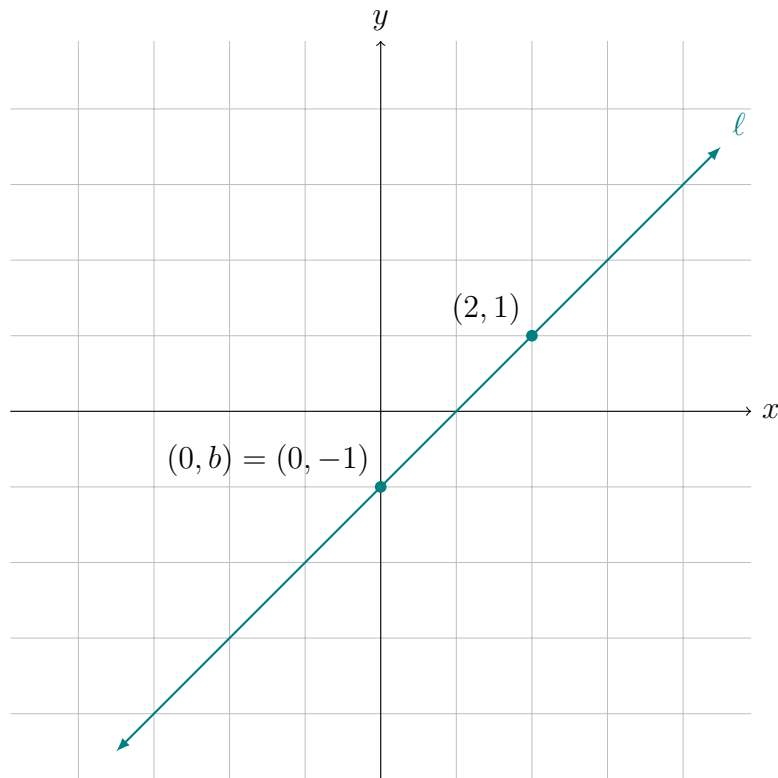


Cartesian Plane: Slope-Intercept Formula for Lines

Video companion

1 Derivation using point-slope form



From last video, the equation of a line in point-slope form that passes through $(2, 1)$ and has slope $m = 1$ is

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

The y -intercept is at point $(0, b)$. To find b , we substitute that point into the definition of the line:

$$(0, b) \in \ell, \text{ so}$$

$$b - 1 = 1(0 - 2)$$

$$b = -1$$

Using the y -intercept in the equation for the line in point-slope form:

$$y - (-1) = 1(x - 0)$$

$$y + 1 = x$$

$$y = 1x - 1$$

2 Slope-intercept form

If ℓ has slope m , and ℓ hits the y -axis at $(0, b)$, then

$$\boxed{y = mx + b}$$

is an equation for ℓ , where m is the slope and b is the y -intercept.

