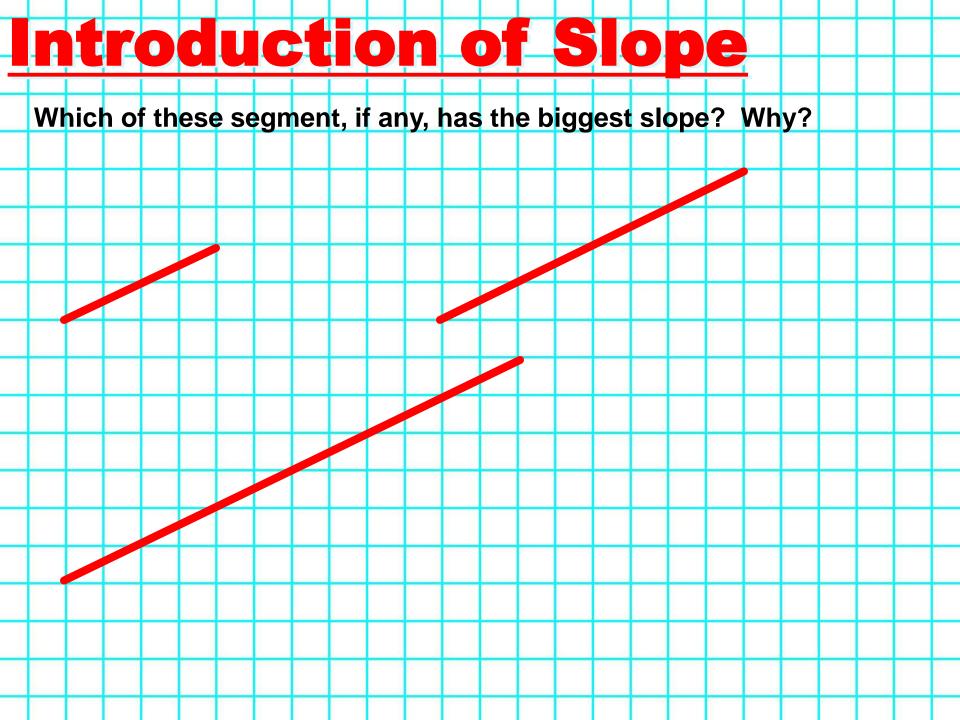
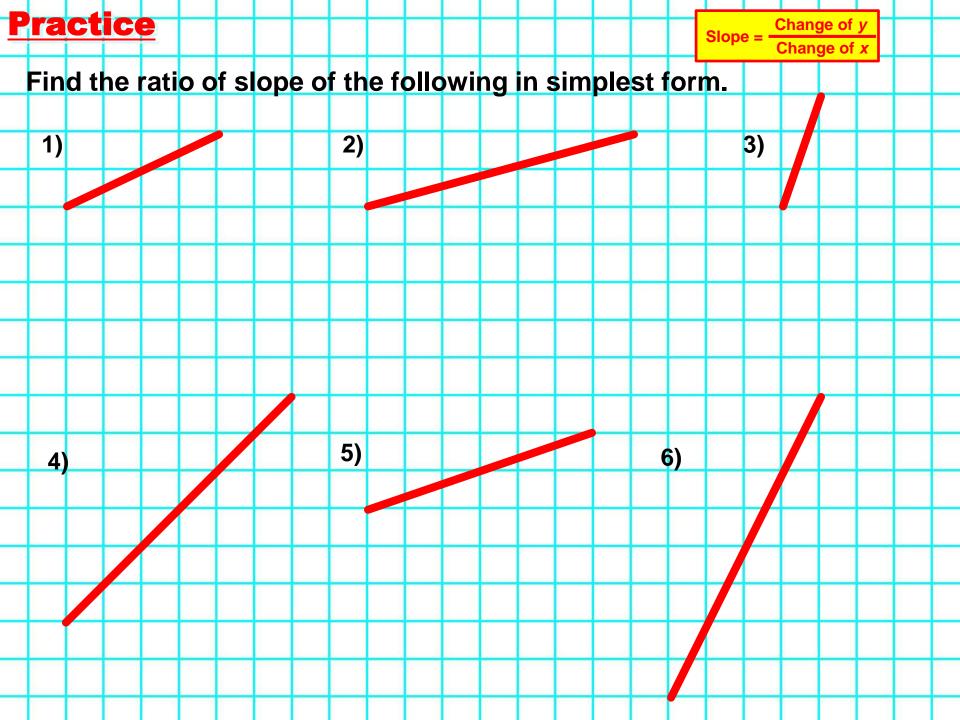


Introduction of Slope Look at the following line segments. Which of them would you say has the biggest slope? Why? Without referring to actual length of the line segments, what would say is the same about them? Different? (Clue: Use the grid lines to help you describe this.)



