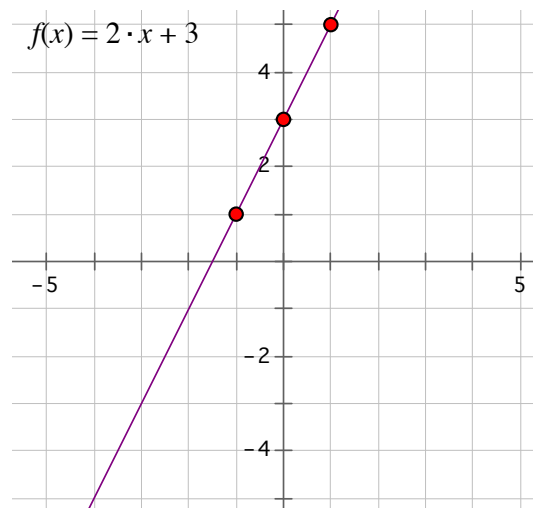


Summary of Slope-Intercept Form

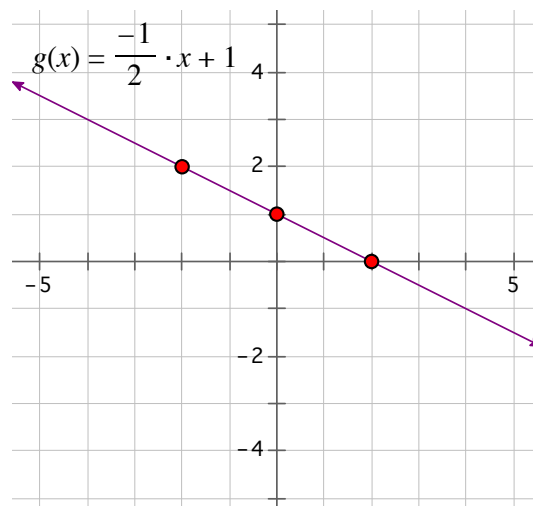
Notice for the first graph that there is a point at 3 on the y-axis. This is called the y-intercept and is the value that was “added on” to get your rule.

Also notice that if you pick a point on the graph and count up 2 and over 1 you land on another point on the graph. (You could also count down 2 and back 1.) This is called the slope and is the rate of change in the y-values on your chart. Notice that the line “climbs” since the slope is positive.



Notice for the second graph that there is a point at 1 on the y-axis. This is called the y-intercept and is the value that was “added on” to get your rule.

Also notice that if you pick a point on the graph and count down 1 and over 2 you land on another point on the graph. (You could also count up 1 and back 2 to get to another point on the graph.) This is called the slope and is the rate of change in the y-values on your chart. Notice that the line “falls” since the slope is negative.



Notice for the third graph that there is a point at 0 on the y-axis. This is called the y-intercept it represents the fact that nothing needed to be “added on” to get your rule.

Also notice that if you pick a point on the graph and count up 3 and over 1 you land on another point on the graph. (You could also count down 3 and back 1 to get to another point on the graph.) This is called the slope and is the rate of change in the y-values on your chart. Notice that the line “rises” since the slope is positive.

