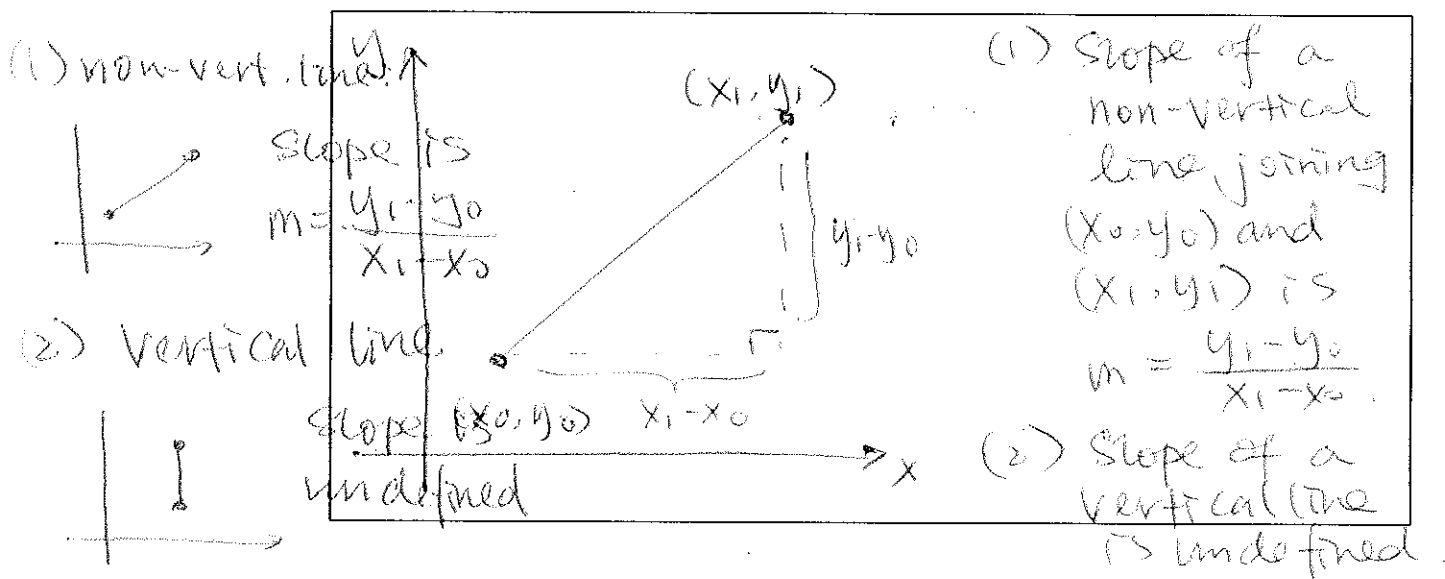


1.4 Straight Line

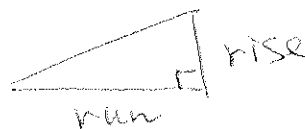
1.4.1 Slope

- The slope of a straight line measures its steepness / direction.
- Definition of the slope of a straight line:



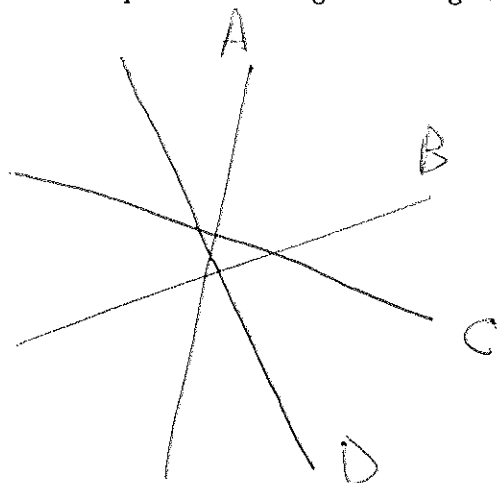
- Various interpretations of slope:

- Slope = $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$



- Slope = The change of y-coordinate as x-coordinate increases by 1.

- Lines with slopes of various signs and magnitude:



Slopes of:

A: large positive

B: small positive

C: small negative

D: large negative

- Parallel lines and perpendicular lines:

If line L_1 has slope m_1 , line L_2 has slope m_2 :

– L_1 and L_2 are parallel if $m_1 = m_2$ (or both undefined).

(So same slope \leftrightarrow same direction).

