# 2.7 The Roles of

Rate: m & b in

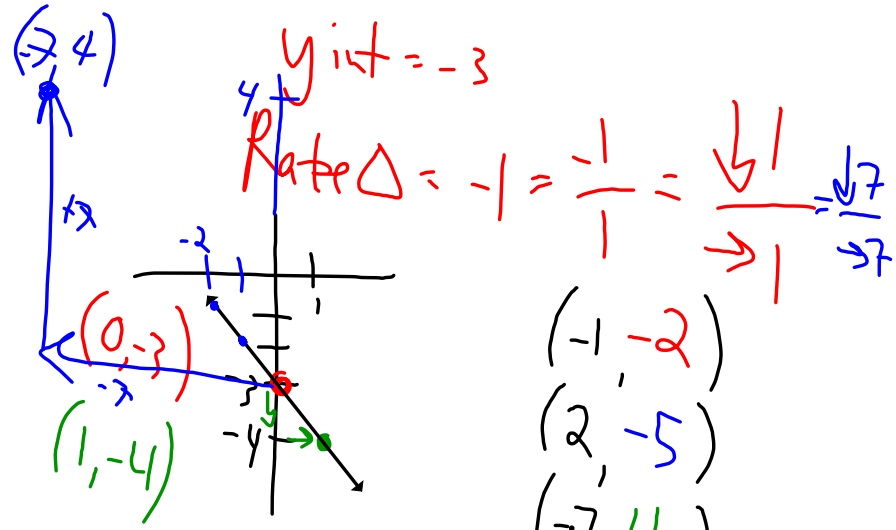
$$y = mx + b$$

y int

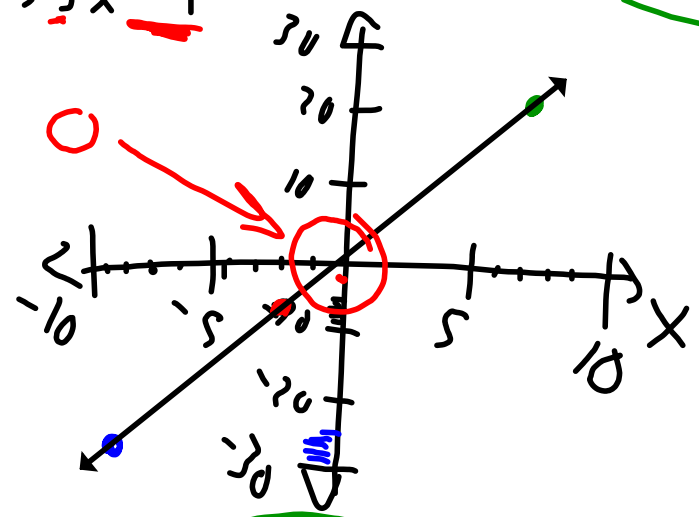
$$y = ax + b$$

Worksheet D examples

f) $y = -x - 3$



a) $y = 3x - 1$




Worksheet D

y int $(0, -1)$

$(-2, -7)$, $(7, 20)$, $(-9, -28)$

$RO = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{\uparrow 3}{\rightarrow 1}$

$= \frac{\uparrow 6}{\rightarrow 2}$

$(0, -1)$
$(1, 2)$
$(2, 5)$

$(3, 8)$
$(5, 14)$
$(7, 20)$

b) $y = 2x - 4$

$(3, ?), (-5, ?), (10, ?)$

when $x = 3$

$y = 2(3) - 4$

$y = 2$

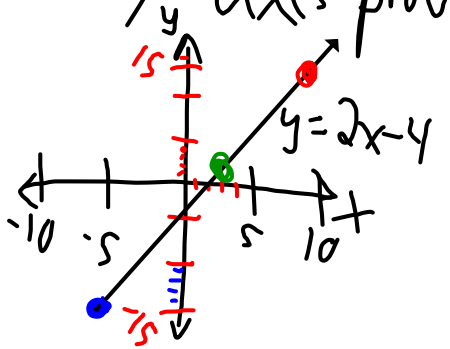
$(3, 2)$

i) Complete the order pairs using the equation.

$(-5, -14)$

$(10, 16)$

ii) Graph Sketch on axes provided.



