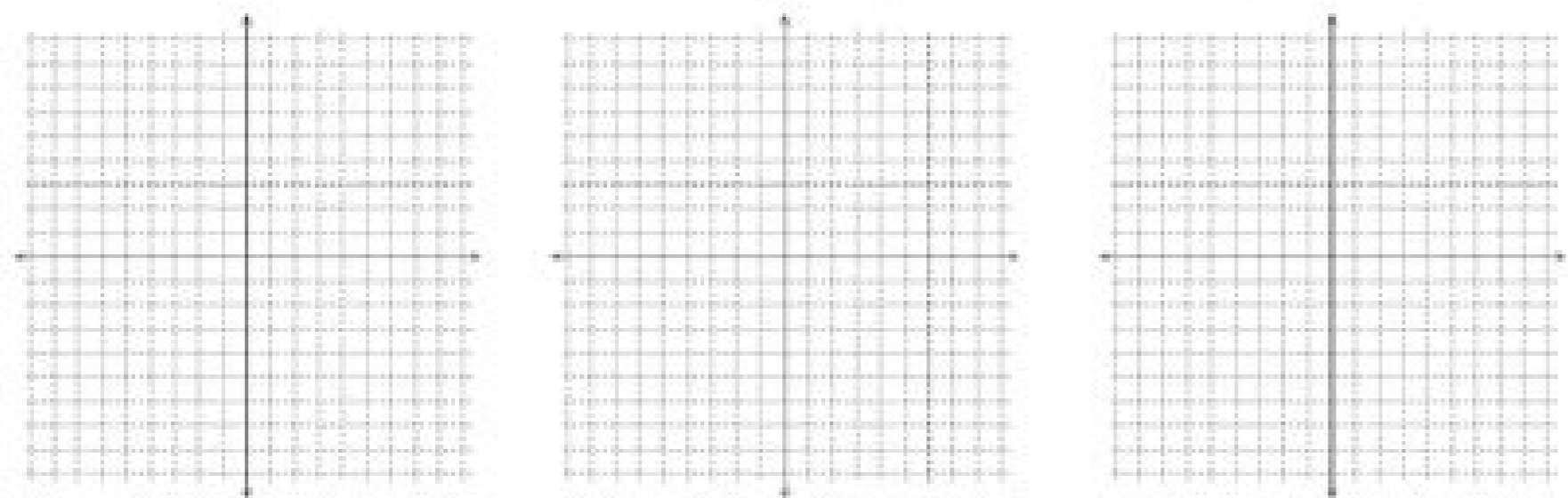
- (5,r), (2,-3), m =  $\frac{4}{3}$
- (4,r), (r,2), m =  $-\frac{5}{3}$

Find the slope of each line and write the equation of each graph.



Graph each equation using the y- intercept and slope.

- $y = 2x - 1$
- $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 4$
- $y - \frac{3}{4}x = -5$



No credit will be given for work not shown in your notebook.

WRITING EQUATIONS IN POINT-SLOPE FORM

Directions: Read each problem carefully. Find your answer in one of the three answer columns. On the next page, find each problem number and color that section using the color indicated by the correct answer to that question.

#	Problem	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3
1	Write an equation in point-slope form using the given ordered pair and slope.			
1	(-3, 9); m = 2	$y - 3 = 2(x - 9)$ Purple	$y - 9 = 2(x - 3)$ Pink	$y - 9 = 2(x + 3)$ Pink
2	(-4, -6); m = $\frac{1}{2}$	$y + 4 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 4)$ Black	$y - 6 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 4)$ Red	$y + 6 = 2(x + 2)$ Orange
3	Select the equation that is NOT correctly written in point-slope form.			
3	(2, 2) and (4, -6)	$y - 2 = -4(x - 2)$ Red	$y - 4 = -4(x - 4)$ Pink	$y + 4 = -4(x - 2)$ Yellow
4	(0, 1) and (1, -4)	$y - 1 = -5(x - 0)$ Blue	$y + 4 = 5(x - 1)$ Tan	$y + 4 = 5(x + 1)$ Tan
5	(2, 5) and (4, 4)	$y - 5 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)$ Orange	$y - 5 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)$ Red	$y - 4 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 4)$ Brown
6	Select the equation in slope-intercept form.			
6	$y - 3 = 4(x + 2)$	$y = 4x + 11$ Black	$y = 4x + 5$ Brown	$y = 4x + 2$ Tan
7	$y + 6 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 4)$	$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 5$ Yellow	$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 9$ Purple	$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$ Grey
8	$y - 9 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 8)$	$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 8$ Blue	$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$ Brown	$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 13$ White
9	Select the equation that is NOT correctly written in point-slope form.			
9		$y - 2 = \frac{2}{3}(x - 2)$ Yellow	$y + 3 = \frac{2}{3}(x + 3)$ Black	$y - 3 = \frac{2}{3}(x - 2)$ Red
10		$y - 3 = \frac{3}{2}(x - 5)$ Green	$y + \frac{3}{2}(x - 5)$ Blue	$y - 3 = \frac{3}{2}(x)$ Purple

Find the Slope

Find the slope from the given equation.

