

Direct Variation

What is it? *a linear equation whose graph goes through (0,0)*
 a relationship that can be represented by a function in the form $y = kx$, where $k \neq 0$

Constant:

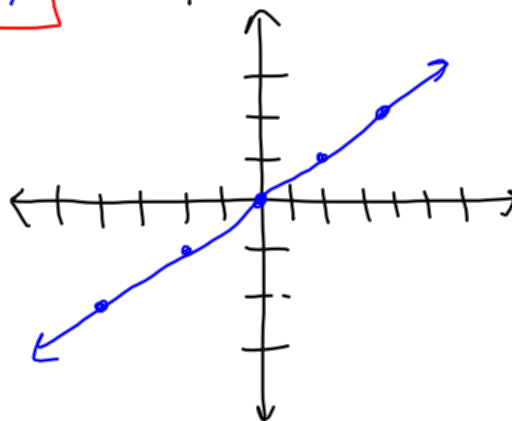
$k = \frac{y}{x}$ is constant for all ordered pairs

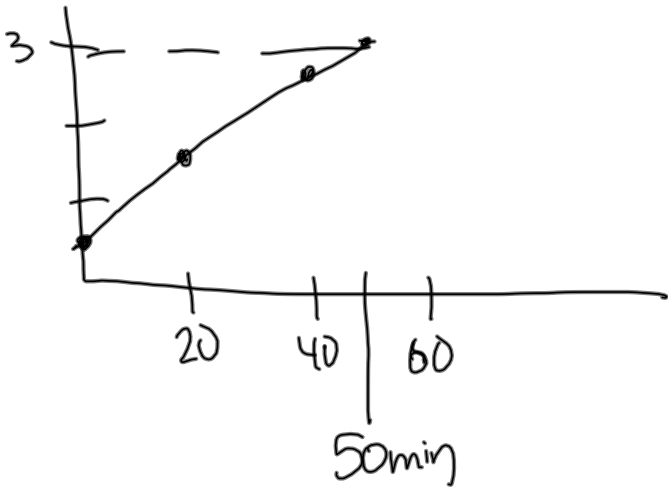
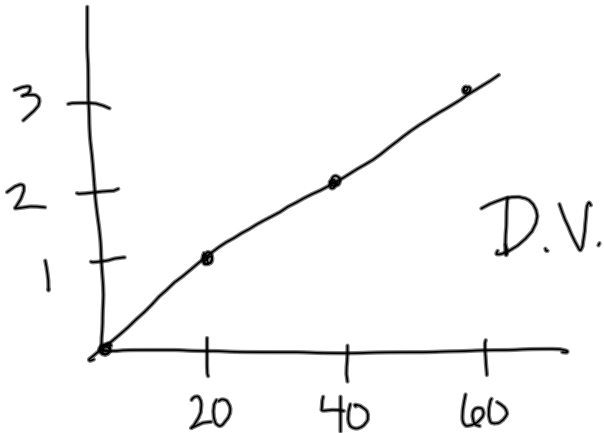
Equation:

$y = mx$ ^{*y-int is 0*}
 ↓
 constant ($y = kx$ or $y = ax$)

Table: $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ Graph.

x	y
-4	-2
-2	-1
* 0	0
2	1
4	2





Direct Variation	Not a Direct Variation																								
<div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 10px;"> $y = mx$ </div> $5x - 2y = 0$ $y = -\frac{5}{2}x$ $-3x + 2y = 0$ $3x = 2y$ <table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">x</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">y</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">3</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">2</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">3</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">2</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">9</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">6</td></tr> </table> <table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">x</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">y</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">4</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">8</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">7</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">14</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">10</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">20</td></tr> </table>	x	y	3	2	3	2	9	6	x	y	4	8	7	14	10	20	<div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 10px;"> $y = mx + b$ </div> $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 7$ $x - 3y = 7$ $8x + 4y = 12$ <table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">x</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">y</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">2</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">4</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">3</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">8</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">4</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">16</td></tr> </table>	x	y	2	4	3	8	4	16
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Problems 5.2

① $\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{3x+1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ Is this D.V.?

