



# Find and Use Slopes of Lines

Unit 3 Lesson 4

# FIND AND USE SLOPES OF LINES

**Students will be able to:**

Find the slopes of lines given two points and use the slope to write the equation of lines.

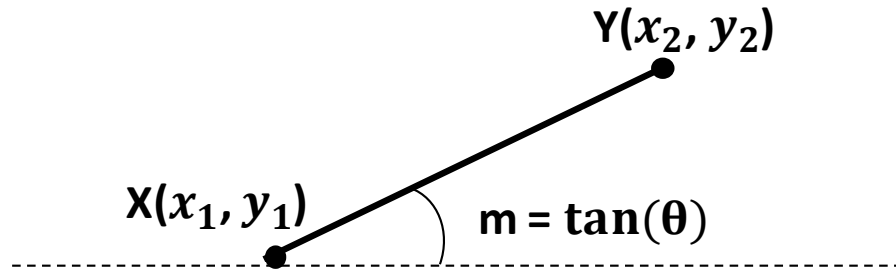
## **Key Vocabulary**

- **Slope and gradient**
- **Equation of line**
- **Slope of parallel and perpendicular lines**
- **Rate of change**

# FIND AND USE SLOPES OF LINES

## What is the slope?

Slope is the measure of steepness of a line or a line segment passing through two points.



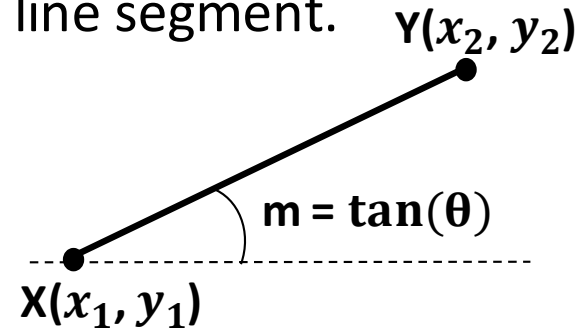
Slope is the steepness of this line segment passing through **X** and **Y**. The slope is also referred as the gradient or the rate of change while going from one value to another. The slope is represented by **m**.

# FIND AND USE SLOPES OF LINES

## How to find slope given the two points?

Slope can be found given the two points on a line or a line segment.

$$\text{Slope } m = \tan(\theta) = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$



Where  $(x_1, y_1)$  is the coordinate of the first point and  $(x_2, y_2)$  is the coordinate of the second point.

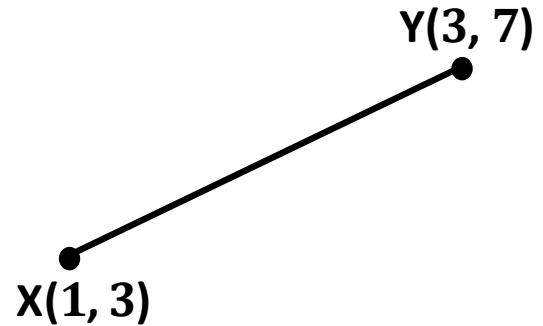
# FIND AND USE SLOPES OF LINES

## PROBLEM: 1

What is the slope of the line segment XY?

$$\text{Slope } m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{7 - 3}{3 - 1}$$

or  $m = \frac{4}{2} = 2$



Hence the slope of line segment XY is **2**.