1) $2x - 4y + 7 = 0$	2) $9y = -3x + 5$
Slope = _____	Slope = _____
3) $15x - 3y = 2$	4) $6x = 8y + 10$
Slope = _____	Slope = _____
5) $-1 = 4x + 14y$	6) $y = 12x - 17$
Slope = _____	Slope = _____
7) $-8y = -7x + 20$	8) $6x + 6y + 11 = 0$
Slope = _____	Slope = _____

If you are seeing this message, it means that we are having problems loading external resources on our website. If you are behind a web filter, make sure that domains \*.kastatic.org and \*.kasandbox.org are unlocked. If you are seeing this message, it means that we are having problems loading external resources on our website. If you are behind a web filter, make sure that domains \*.kastatic.org and \*.kasandbox.org are unlocked. The equation of a straight line is a satisfied equation for each and every one of the points of the line. This means that a linear equation in two variables represents a line. The equation of a line can be found through several methods depending on the available information. Some of the methods are: point slope form of intersection slope interception form. Form of two points The point pending formula is used only when we know the slope of the line and a point on the line. We learn about the point of point slope and how to derive the formula to represent the point of point slope in detail in the following section. What is Point Slope Form? Point slope form is used to represent a straight line using its slope and a point on the line. This means that the equation of a line whose slope is  $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}$  and that passes through a point  $(X \setminus (1, Y))$ , and  $(1, Y)$  is located using the point slope form. Different ways can be used to express the equation of a straight line. One of them is the shape of the point slope. The equation of the shape of the slope of the point is:  $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $(1, Y) = m(x \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ or } x \setminus (1, Y))$  where,  $(x, y)$  is a random point on the straight line. The slope of the line,  $M$ , is the slope of the line. The equation of a line with a given slope and with a given point is found using the point slope form. This formula is used only when we know the slope of the line and a point on the line. We have some other formulas like find the equation of a line as the shape of inclination, intercept form, etc. Here is the point of the point slope, Point Slope formulates in mathematics:  $\hat{a}$  and  $(1, Y) = m(x \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ or } x \setminus (1, Y))$  where,  $(x, y)$  is a point Random in the line (which should be kept as variable when applying the formula.)  $X \setminus (1, Y)$  and  $(1, Y)$  is a fixed point in the line.  $m$  is the slope of the line. Derivation of the formula of the slope from a point we see how to find the shape of the point slope (ie, the form of the formula of the point of the point slope). This formula will be derived using the equation for the slope of a line. Consider a line whose pending is  $m$ . Suppose that  $X \setminus (1, Y)$  and  $(1, Y)$  is a known point in the line. Leave  $(X, Y)$  Be any other random point on the line whose coordinates are not known. We know that the equation for the slope of a line is: pending = (difference in y-coordinates) / (difference in x-coordinates)  $m = (Y - (1, Y)) / (x - x \setminus (1, Y))$  multiplication both sides by  $(x - x \setminus (1, Y))$   $m(x - x \setminus (1, Y)) = (Y - (1, Y))$  and examples of the tiphead some examples of the formula of the point of the point slope are shown here. The equation of a line with slope  $(-1)$  and one point  $(1, 2)$  is using:  $y - 2 = -1(x - 1)$ . The equation of a line with slope  $(3/2)$  and a point  $(-1/2, 2/3)$  is using:  $y - (2/3) = (3/2)(x - (-1/2))$ . The equation of a line with slope  $(0)$  and a Point  $(3, -2)$  is using:  $y - (-2) = 0(x - 3)$ . In each of these cases, we can simplify even more equation and carry it to the form:  $y = MX + B$ . Important notes on the point pending form: the equation of the point of point slope of a line whose slope is  $m$  and that passes through point  $X \setminus (1, Y)$  and  $(1, Y)$  is  $y - (1, Y) = m(x - x \setminus (1, Y))$ . The equation of a horizontal line that passes through  $(A, B)$  is of the form  $Y = B$ . The equation of a vertical line that passes through  $(a, b)$  is of the form  $x = a$ . This is an exceptional case in which the shape of the slope cannot be used. how to solve slope shape? To solve the shape of the slope of points for a given straight line to find the equation of the given line, we can follow the steps provided below. Step 1: Note on the slope, 'M' of the straight line and the coordinates  $(x \setminus (1, Y))$  and  $(1, Y)$  of the point given that it is on the line. Step 2: Replace the values given in the formula of the slope of the point:  $Y - Y \setminus (1, Y) = M(x - x \setminus (1, Y))$ . Step 3: Simplify to get the equation of the line in a standard form.  $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}$  -> Check also: You can try this point slope form calculator to verify the result obtained for the equation of a line segment slope form calculator. Let's see an example to understand the application of the above steps in the slope point form. Example: find the equation of a line that passes through a point  $(2, -3)$  and whose slope is  $(-1/2)$ . Solution: The point on the given line is:  $(x \setminus (1, Y))$ , and  $(1, Y) = (2, -3)$  The slope of the line is:  $m = (-1/2)$  the equation of the line is found using the point shape of the slope:  $y \setminus (1, Y) = M(x \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ or } x \setminus (1, Y))$  and  $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}$   $(\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R})^3 = (\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 2)(x \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 2) + 3 = (\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 2)x + 3$  Subtract 3 from both sides,  $y = (\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 2)x^2$  So, the equation of the required line is,  $y = (\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}^2 / 2)x^2$  Thinking out of the box:  $\hat{a}$  of the following graphs can represent the equation  $Y + 2 = \hat{a}^2(x \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R})^2$ ?  $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}$  -> Articles related to the point form: Take a look at some more interesting articles that consist of additional conceptual ideas revolving around the shape of the point slope. Two-point form Geometry of geometry Euclidean geometry  $y = MX + B$  Let us understand that the point of the slope is best suited to the solved examples. Example 1: Find the equation of the next line. Solution: We know that the slope of Vertical line is not defined, that is,  $M = \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ . Therefore, the equation of the given line can not be found using the Point Slope form. We will use the form that appears in the "Important Notes" section of this page, which is: the equation of the vertical line that passes through  $(A, B)$  is in the form  $x = a$ . Let's take some point in the line:  $(a, b) = (4, 1)$  Equation of the line using the previous form is,  $x = 4$ . Example 2: Find the equation of a horizontal line that passes through a point  $(3, 2)$ . Solution: method 1: We know that the slope of a horizontal line is  $m = 0$ . The line goes through the point  $(X \setminus (1, Y))$ , and  $(1, Y) = (3, 2)$  the equation of the line using the shape of the point slope is:  $\hat{a}$  and  $(1, Y) = m(x \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ or } x \setminus (1, Y))$  and  $\hat{a}^2 = 0(x \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R})$  and  $\hat{a}^2 = 0(y = 2)$  meter all 2; from the chemulas listed in the "important notes" section of this page, we know that: the equation of a horizontal line that passes through  $(A, b)$  is of the form  $y = b$ . A point in the given line is,  $(a, b) = (3, 2)$  thus, the equation of the horizontal line required is:  $y = 2$  of both methods, the equation of the given line is:  $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}^2 = 2$  Example 3: Find the equation of a line that passes through two points  $(1, 3)$  and  $(-2, 4)$  using the point slope form and expresses the response in the standard form. Solve: The two dice points are:  $(X \setminus (1, Y))$ , and  $(1, Y) = (1, 3)$   $(X \setminus (2, Y))$ , and  $(2, Y) = (-2, 4)$  To use the point slope form, first we need to find AR THE SKN OF THE LINE. The slope of the given line is using:  $m = [\text{and } (2, Y) \text{ and } (1, Y)] / [x \setminus (2, Y) \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ or } x \setminus (1, Y)] = (4 \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}) / (\hat{a}^2 \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}) = \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R} / 3$  application point inclination, and  $-3 = (-1/3)(x - 1)$  to express this in the standard form. The standard form, first, multiply both sides by 3.  $3 \cdot -3 = -x + 1 \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R} + 3$  and  $-x + 10$  Add to be on both sides,  $x + 3 = 10$  therefore, the equation of the line given in the standard way is:  $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R} + 3y = 10$  See more  $\hat{a}$  Go to slip to slide to break down hard concepts through simple visual ones. Mathematics will no longer be a difficult subject, especially when you understand the concepts through visualizations. Book a free trial class Frequently Asked Questions about the Point Track Form The point slope of a straight line in Geometry is used to represent the form  $M$  and a point  $(x, y)$  that is located in the given line. The point slope is given as,  $\hat{a}$  and  $(1, Y) = m(x \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ or } x \setminus (1, Y))$ . How do you find the Is it a slope with a point slope? The Point Slope Formula is a chemula that is used to find the equation of a line. This chemula is used only when we know the slope of a line and a point on the line. The equation of a line whose slope is  $M$  and the one that passes through a point  $(X \setminus (1, Y))$ , and  $(1, Y)$  is located using the Point Slope Formula. The equation of the shape of the slope of the point is:  $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $(1, Y) = m(x \hat{a} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ or } x \setminus (1, Y))$ . We will resolve this equation for  $\hat{a}$  and that gives you an equation of the form, and  $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}$



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