



# Building Concepts: Moving From Proportional Relationships to Linear Equations

Student Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

In these activities, you will explore relationships of the form  $y = mx$  and eventually  $y = mx + b$ . After completing the activities, discuss and/or present your findings to the rest of the class.



## Activity 1 [Page 1.3]

1. Can you do it?

- a. **Reset** and **Edit** the slope so that the equation is  $y = \frac{-2}{5}x$ .

Can you find locations for A, B, C, and D so that:

the numerators and denominators of the A to B fraction and the C to D fraction are all different integers.

AND

the numerator of the A to B fraction has the opposite sign of the numerator of the C to D fraction and the denominator of the A to B fraction has the opposite sign of the denominator of the C to D denominator?

- b. Can you **Edit** the slope so that the numerators of both the A to B and C to D fractions are always the same, no matter where you place the points? If so, what would the line look like?
- c. Can you **Edit** the slope so that the denominators of both the A to B and C to D fractions are always the same, no matter where you place the points?



# Building Concepts: Moving From Proportional Relationships to Linear Equations

Student Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

2. Suppose you had the graph of a line that passes through the origin  $(0, 0)$  but you do not have the equation of the line.
  - a. If the point  $(8, -6)$  is also on your line, could you figure out what equation it must have? Explain why or why not.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. Is there a point on this line where the  $y$ -coordinate is 1,000,000? If so, then find the  $x$ -coordinate of the point, or explain why there is no such point.



## Activity 2 [Page 2.2]

1. Find an equation for each of the following lines. If possible, find the point where each line crosses the  $y$ -axis and where each line crosses the  $x$ -axis. Use the TNS activity to check your answers.
  - a. The line that contains the point  $(-2, 5)$  and slope  $\frac{3}{2}$ .



# Building Concepts: Moving From Proportional Relationships to Linear Equations

Student Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

b. The line that goes through  $(-2, 5)$  and  $(3, -6)$ .

c. The horizontal line that lies two units below the  $x$ -axis.



## Activity 3 [Page 2.3]

1. A line passes through the point  $(4, -3)$  and has slope  $m = -\frac{3}{2}$ .

a. What is the point-slope form of the equation for this line using the given point and slope? Create a line using the TNS activity that passes through this point with this slope to check your answer. What are the coordinates of the  $x$ -intercept and  $y$ -intercept of this line?



# Building Concepts: Moving From Proportional Relationships to Linear Equations

Student Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

- 
- b. Tayeen notices that if you use the  $x$ -intercept of this line as the point in the point-slope form, then you will just get the  $x$ -intercept form. Use the TNS activity to verify her claim. She wonders if that would always be true for any line. What do you think? Explain your reasoning.
- c. Tayeen wonders if you used the  $y$ -intercept as your point in the point-slope form, would the equation be the same as the  $y$ -intercept form. Use the TNS activity to investigate. What do you think? Explain your reasoning.
- d. Monique says that in all three of these forms of the equation for a line, it is easy to see what the slope of the line is. Do you agree?