

Linear Functions

Consider the following table

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	-17	-14	-11	-8	-5	-2

What would you guess if $f(5) = ?$

x	-2	0	1	2	5	6
$g(x)$	9	7	6	5	2	?

\downarrow
-2 -1 -1 -3 ?

This change seems less consistent.

* Here these x values are not changing at the same rate

x	-2	0	1	2	5	6
$g(x)$	9	7	6	5	2	1
	-2	-1	-1	-3	?	

Let's look at how $g(x)$ changes
as the x changes

$$\frac{\text{Change in } g}{\text{Change in } x} = \frac{7-9}{0-(-2)} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

$$\frac{6-7}{1-0} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$$

$$\frac{2-5}{5-2} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1$$

That for every change in x
 $g(x)$ changes by -1

If a function has a constant rate of change, slope, then we call the function a linear function.

A linear function can be written as

$$y = mx + b$$

where m is the rate of change, ie the slope.

ex Find m and b such that

$$g(x) = m \cdot x + b$$

x	-2	0	1	2	5	6
$g(x)$	9	7	6	5	2	
	-2	-1	-1	-3	?	

$$7 = g(0) = m \cdot (0) + b = b$$

$b = 7$

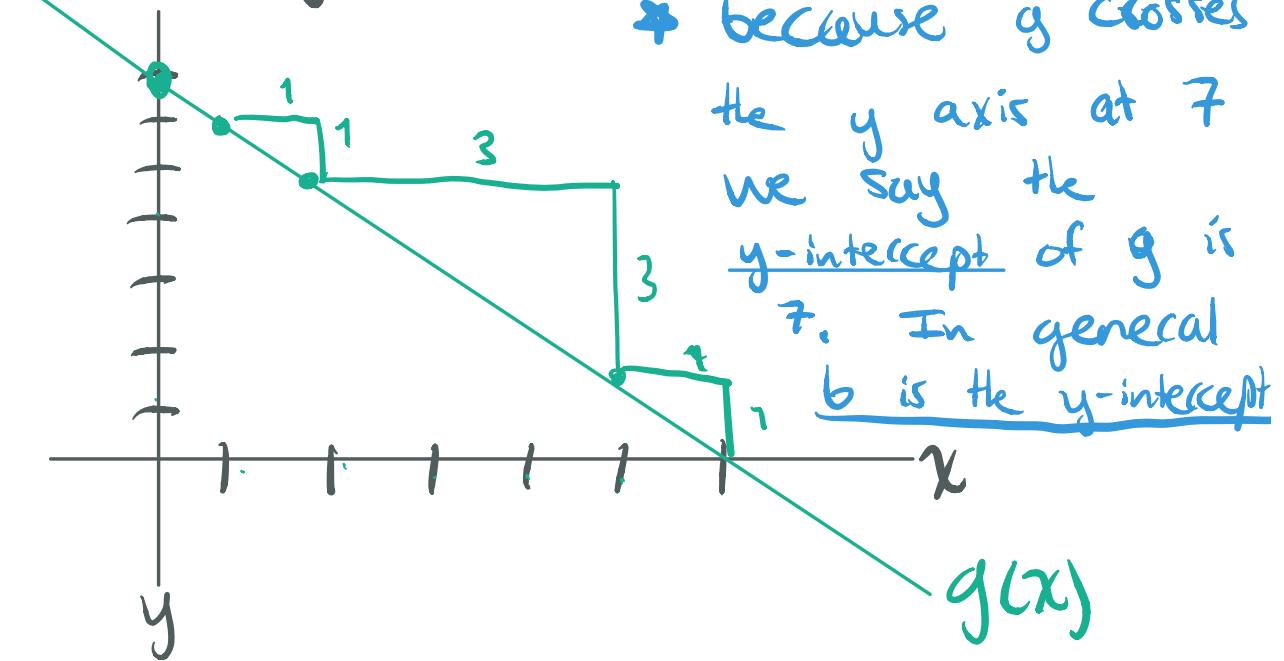
$$6 = g(1) = m \cdot 1 + b = m \cdot 1 + 7$$

