

<p>Essential Question: What are the two important parts of a line in slope-intercept form?</p>	
<p>Questions/Main Ideas:</p>	<p>Notes:</p>
<p>Identify the slope-int. equation and explain how to graph it.</p>	<p>$y = mx + b$</p> <p>m: slope b: y-intercept</p> <p>$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$</p>
<p>Explain how m determines the slope type.</p>	<p>m: slope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If m is <u>positive</u>, the line goes <u>up</u> from left to right • If m is <u>negative</u>, the line goes <u>down</u> from left to right
<p>Identify the y-int. rules & how to use them.</p>	<p>b: y-intercept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If b is <u>positive</u>, the line crosses the y-axis <u>above</u> the origin • If b is <u>negative</u>, the line crosses the y-axis <u>below</u> the origin
<p>What does HOY-VUX stand for?</p>	<p>* TIP: When graphing a line, begin with <u>b</u> *</p> <p>Horizontal and Vertical Lines (HOY-VUX)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Horizontal</u> lines have a slope of <u>0</u>, the only variable is <u>y</u> • <u>Vertical</u> lines have a slope of <u>undefined</u> the only variable is <u>x</u>