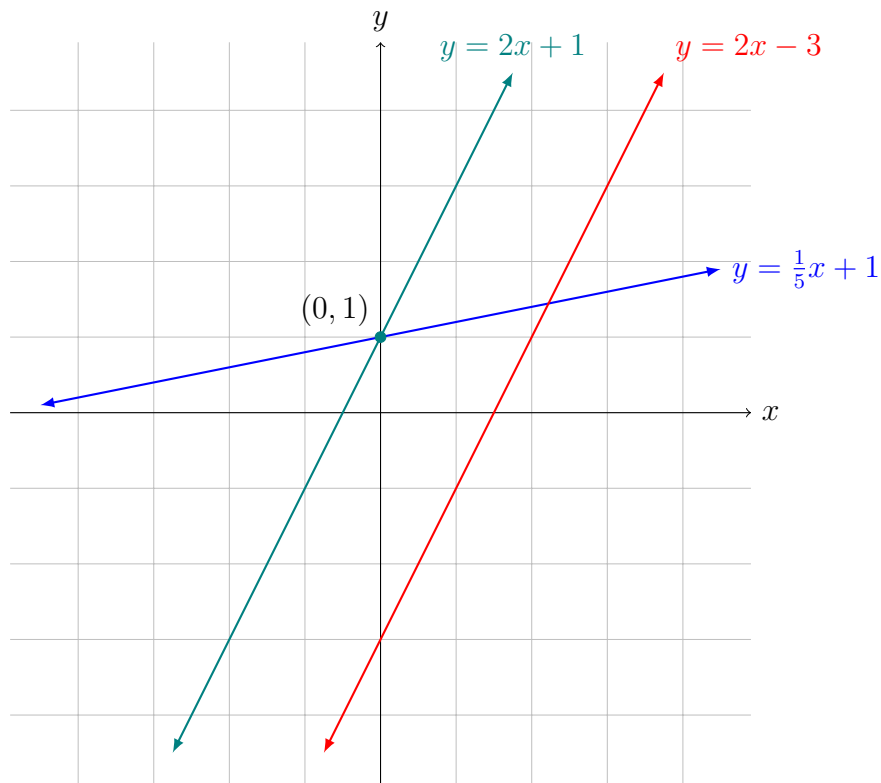
3 Drawing lines

Draw line with equation

$$y = 2x + 1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{5}x + 1$$

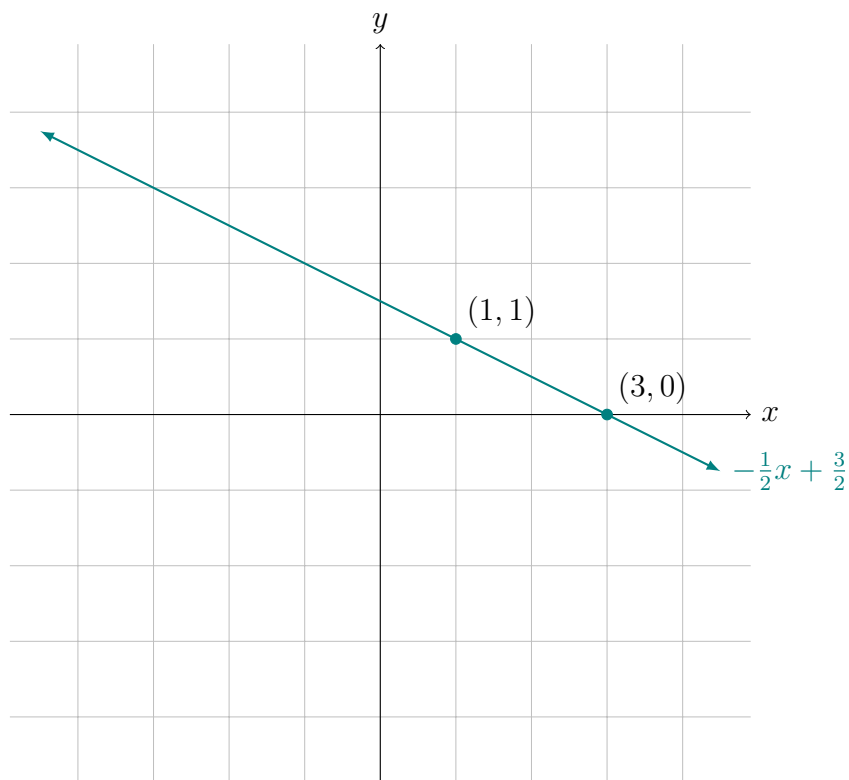
$$y = 2x - 3$$



The slope tells you how to angle the line, and the y -intercept tells you where to anchor it on the y -axis.

4 Example

Problem: Line ℓ has points $(1, 1)$ and $(3, 0)$ on it. Find an equation for ℓ .



Find the slope:

$$m = \frac{0 - 1}{3 - 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Some possible equations for the line in point-slope form:

$$y - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$$

$$y - 0 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 3)$$

An equation for the line in slope-intercept form:

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