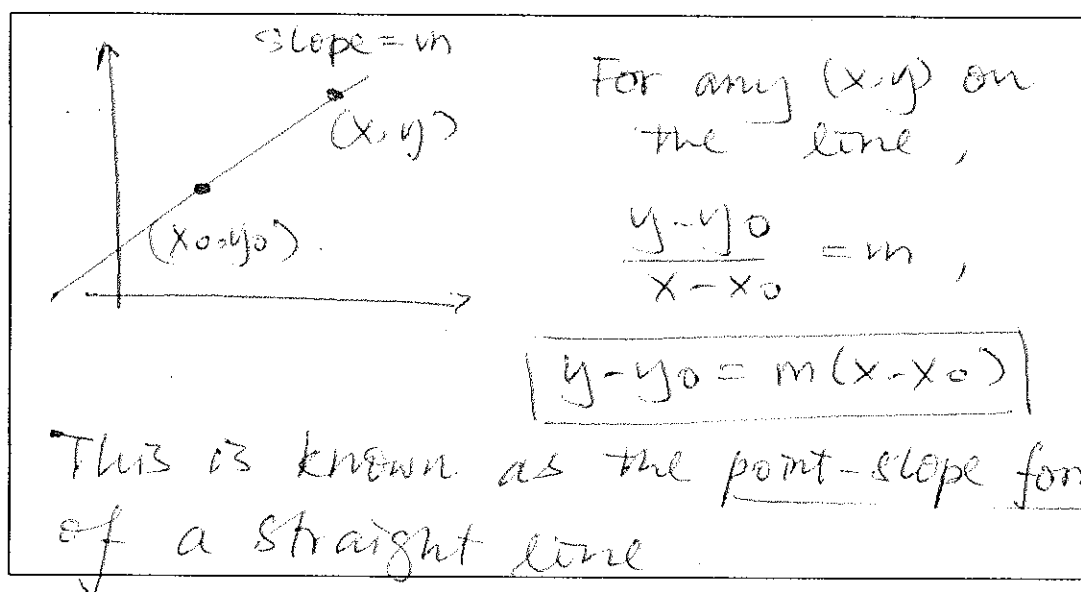
– L_1 and L_2 are perpendicular if $m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1$ (or if one line is horizontal and the other is vertical).

Example 1. Find the slope of the straight line joining the points $(-2, -1)$ and $(1, -6)$.

$$\text{slope} = \frac{-6 - (-1)}{1 - (-2)} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

1.4.2 Equation of Straight Line

- Say a line is known to contain the point (x_0, y_0) and has slope m , write an equation to describe the points (x, y) on the line:



Example 2. Find the equation of the straight line that passes through $(-2, 1)$ and has slope 3.

Equation is: $y - 1 = 3(x - (-2))$.

- Other equivalent forms of equations of straight line:

– Slope-intercept form:

$y = mx + b$ where m is the slope,
 b is the y -intercept

above example:

$$y - 1 = 3(x - (-2)) \Rightarrow y - 1 = 3x + 6 \Rightarrow y = 3x + 7$$

– General form:

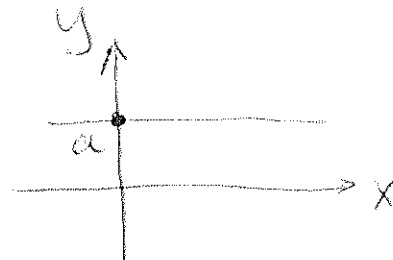
$ax + by + c = 0$, where a, b, c are constants

To convert to slope-intercept form, solve for y .

e.g. $2x - 3y - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow -3y = -2x + 6 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x - 2$

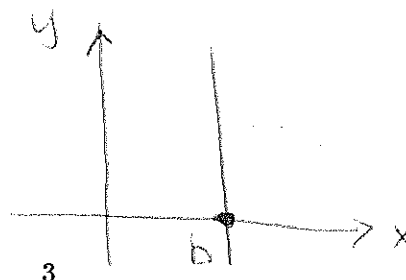
- Equations of horizontal and vertical lines:

Horizontal line:



Equation is
 $y = a$.

Vertical line:



Equation is
 $x = b$.

1.4.3 Examples

Example 3. Find the equation of the straight line which passes through $(2,3)$ and is parallel to the straight line represented by the equation $5x + 2y + 3 = 0$.

$$5x + 2y + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 2y = -5x - 3 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{5}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}$$

\therefore Slope of the line $5x + 2y + 3 = 0$ is $-\frac{5}{2}$.

\therefore Slope of the line required is $-\frac{5}{2}$.

