## 5.5 Slope

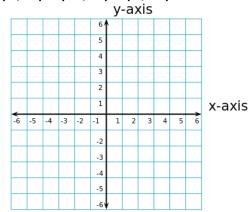
the slopes as rates?

Let's review:

- -Points on a graph are written as (x,y). This is called an Ordered Pair.
- -Why is an ordered pair called an ordered pair? Because **ORDER IS IMPORTANT**! If an ordered pair is written in a different order, it makes a different ordered pair.
- The ORIGIN is where the X axis and the Y axis intersect. It is located at the point (0,0).
- -The X value is called the x-coordinate. This number is graphed to the left  $\leftarrow$  or to the right  $\rightarrow$ of the origin.
- -The Y value is called the y-coordinate. This number is graphed above  $\uparrow$  or below  $\clubsuit$  the origin.

# Let's practice GRAPHING some ordered pairs!

Graph the following points and label them with their ordered pair. (1, 4) (-2, 3) (0,-4)



# 5.5 Slope

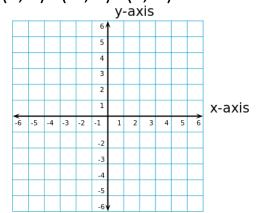
EQ: How do we find the slopes of lines and interpret EQ: How do we find the slopes of lines and interpret the slopes as rates?

Let's review:

- -Points on a graph are written as (x,y). This is called an Ordered Pair.
- -Why is an ordered pair called an ordered pair? Because **ORDER IS IMPORTANT**! If an ordered pair is written in a different order, it makes a different ordered pair.
- The ORIGIN is where the X axis and the Y axis intersect. It is located at the point (0,0).
- -The X value is called the x-coordinate. This number is graphed to the left  $\leftarrow$  or to the right  $\rightarrow$ of the origin.
- -The Y value is called the y-coordinate. This number is graphed above  $\uparrow$  or below  $\clubsuit$  the origin.

## Let's practice GRAPHING some ordered pairs!

Graph the following points and label them with their ordered pair. (1, 4) (-2, 3) (0,-4)

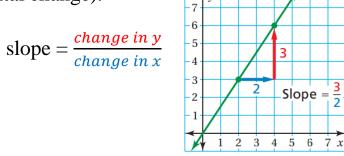


**SLOPE**-The rate of change between any two points on a line.

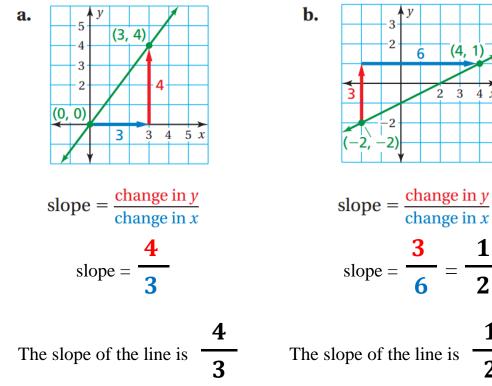
It is a measure of the STEEPNESS of a line.

### **REMEMBER-** a RATE is a RATIO!

To find the SLOPE of a line: find the RATIO of the **<u>CHANGE in y</u>** (vertical change) to the <u>CHANGE in x</u> (horizontal change).



#### FINDING SLOPES-find the slope of each line.



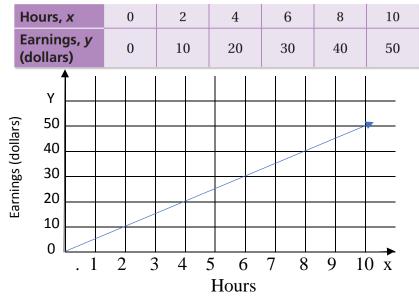
### **INTERPRETING A SLOPE-**

The table shows your earnings for babysitting.

a. Graph the Data

4x

b. Find and interpret the slope of the line through the points.



- a. Graph each set of data, label the points, and then draw a line through the points connecting them.
- b. Choose any two points to find the slope of the line.

slope = 
$$\frac{change in y}{change in x}$$
 slope =  $\frac{20}{4} \frac{<--dollars}{<--hours}$   
slope = 5

-The slope of the line represents the UNIT RATE

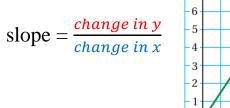
-The slope is 5. So, you earn \$5 per hour babysitting.

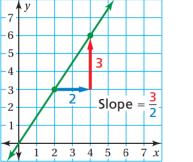
**<u>SLOPE</u>**-The rate of change between any two points on a line.

It is a measure of the \_\_\_\_\_

**<u>REMEMBER</u>**- a \_\_\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_\_\_!

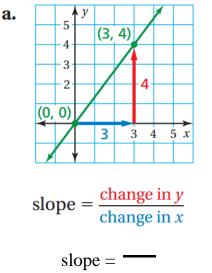
To find the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of a line, find the <u>RATIO</u> of the <u>CHANGE in y</u> (vertical change) to the <u>CHANGE in x</u> (horizontal change).

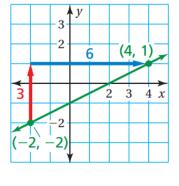




b.

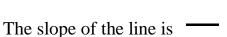
### FINDING SLOPES-find the slope of each line.





slope =  $\frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$ 

slope = \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_

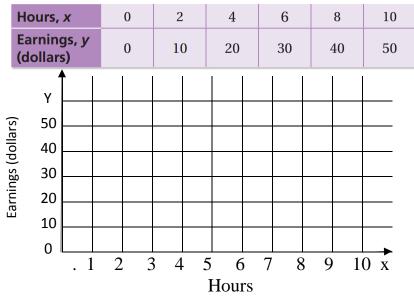


The slope of the line is

### **INTERPRETING A SLOPE-**

The table shows your earnings for babysitting.

- c. Graph the Data
- d. **Find** <u>and</u> **interpret** the <u>slope of the line</u> through the points.



- c. Graph each set of data, label the points, and then draw a line through the points connecting them.
- d. Choose any two points to find the slope of the line.

FIND: slope = 
$$\frac{change in y}{change in x}$$
 slope =  $\frac{\langle -- dollars}{\langle --hours}$ 

slope =

#### **INTERPRET:**

-The slope of the line represents the \_\_\_\_\_.

-The slope is \_\_\_\_\_. So, you earn \$\_\_\_\_\_ per \_\_\_\_\_ babysitting.