$y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$ NO, $b = \frac{1}{2}$, not 0

② y varies directly with x
Write a direct variation equation.
Find the value of y when $x = 10$.

$y = 9$ when $x = 5$ $m = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{9}{5}$

$y = mx$

$\frac{9}{5} = \frac{m5}{5}$

$\frac{9}{5} = m$

$y = \frac{9}{5}x$

$x = 10, y = \frac{9}{5} \cdot \frac{10^2}{1} = 18$

18

Notes

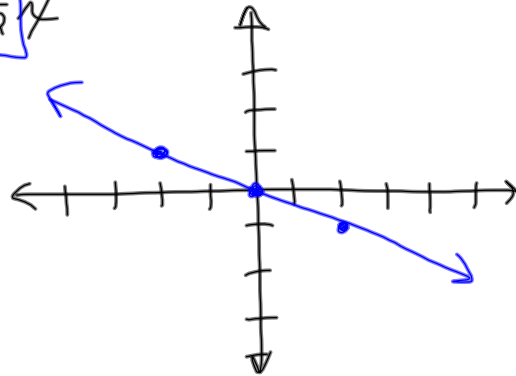
Problem 3:

Graph

$$y = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}x}$$

x	y
-2	+1

$-\frac{1}{2}(-2)$



Problem 4:

Suppose \$15 (US) is worth about \$150 Mexican Pesos.

a. What is an equation that relates US dollars x to Mexican pesos y?

$$y = mx$$

$$\frac{150}{15} = \frac{m \cdot 15}{15}$$

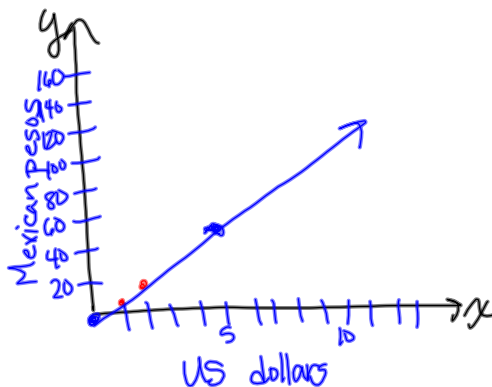
$$10 = m$$

$$m = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{150}{15}$$

$$m = 10$$

$$\boxed{y = 10x} \quad m = \frac{10}{1}$$

b. What is the graph of this equation?



x	y = 10x
5	50

Problem 5

Do these quantities vary directly?

- a. the number of ounces of cereal and the number of Calories the cereal contains

Yes, as the number of ounces **increases**, the number of Calories **increases**. When one is 0, the other is 0.

- b. the amount of money you have left and the number of items you purchase

As the number of items you purchase **increases**, the amount of money you have **decreases**

No (inverse variation)

Sec. 5.3 Slope - Intercept Form

Slope - Intercept Form

$$y = mx + b$$

\downarrow \downarrow
 slope y-intercept

Problem 1:

What are the slope and y-intercept of the graph of

$$y = 3x - 6$$

slope : 3
 y-intercept : -6

Problem 2:

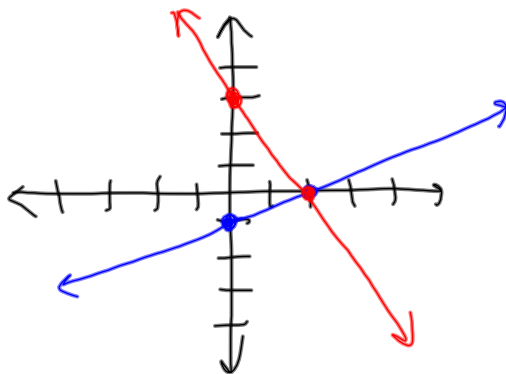
What is an equation of the line with slope 5 and y-intercept 8?

$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = 5x + 8$$

Problem 3:

What is the equation of the line?



$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$$

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

Problem 4:

What is an equation in slope-intercept form of the line that passes through the points that follow?

a. $(1, -6)$ and $(-3, 10)$

$$y = mx + b \rightarrow \underline{y = -4x + b}$$

① Find slope $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{10 - (-6)}{-3 - 1} = \frac{10 + 6}{-4} = \frac{16}{-4}$

$$m = -4$$

②

Find b.

