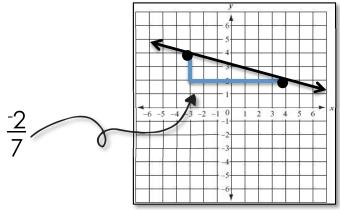
# SLOPE FROM A GRAPH



 Calculate the rise (vertical change) and the run (horizontal change) between the two points. Write as <u>rise</u>.



©2016 Lindsay Perro. All Rights Reserved.

run

www.beyondtheworksheet.com

### SLOPE FROM TWO POINTS



- $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$ 
  - Substitute the numbers from each ordered pair into the equation  $\frac{y_2 y_1}{x_2 x_1}$ .
  - Be careful with negative numbers. Remember that subtracting a negative is the same as adding a positive. (e.g. 5 4 = 5 + 4)

#### **GRAPHING LINEAR EQUATIONS**



- Slope intercept form : y = mx + b
  - x and y are the coordinates in an ordered pair on the line.
  - m is the slope
  - b is the y-intercept
- Graph the y-intercept first. From there, use the slope to determine an additional point or two.

©2016 Lindsay Perro. All Rights Reserved.

www.beyondtheworksheet.com

#### WRITING LINEAR EQUATIONS



- From a line, identify the slope and y-intercept.
- If the y-intercept is not obvious, pick two points on the line and use them to first find the slope.
  Substitute the slope and coordinates of one point into y = mx + b and solve for b (the y-intercept).
- Substitute the slope (m) and y-intercept (b) into the equation y = mx + b.

## MULTI-STEP EQUATIONS



- Eliminate parentheses using the distributive property.
- Combine like terms.
- Ensure the variables are on one side of the equation.
- Eliminate the constant through inverse operations (usually addition or subtraction).
- Eliminate the coefficient through inverse operations (usually multiplication or division).

©2016 Lindsay Perro. All Rights Reserved.

www.beyondtheworksheet.com

#### **VOLUME OF ROUNDED FIGURES**



- Cylinders :  $\pi$   $r^2$  h
- Cones:  $\frac{1}{3} \bullet \pi \bullet r^2 \bullet h$
- Spheres :  $\frac{4}{3} \bullet \pi \bullet r^3$

## SCIENTIFIC NOTATION



- Multiplying: Multiply the first terms. Add the exponents.
  - $(a \cdot 10^m) \cdot (b \cdot 10^n) = ab \cdot 10^{m+n}$
- Dividing: Divide the first terms. Subtract the exponents.

$$\bullet \quad \frac{a \cdot 10^m}{b \cdot 10^n} = a \div b \cdot 10^{m-n}$$

©2016 Lindsay Perro. All Rights Reserved.

www.beyondtheworksheet.com

# **TRANSFORMATIONS**



- Translations:
  - Vertical or horizontal slide
  - $(x, y) \longrightarrow (x + a, y + b)$
- Reflections:
  - Vertical or horizontal flip
  - $\mathbf{x}$ :  $(x, y) \longrightarrow (x, \neg y)$   $\mathbf{y}$ :  $(x, y) \longrightarrow (\neg x, y)$
- Rotations:
  - 90°, 180° or 270° clockwise or counter-clockwise rotation around a point.
  - 90° cc :  $(x, y) \longrightarrow (\neg y, x)$
- 180° cc :  $(x, y) \longrightarrow (-x, -y)$

- Dilations:
  - A stretch or shrink using a given scale factor (k).
  - (x, y) → (kx, ky)

### PARALLEL LINES & TRANSVERSALS





PARALLEL LINES	Two lines that will never cross.
TRANSVERSAL	A line that cuts through two parallel lines.
SUPPLEMENTARY ANGLES	Angles with a sum of 180°. Examples : <7 and <8, <1 and <2
INTERIOR ANGLES	Angles along the transversal inside the parallel lines. Examples : Angles 2, 3, 6 and 7
ALTERNATE ANGLES	Angles on opposite sides of the transversal. Examples : <2 and <7 are alternate interior angles.
CORRESPONDING ANGLES	Two angles that are in the same place, on different parallel lines. For example, <2 and <4 are corresponding angles.
VERTICAL ANGLES	Vertical angles share a vertex but not a side. Example : <3 and <8 are vertical angles.

©2016 Lindsay Perro. All Rights Reserved.

www.beyondtheworksheet.com