

# Everything you always wanted to know about Straight Lines

**Straight-line equations are those that are first degree in both  $x$  and  $y$ .**

**Slope:** the measure of “steepness” of a line. Two points on the line are needed to determine the slope.

$$\text{Slope} = m = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad \text{where } (x_1, y_1) \text{ and } (x_2, y_2) \text{ are the coordinates of any two points on the line}$$

## Line Equations:

- **Point-Slope Form:**  $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$       Need a point and the slope to use this form  
where  $(x_1, y_1)$  is the point  
and  $m$  is the slope
- **Slope-Intercept Form:**  $y = mx + b$       Need a slope and a point on the line,  
where  $m$  is the slope      OR Need the slope and y-intercept  
and  $b$  is the y-intercept  $(0, b)$

\*Equations must be in the slope-intercept form (solved for  $y$ ) in order to easily “see” what the slope and y-intercept are.

**Parallel Lines...**have the same slopes and different y-intercepts

**Perpendicular Lines...**have slopes that are negative reciprocals. If the slope of one line is 4, then the slope of the perpendicular line is  $-\frac{1}{4}$ .

## Graphing Linear Equations:

- Find the  $x$ -intercept by letting  $y = 0$ , then find the  $y$ -intercept by letting  $x = 0$ . Plot these two points, and draw the line that connects the two points.
- If the equation is given in *slope-intercept* ( $y = mx + b$ ) form: Plot the  $y$ -intercept first. From the  $y$ -intercept, use the slope information to go up/down, then right, to obtain another point. Connect these two points, and you have graphed the line.

**Vertical Lines...**are missing the  $y$  variable. The slope of a vertical line is undefined.

$x = 3$  is the equation of a vertical line, where the  $x$  coordinate is always 3, and the  $y$  coordinate can be any value.

**Horizontal Lines...**are missing the  $x$  variable. The slope of a horizontal line is zero.

$y = 2$  is the equation of a horizontal line, where the  $y$  coordinate is always 2, and the  $x$  coordinate can be any value.

**Horizontal and Vertical lines are perpendicular.**