# FIND AND USE SLOPES OF LINES

## Slope-intercept form of a line

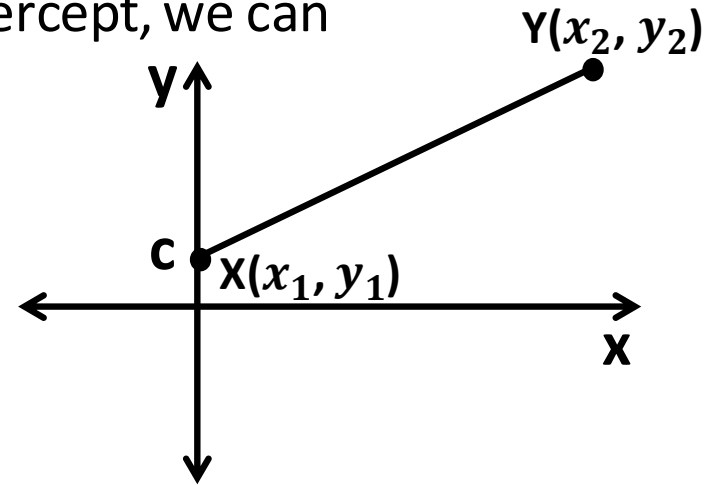
If we are given the slope of the line and its y-intercept, we can write the equation of that line.

$$y = mx + c$$

Where,

$m$  = slope of the line (or the line segment)

$c$  = y-intercept (the point where the line meets y-axis)



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## PROBLEM: 2

Write an equation of the line passing through X and Y. Consider the y-intercept to be zero.

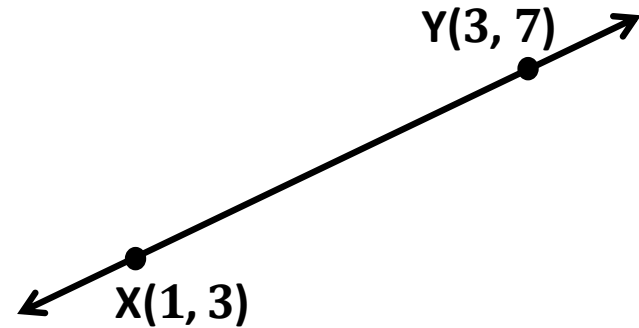
$$\text{Slope } m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{7 - 3}{3 - 1}$$

or  $m = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

Equation of line is:

$$y = mx + c \rightarrow y = 2x + 0$$

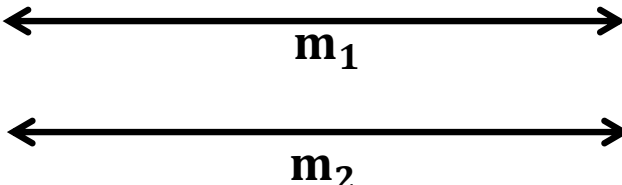
or  $y = 2x$



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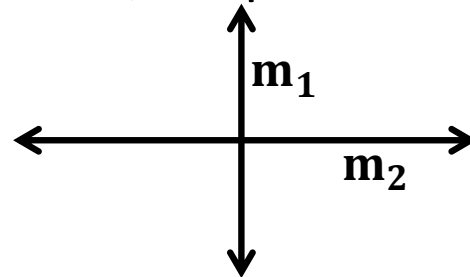
## Slopes of Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

- If two lines are parallel, their slopes are equal. So given the slope of a line, we can always find the slope of any line parallel to it.

$$\mathbf{m_1 = m_2}$$


The diagram illustrates two parallel horizontal lines. The top line is labeled  $m_1$  and the bottom line is labeled  $m_2$ . Both lines have arrows at both ends, indicating they extend infinitely in both directions.

- If two lines are perpendicular, the product of their slopes is  $-1$ .

$$\mathbf{m_1 \times m_2 = -1}$$


The diagram illustrates two perpendicular lines intersecting at the origin. The vertical line is labeled  $m_1$  and the horizontal line is labeled  $m_2$ . Both lines have arrows at both ends, indicating they extend infinitely in both directions.



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## PROBLEM: 3

What will be the slope of line J if:

a) Line K with slope = 2 is parallel to Line J

b) Line K with slope 3 is perpendicular to Line J

a) Since the two lines are parallel, their slopes are equal.

$$\text{Slope of J} = \text{Slope of K} = 2$$

b) Since the two lines are perpendicular, the product of their slopes is -1.

$$\text{Slope of J} \times \text{Slope of K} = -1$$

or,

$$\text{Slope of J} = -\frac{1}{3}$$