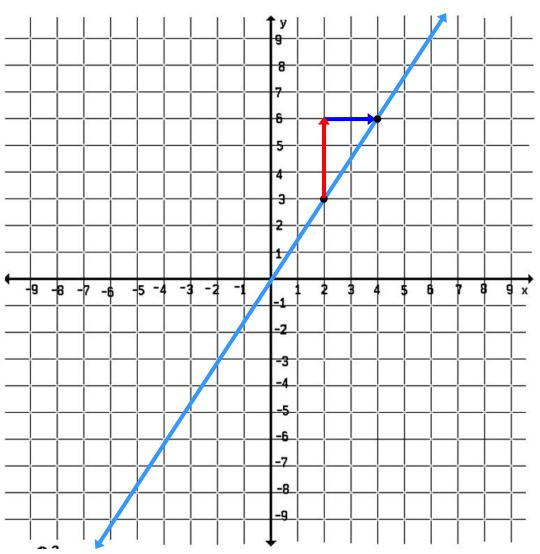
Slope is the ratio of the vertical change and the horizontal change. Another name of slope is the Slope = Slope = Slope =



Find the Slope of a Line

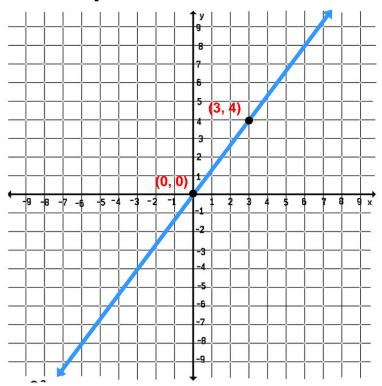
Find the ratio of the change in y (vertical change) in x (horizontal change).

Slope = Change in y
Change in x



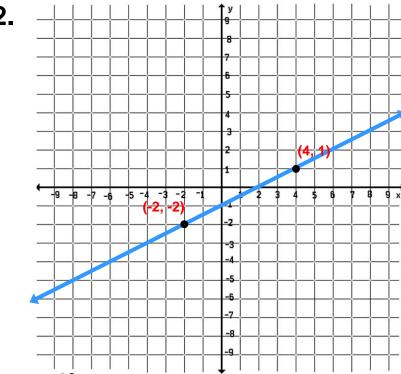
Finding Slopes

Find the slope.



Slope =
$$\frac{\text{Change in y}}{\text{Change in x}}$$

2.

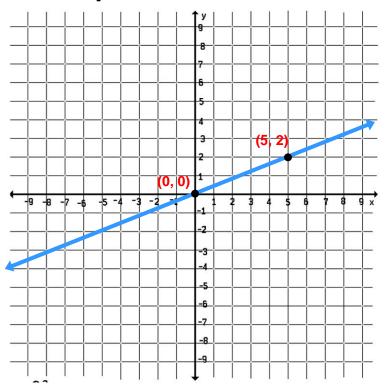


Slope =
$$\frac{\text{Change in y}}{\text{Change in x}}$$

Finding Slopes

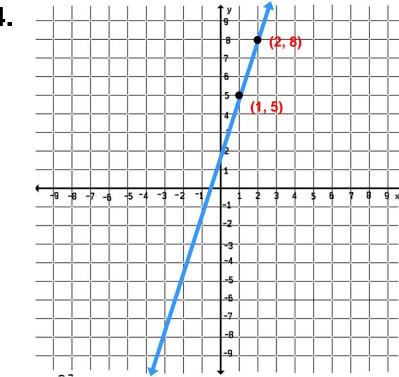
Find the slope.

3.



Slope =
$$\frac{\text{Change in y}}{\text{Change in x}}$$

4.



Slope =
$$\frac{\text{Change in y}}{\text{Change in x}}$$

Interpreting a Slope

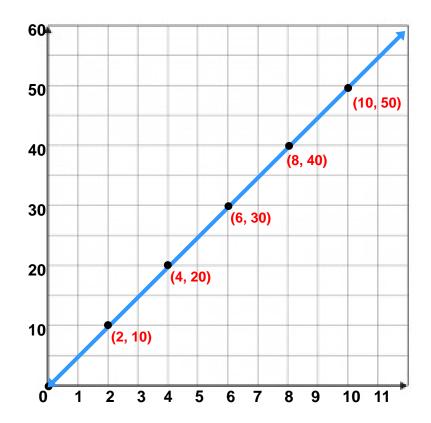
Hours, x	0	2	4	6	8	10
Earnings, y (dollars)	0	10	20	30	40	50

a) Graph the data. Draw a line through the points.