- Pick ONE point
- Plug it in for x and y
- Plug in m.
- Solve for b.

$$\begin{matrix} x & y \\ (1, & -6) \end{matrix}$$

$$\underline{y = -4x + b}$$

$$-6 = -4(1) + b$$

$$-6 = -4 + b$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +4 & +4 \\ \hline -2 = b \end{array}$$

$$-2 = b$$

③ Write the equation, plugging in m + b.

$$m = -4 \quad b = -2$$

$$\boxed{y = -4x - 2}$$

b. $(3, -2)$ and $(1, -3)$

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{-3 - (-2)}{1 - 3} = \frac{-3 + 2}{-2} = \frac{-1}{-2}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + b$$

$$\begin{matrix} x & y \\ (3, -2) \end{matrix} \quad -2 = \frac{1}{2}(3) + b$$

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

$$-1\frac{1}{2} \quad -1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{7}{2} \text{ or } -3\frac{1}{2} = b$$

$$b = -3\frac{1}{2}, \quad m = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

c. $(2, 1)$ and $(5, -8)$

$$m = \frac{-8 - 1}{5 - 2} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$$

$$y = -3x + b$$

$$\rightarrow y = -3x + 7$$

(x, y)
 $(2, 1)$

$$1 = -3(2) + b$$

$$1 = -6 + b$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +b \quad +b \\ \hline 7 = b \end{array}$$

d. $(-2, 4)$ and $(3, -1)$

$$m = \frac{-1 - 4}{3 - (-2)} = \frac{-5}{5} = -1$$

$$y = -x + b$$

$(-2, 4)$

$$4 = -(-2) + b$$

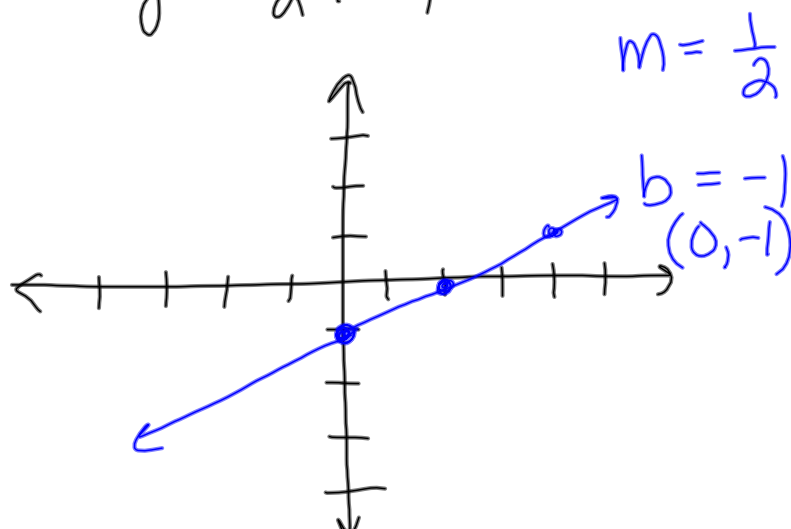
$$4 = 2 + b$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline 2 = b \end{array}$$

$$y = -x + 2$$

Problem 5:

