

Ex $(-4, -2), (5, 5)$

$\ominus$

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x, y

$$\frac{5+2}{5+4} = \frac{7}{9} = m$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$5 = \frac{7}{9} \cdot 5 + b$$

$$\frac{45}{9} = 5 = \frac{35}{9} + b$$

$$\frac{-35}{9}$$

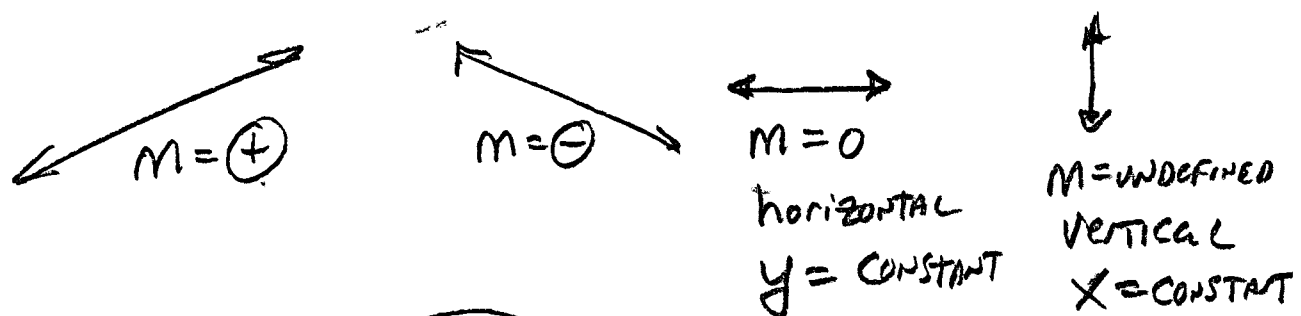
$$+ \frac{35}{9}$$

$$\frac{10}{9} = b$$

$$y = \frac{7}{9}x + \frac{10}{9}$$

Monday 12-17-12 CLASS NOTES

Algebra 1



(39) $(-13, -2), (10, 8)$
 $m = \frac{8 - (-2)}{10 - (-13)} = \frac{10}{23}$

$\frac{8 + 2}{10 + 13} = \boxed{\frac{10}{23} = m}$

(41) $(-10, -15), (14, -3) = \boxed{m = \frac{1}{2}}$

(43) $(-14, 14), (4, 11)$

$$(47) \quad 0 = 3y - 4x - 3$$

 $+3$
 $+3$

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

$$-4x + 3y = 3$$

$$4x - 3y = -3$$

STANDARD Form

$$Ax + By = C$$

↑
⊕ No Fractions

$$(51) \quad -5 + x = 5y$$

Std. Form

 $-5y \quad -5y$

$$-5(-5y + x) = 0$$

$$x - 5y = 5$$

(53) Slope = -2 $y_{\text{int}} = -1$

Slope-Intercept Form

$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = -2x - 1$$

(59) $(-4, -5), (-2, -2)$ S-I Form

x, y

$$\frac{-2 + 5}{-2 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} = m$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$-2 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{-2}{1} + b$$

$$-2 = -3 + b$$

$$+3 \quad +3$$

$$1 = b$$

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