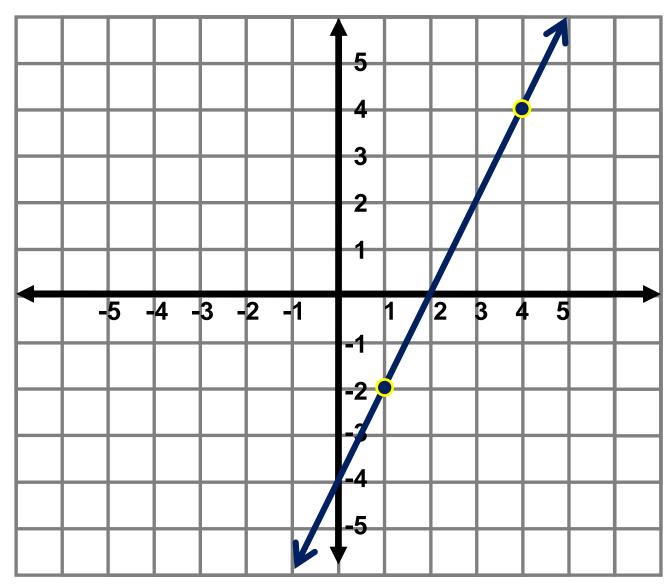
b) Choose any two points to find the slope of the line.

Slope =
$$\frac{\text{Change in y}}{\text{Change in x}}$$

Slope =



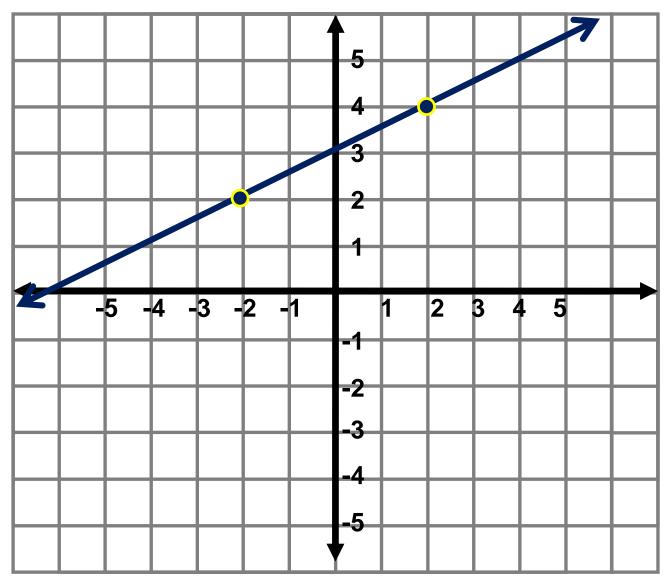
SLOPE & Y-INTERCEPT



Slope = _____

y-int = _____

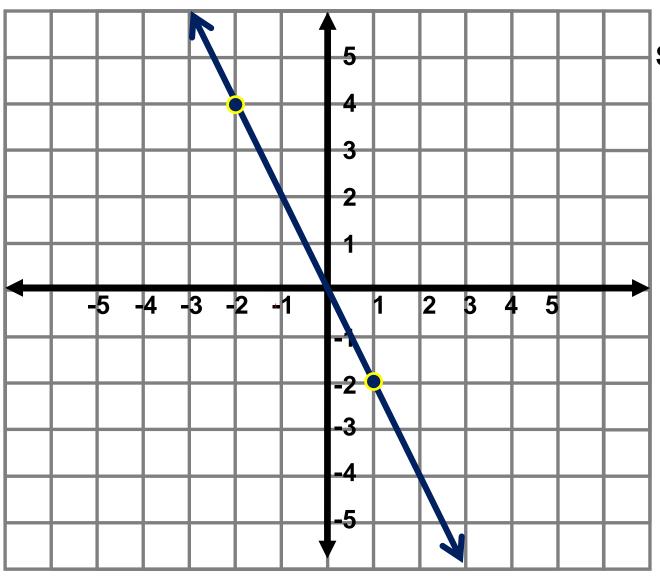
SLOPE & Y-INTERCEPT



Slope = _____

y-int = _____

SLOPE & Y-INTERCEPT



Slope = _____

y-int = _____