\therefore Equation of the required line is

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

Example 4. Sketch the line in the previous example. Find the x -intercept and y -intercept of the line.

x -intercept: put $y = 0$ into the equation

$$0 - 3 = -\frac{5}{2}(x - 2)$$

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

$$-8 = -\frac{5}{2}x, \quad x = \frac{16}{5}$$

$\therefore x$ -int.

is $(\frac{16}{5}, 0)$

y -intercept = put $x = 0$ into the equation,

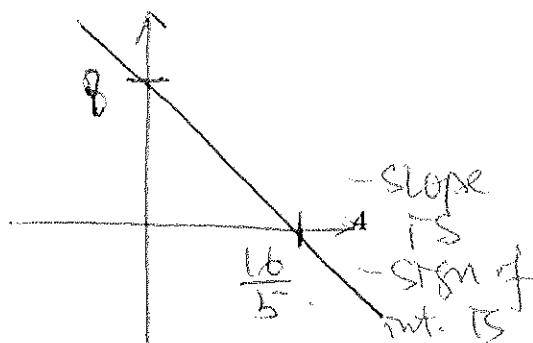
$$y - 3 = -\frac{5}{2}(0 - 2)$$

$$y - 3 = 5, \quad y = 8$$

$\therefore y$ -int.

is $(0, 8)$

So the line looks like

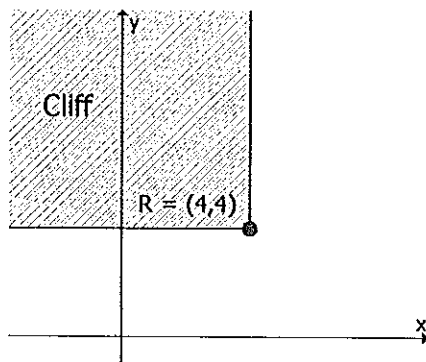


— math info!
Verbally:

— Straight by having only two points.

— Do not plot extra points.
— Scale is not important.

Example 5. Two guardposts of coordinates $P = (0, 1)$ and $Q = (9, 8)$ are situated near a cliff with corner $R = (4, 4)$ represented by the shaded region below.



- (a) Find the equation of the straight line joining P and R .
 (b) Can the soldiers in P and Q see each other?

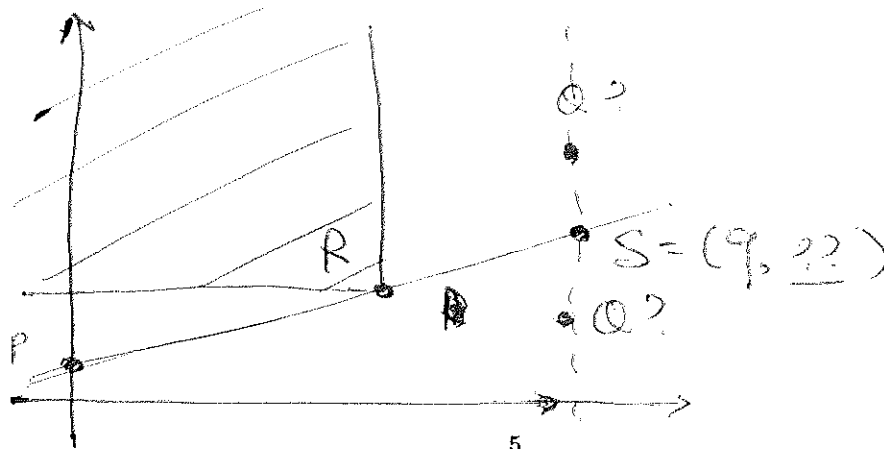
(a) Slope of segment PR

$$= \frac{4-1}{4-0} = \frac{3}{4}$$

So equation of PR is

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

- (b). We have to tell whether Q is above or below the line joining P and R .



To do so, we may compare the y-coordinates of Q and S.

y-coord of Q is 8

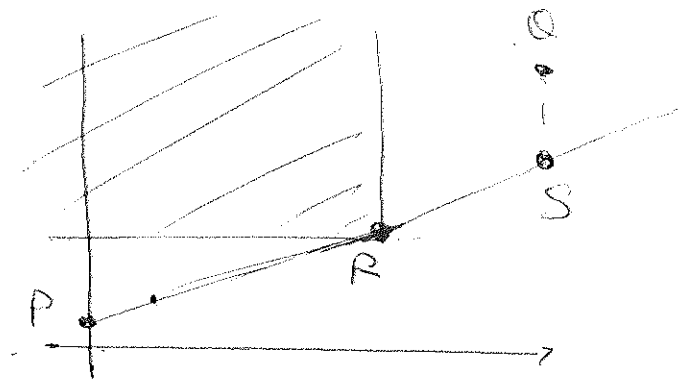
y-coord of S :

put $x = 9$ into the eq. of PR

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

$$y = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 5 + 4 = \frac{31}{4}$$

$\frac{31}{4} < 8$ so Q sits above S. So the picture is:



So P and Q cannot see each other.