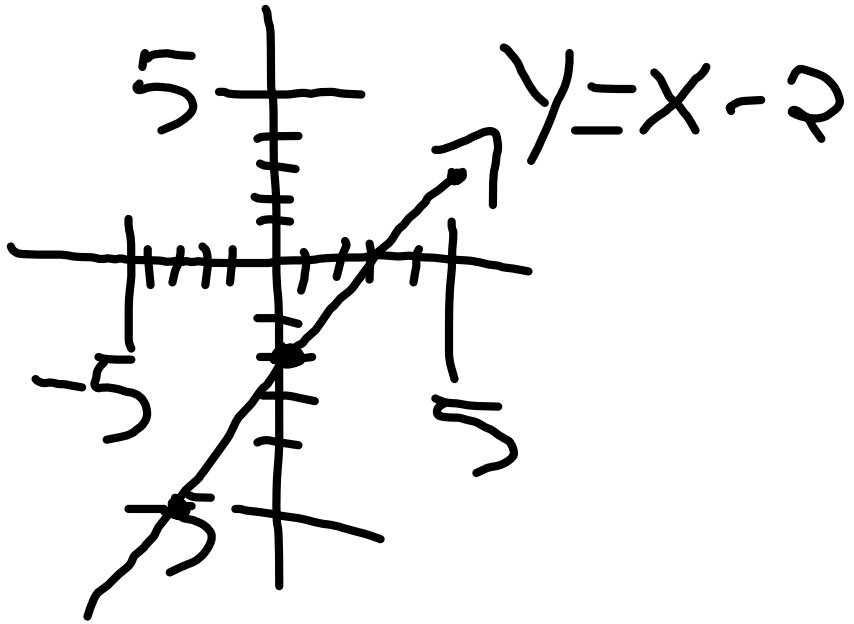
c) Andreas

$y = x - 2$

(0, -2)

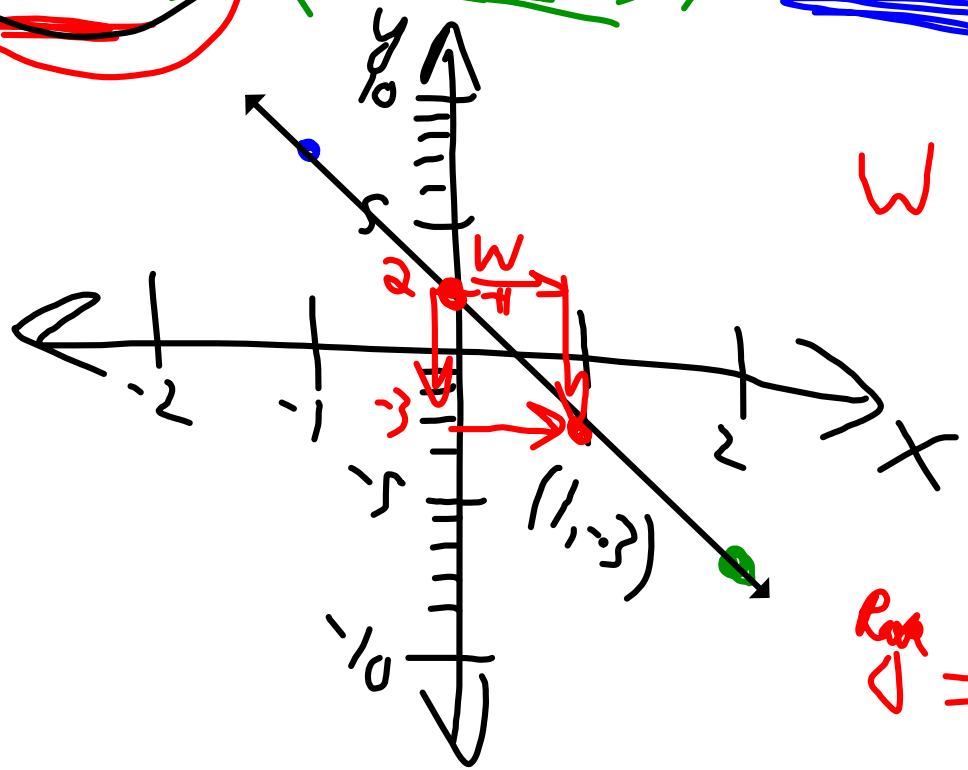
(-3, -5)

(5, 3)



d) $y = -5x + 2$

$(1, -3)$ $(2, -8)$, $(-1, 7)$




y-int

W $(0, 2)$

variable term

$-5x$

Rate $\frac{\Delta}{} = \frac{-5}{1} = \frac{-5}{1}$

Rate $\frac{\Delta}{} = \frac{\downarrow 5}{\rightarrow 1}$

# e) Judy

y int

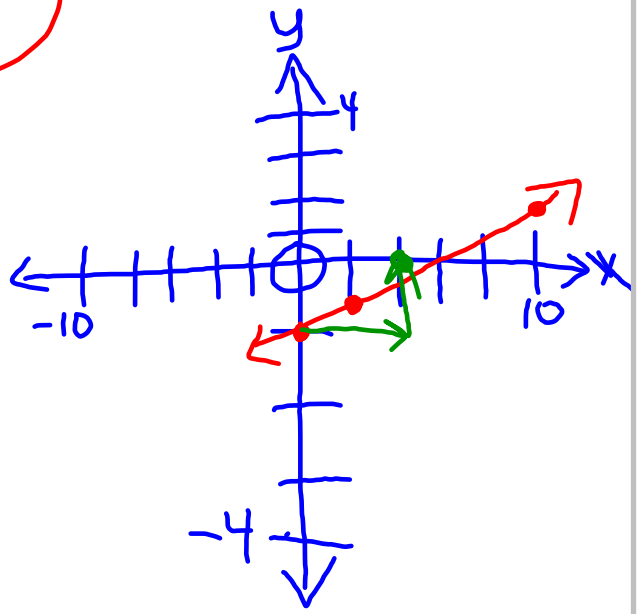
$y = 0.25x - 1$

(0, -1)

(4, 0)

(10, 1.5)

(1, -0.75)




$\text{Rate } \Delta = \frac{0.25}{1} = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\text{Rate } \Delta = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\uparrow 1}{\rightarrow 4}$