Graph $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$

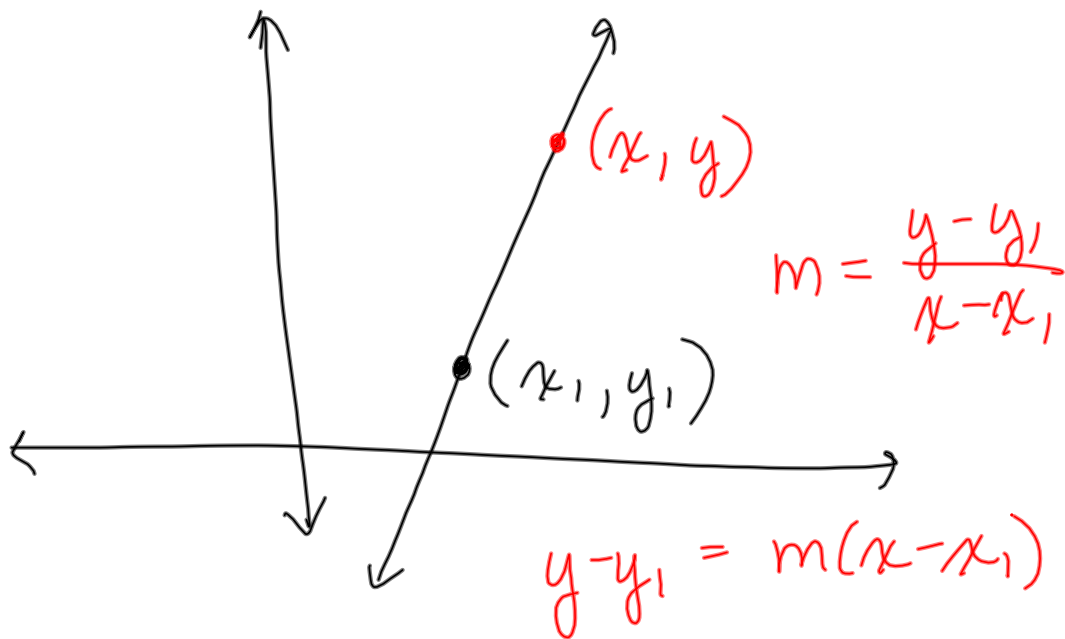


Sec. 5.4 Point - Slope Form

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

$$(x_2 - x_1)m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{\cancel{x_2 - x_1}} \cdot \cancel{(x_2 - x_1)}$$

$$y_2 - y_1 = m(x_2 - x_1)$$



Problem 1:

A line passes through $(1, -4)$ and has slope 3 . What is an equation of the line in point-slope form.

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

$$y - (-4) = 3(x - 1)$$

$$y + 4 = 3(x - 1)$$

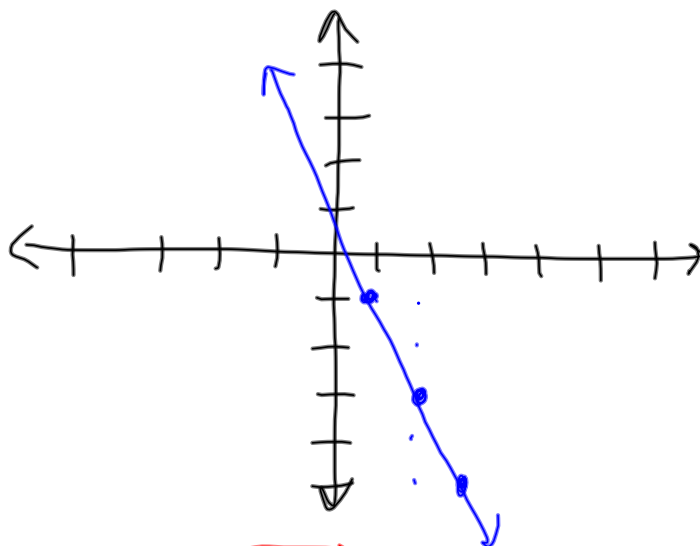
Problem 2:

a. Graph $y + 3 = -2(x - 2) \rightarrow x_1 = 2$
 $y_1 = -3$
 $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$$(x_1, y_1)$$

