

The **point-slope form** of a linear equation is:

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

where m is your slope, and (x_1, y_1) is a point on the line.

Let's do some examples together:

- 1a. Write an equation of a line in **point-slope form** that has a slope of -2 and passes through the point $(1, -4)$.

$$y = -2(x - 1) + -4$$

- b. Now, convert the equation to slope-intercept form.

$$y = -2x + 2 - 4$$

$$y = -2x - 2$$

- c. Now, convert the equation to standard form.

$$+2x \quad +2x$$

$$(2x + y = -2)$$

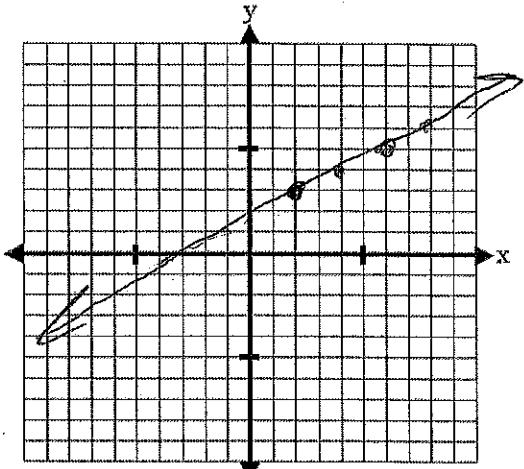
2. Graph the equation of $y - 3 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)$.

$$+3 \quad +3$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2) + 3$$

Slope

Practice



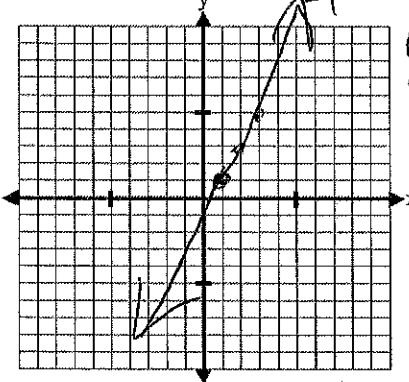
3. Write an equation of a line in point-slope form with a slope of 4 and that passes through the point $(-3, 5)$.

$$y = 4(x - -3) + 5$$

$$y = 4(x + 3) + 5$$

4. Graph the equation $y + 1 = 2(x - 1)$.

$$y = 2(x - 1) - 1$$



Find the slope of the line that passes through the given points. (Hint: What's the formula to find slope?)

1. $(6, 10), (4, 1)$

$$\frac{10-1}{6-4} = \frac{9}{2}$$

2. $(-2, 5), (7, 12)$

$$\frac{5-12}{-2-7} = \frac{-7}{-9} = \frac{7}{9}$$

3. $(-3, -3), (5, -2)$

$$\frac{-3-(-2)}{-3-5} = \frac{-1}{-8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

Write an equation in point-slope form of the line that passes through the given point and has the given slope m .

4. $(2, 2); m = 5$

$$y = 5(x-2) + 2$$

5. $(7, 3); m = -1$

$$y = -1(x-7) + 3$$

6. $(0, -4); m = 3$

$$y = 3(x-0) - 4$$

7. $(-1, 7); m = 4$

$$y = 4(x+1) + 7$$

8. $(-8, -5); m = 6$

$$y = 6(x+8) - 5$$

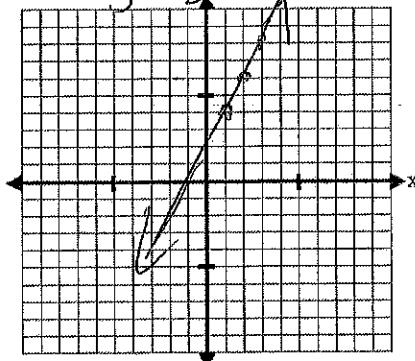
9. $(4, -9); m = 2$

$$y = 2(x-4) + -9$$

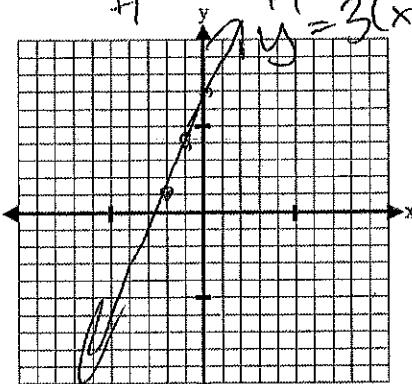
$$y = 2(x-4) - 9$$

Graph the equation.

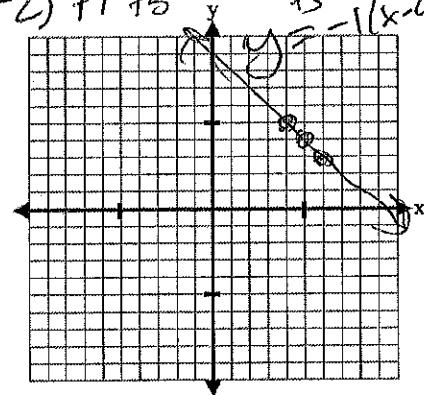
10. $y - 4 = 2(x-1)$



11. $y - 1 = 3(x+2)$

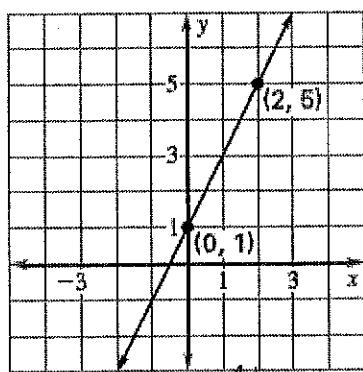


12. $y - 5 = -1(x-4)$

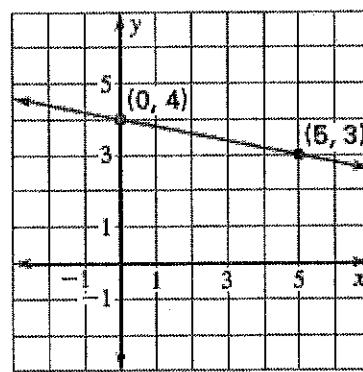


Write an equation of the line shown in point-slope form.

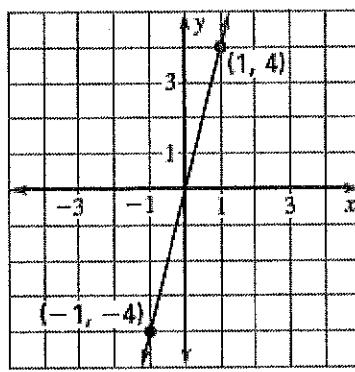
13.



14.



15.



$$y = \frac{3}{2}(x-2) + 5$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{5}(x-5) + 3$$

$$y = \frac{8}{2}(x-1) + 4$$