

**THEORETICAL PART:****Definition:**

Let  $L$  stand for a given line in the Cartesian plane, and let  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$  be the coordinates of two distinct points on  $L$ . The slope of the line  $L$  is the ratio

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

which can be described in words as "change in  $y$  over change in  $x$ " or "rise over run".

**Caution.****Correct:**

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}$$

**Incorrect:**

$$\frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_2 - x_1} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_1 - x_2}$$

**Properties:**

- **Horizontal lines**, which can be written in the form  $y = c$ , have a **slope of 0**.
- **Vertical lines**, which can be written in the form  $x = c$ , have an **undefined slope**.

**Definition (Slope-Intercept Form).**

If the equation of the nonvertical line in  $x$  and  $y$  is solved for  $y$ , the result is an equation in **slope-intercept form**:

$$y = mx + b.$$

The constant  $m$  is the slope of the line, and the  $y$ -intercept of the line is  $(0, b)$ .

**Definition (Point-Slope Form).**

The **point-slope form** of the equation for the line passing through the point  $(x_1, y_1)$  with slope  $m$  is

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

Note, that  $m$ ,  $x_1$  and  $y_1$  are all constants.

**Definition (Standard Form).**

The **standard form** for the line  $L$  is the following form:

$$ax + by = c.$$

**PRACTICAL PART:**

1. Determine the slopes of the lines passing through the following pairs of points in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

(a)  $(-4, -3)$  and  $(2, -5)$

(b)  $(\frac{3}{2}, 1)$  and  $(1, -\frac{4}{3})$

2. Determine the slopes of the lines defined by the following equations:

(a)  $4x - 3y = 12$

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

(c)  $y = 9$



6. Find the equation, in slope-intercept form, of the line that passes through the two points  $(-3, -2)$  and  $(1, 6)$ .