$$(2, -3)$$

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



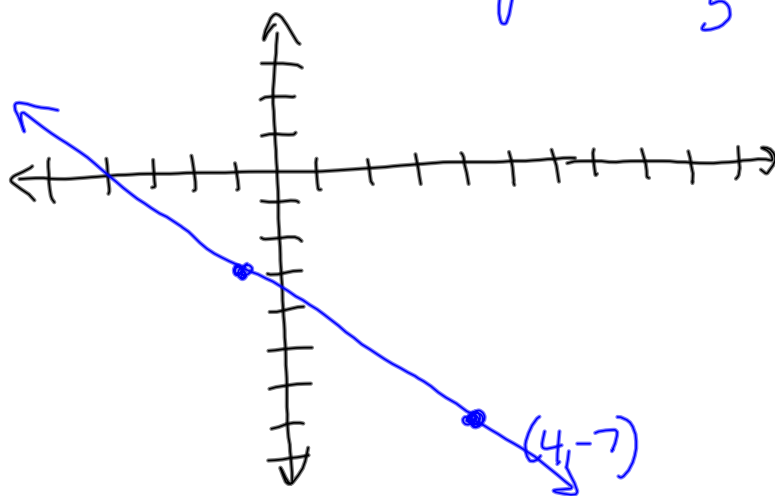
b. Graph

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

$$y + 7 = -\frac{4}{5}(x - 4)$$

point: $(4, -7)$

slope: $-\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{4}{-5}$

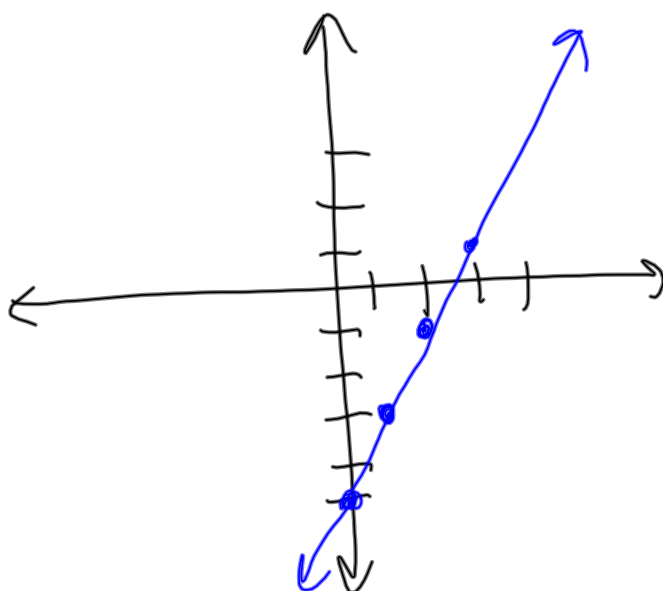


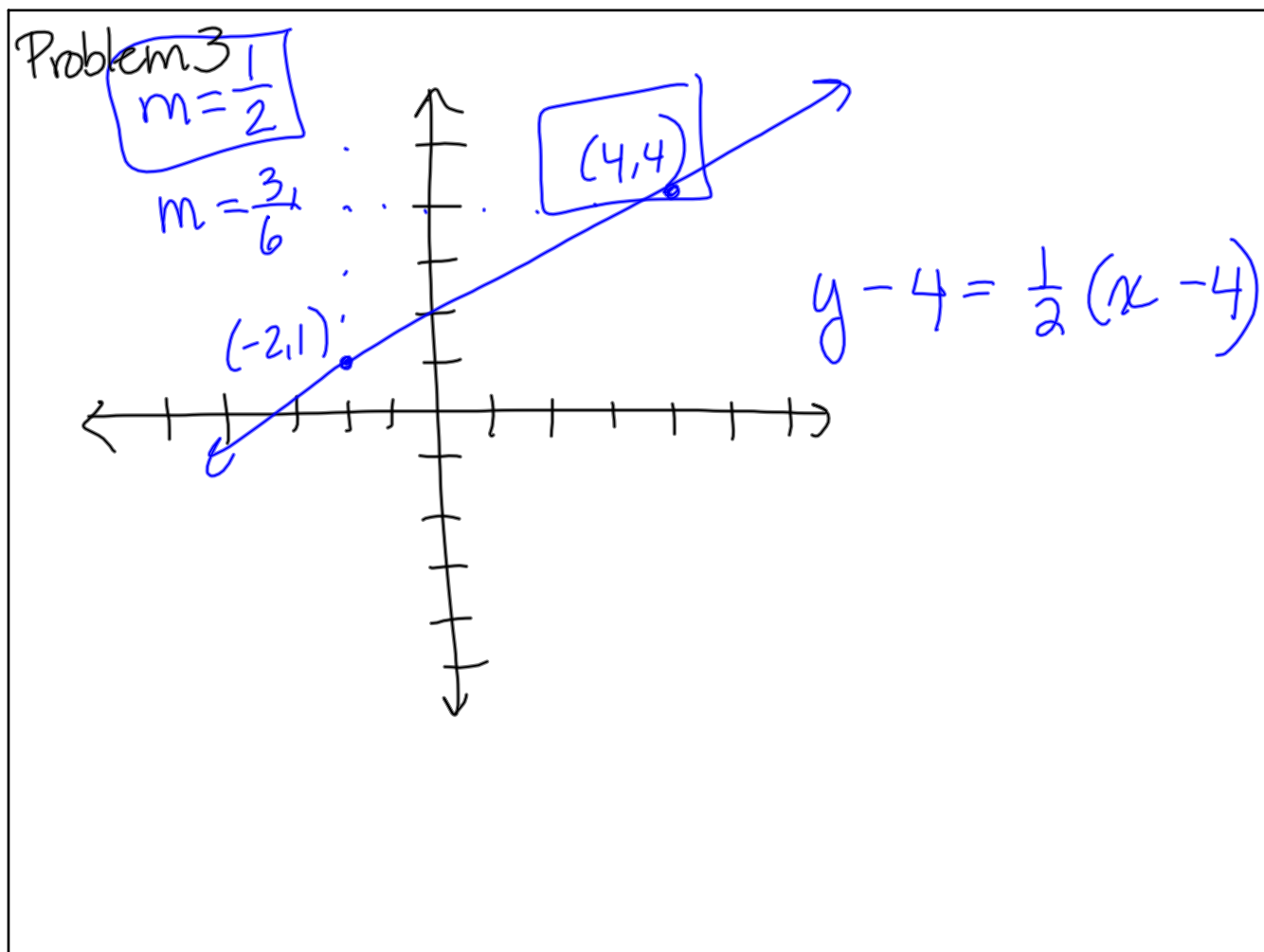
c. Graph $y + 3 = 2(x - 1)$

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

$$(x_1, y_1) = (1, -3)$$

