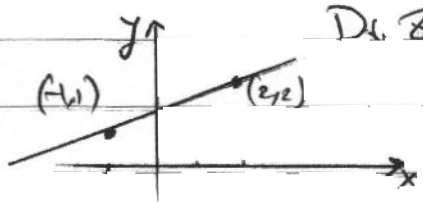


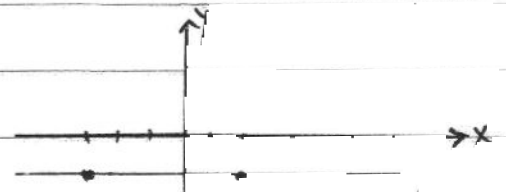
Section 2.4

Dr. ABDALLAH

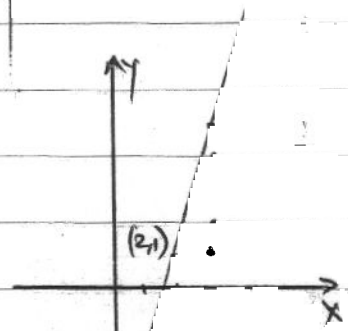


#10) $M = \frac{2-1}{2-(-1)} = \frac{1}{3}$
 Run = 3, Rise = 1

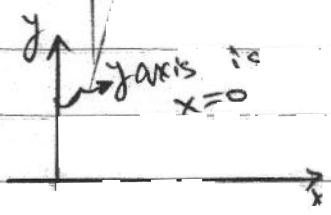
#15) $(-3, -1), (2, -1)$ $M = \frac{-1+1}{2+3} = 0$



#20) $P(2, 1), M = 4, (y - y_1) = M(x - x_1)$
 $y - 1 = 4(x - 2)$
 $y = 4x - 8 + 1, y = 4x - 7$



#25) $P = (0, 3)$, slope undefined \rightarrow vertical line
 $\rightarrow x = 0 = y$ axis.



#30) $M = \frac{4}{3}$; Point $(-3, 2)$
 $(y - 2) = \frac{4}{3}(x + 3)$
 $3y - 6 = 4x + 12$
 $3y - 4x - 18 = 0$
 OR $\rightarrow 3y = 4x + 18$
 $y = \frac{4}{3}x + 6$

Now, we can locate any three points on the line

x	y	Point
0	6	(0, 6)
3	10	(3, 10)
9	18	(9, 18)
6	14	(6, 14)

Section 2.4

Di. ZADJAW

#35)

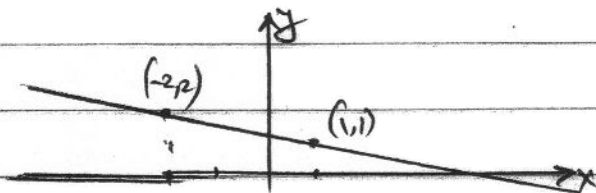
$$m = \frac{1-2}{1+2} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

Now choose either point

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

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

$$3y-3 = -x+1 \implies 3y+x-4=0 \text{ Standard Form (S.F.)}$$



#40)

$$m = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ point } (3, 1)$$

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

$$2y-2 = x-3$$

$$2y-x+1=0 \text{ S.F.}$$

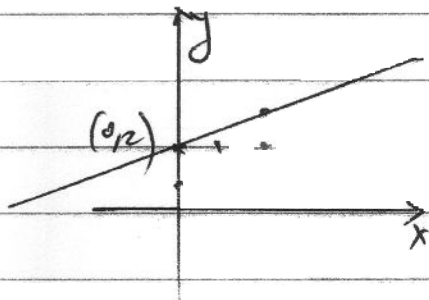
#40)

Vertical, containing the point (4, -5)

$$\text{Vertical means } x = \text{constant} \implies x = 4$$

#55)

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2, \text{ slope} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ y-Intercept} = 2$$



Section 2.4

Da ZABDACH

#6)

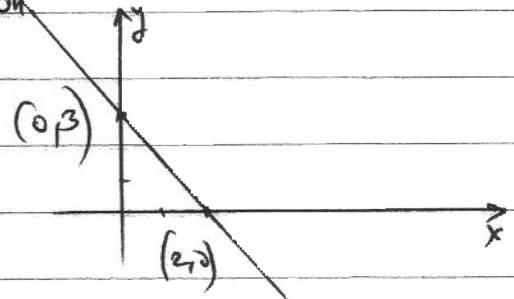
$$3x + 2y = 6$$

$$2y = -3x + 6$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3 \implies \text{slope} = -\frac{3}{2}, \text{ y-Intercept} = 3.$$

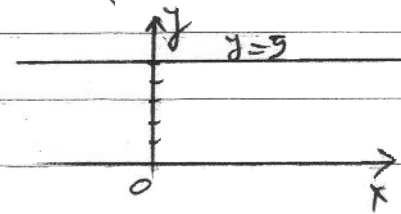
Pick out any two pts. from the equation

$$(0, 3), (2, 0)$$



#65)

$$y = 5 \implies m = 0. \text{ y-Intercept} = 5$$



#70)

$$3x + 2y = 0$$

$$2y = -3x \implies y = -\frac{3}{2}x$$

$$\text{slope} = -3/2, \text{ y-Intercept } (0, 0)$$