$$6 = m + 7$$

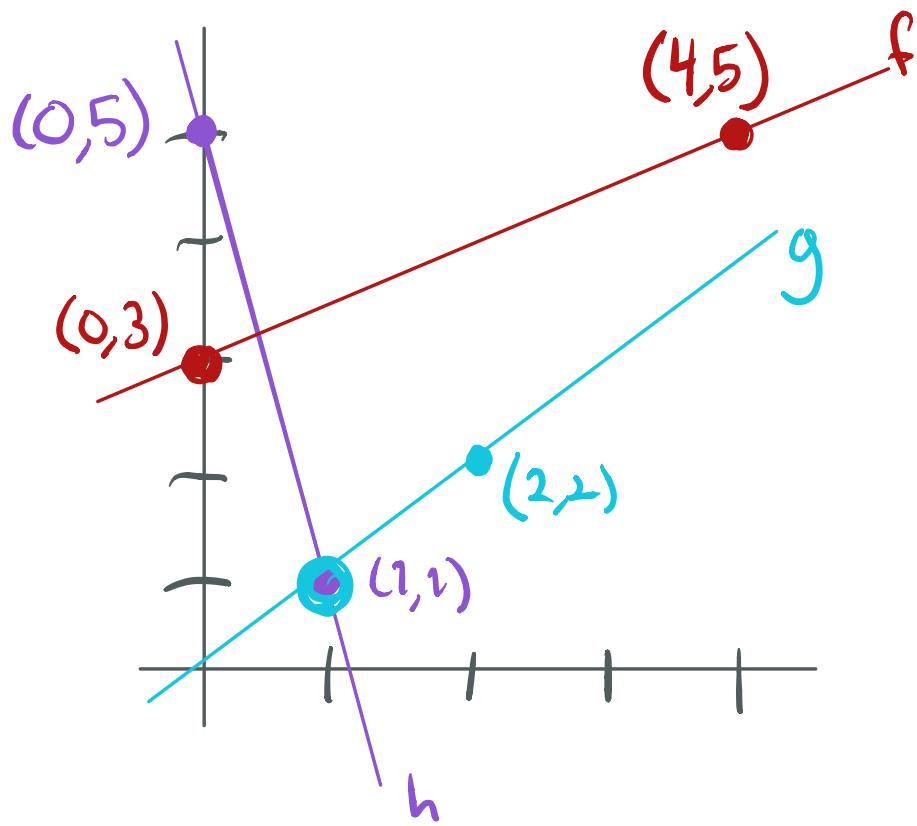
$$m = 6 - 7 = -1$$

$$g(x) = -1 \cdot x + 7$$

Let's graph this



x	-2	0	1	2	5	6
$g(x)$	9	7	6	5	2	
	-2	-1	-1	-3		?



- The slope of f is $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$
- The slope of g is $\frac{1}{1} = 1$
- The slope of h is $\frac{-4}{1} = -4$

So a 'bigger' slope is a steeper line
 a negative slope gives a line
 'going down'

Two points define a line.

Similarly we can use two points to define a linear function.

ex What is the slope of the line through $(1, 2)$ and $(6, 7)$?

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{7-2}{6-1} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

What is y -intercept?

$$y = mx + b \quad \begin{aligned} \bullet m &= 1 \\ \bullet \text{at } x = 1 & y = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 1 + b$$

$$2 = 1 + b$$

$$b = 1$$

The line through $(1, 2)$ and $(6, 7)$ is

$$y = x + 1$$

Non Example:

x	0	2	4	6
y	0	0.5	1.5	4.5

Is this a linear function?

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{0.5 - 0}{2 - 0} = \frac{0.5}{2} = 0.25,$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{1.5 - 0.5}{4 - 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Because $0.25 \neq \frac{1}{2}$, the rate of change is not constant.