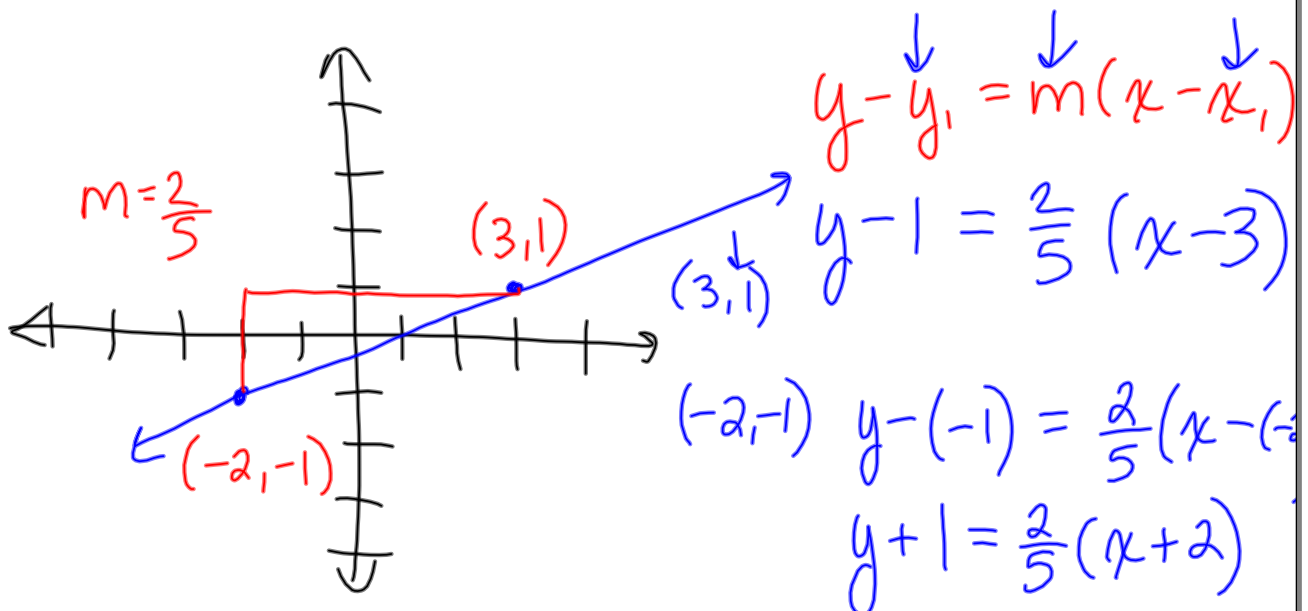
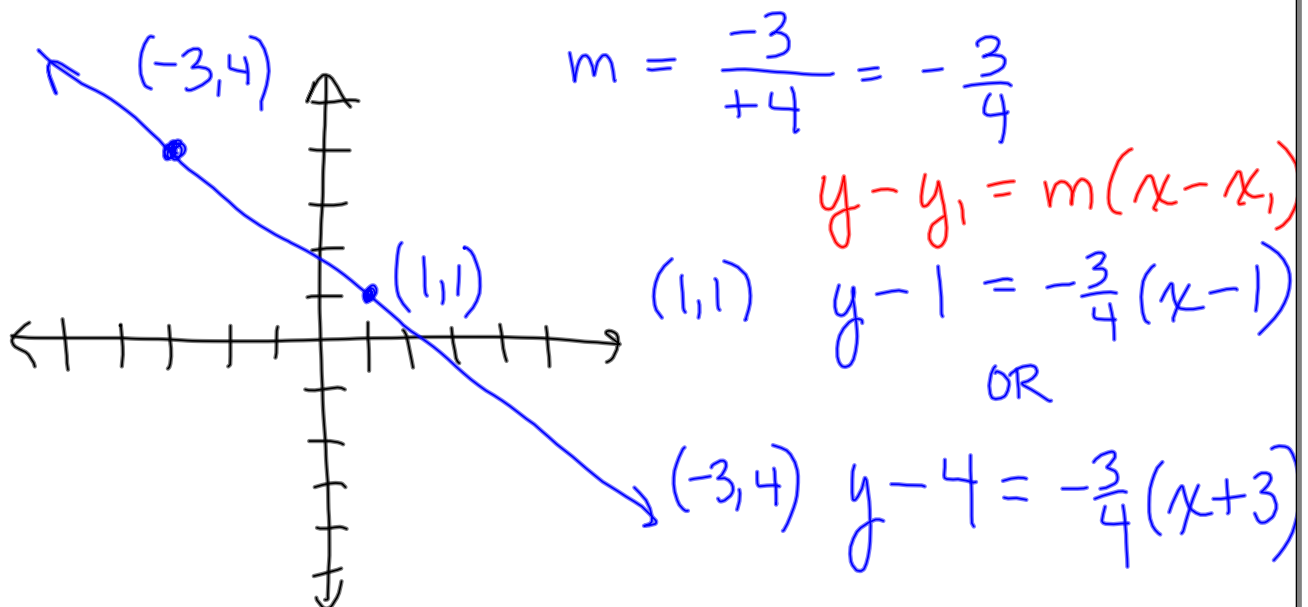
$$m = \frac{2}{1}$$





Problem 3:

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



Problem 4

Julio's Earnings

Hr Worked	Wages
5	\$130
10	\$210
15	\$290
20	\$370

$\Delta x = 5$ $\Delta y = \$80$

a. Equation:

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{80}{5} = \frac{\$80}{5} = \frac{\$16}{1} = \frac{\$16}{\text{hr}}$$

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

$$y - 130 = 16(x - 5)$$

slope-intercept

$$y - 130 = 16x - 80$$

$$+130 \qquad +130$$

$$y = 16x + 50$$

b. What do the slope and y-intercept represent?

The slope is hourly pay rate.

The y-intercept is a fixed amount of income per pay period.

• x • x • x • x • x • x • x • x

Point - Slope
Form

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

slope

y-coordinate of point

x-coordinate of point

Write Equation (Given slope & point)

Write Equation (Given two points)

Graph Equation (Given point-slope form)