So it is not a linear function.

There is no m and b

$$y = mx + b$$

ex

Suppose a print shop's costs were linear. If it costs \$1.30 for 10 prints and \$1.72 for 16 prints, how much would 25 prints cost.

- formula will look $y = mx + b$
- 10 prints costs \$1.30 $\rightarrow (10, 1.30)$
 $\rightarrow (16, 1.72)$

• find m :

$$m = \frac{\text{change in cost}}{\text{change in prints}} = \frac{1.72 - 1.3}{16 - 10} = \frac{0.42}{6} = 0.07$$

• find b :

$$(10, 1.30) \rightarrow 1.30 = (0.07) \cdot 10 + b$$

$$1.30 = 0.7 + b$$

$$\begin{aligned}b &= 1.3 - 0.7 \\&= 0.60\end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet y = 0.07x + 0.6$$

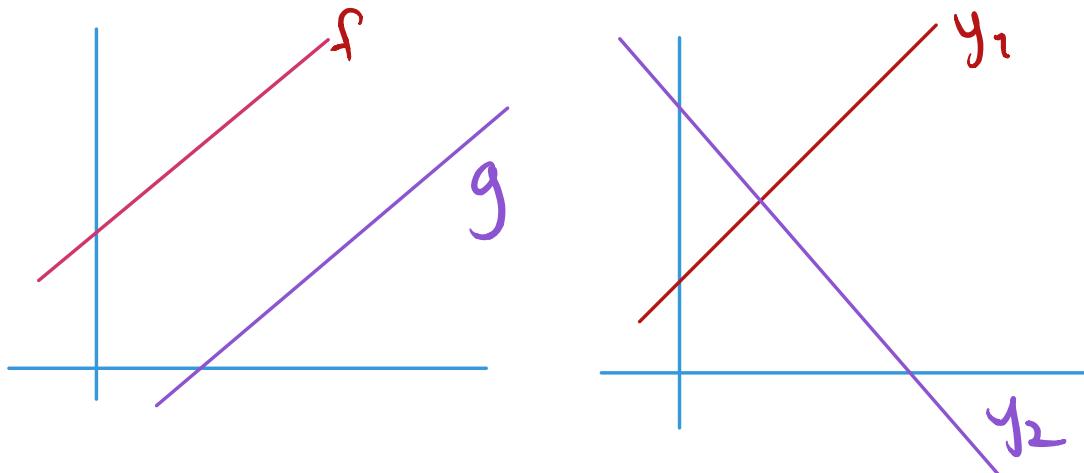
• cost of 25 points:

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 0.07 \cdot (25) + 0.6 \\&= 1.75 + 0.6 \\&= 2.35\end{aligned}$$

25 points will cost \$2.35;

Each point cost 7¢ and
there was 60¢ fee to
access the printers.

Interpreting parallel and perpendicular



We say 2 lines are parallel if when extended never intersect and perpendicular when they intersect at 90° angles.

parallel: we have equal slope
The slopes of f and g are equal (approximately 1)

perpendicular: have slopes that are negative reciprocals of each other

ex

Find a line parallel to $y=10x+2$ that goes through $(3, 7)$

- parallel lines have same slope
- slope of $y=10x+2$ is 10
- $m = 10$
- Let's use the point $(3, 7)$ to find b

$$7 = 10 \cdot 3 + b \quad (y=mx+b)$$

$$7 = 30 + b$$

$$b = 7 - 30 = -23$$

The line parallel to $y=10x+2$ and through $(3, 7)$ is $y=10x-23$

ex find the line perpendicular to $y = 2x - 4$ that passes through $(3, 6)$.

- perpendicular means slope is negative reciprocal
- the slope of $y = 2x - 4$ is 2
- $m = -\frac{1}{2}$
- use $(3, 6)$ to find b

$$6 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 + b$$

$$b = 6 + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{15}{2}$$