

Converting from Point-Slope to Slope-Intercept Form

Both point-slope and slope-intercept forms tell us a lot of information about the graph of that equation. Any equation written in point-slope form can also be written in slope-intercept-form, and vice versa. They are just two different ways of expressing a linear equation.

When you have an equation written in point-slope form, and you want to rewrite it in slope-intercept form, the steps to do that are, first, simplify any double negatives. Then distribute on the right-hand side of the equation. Next, collect the like terms. Now your linear equation is in slope intercept form. From here you can read the location of the y-intercept from the equation, as well as solve for the location of the x-intercept by substituting 0 in for y in the equation. Let's look at an example of this process.

Here, we're asked to rewrite the equation $y - 0 = \frac{3}{4}x - 1$ in slope intercept form, and to give the coordinates of its y-intercept. So let's look at this point-slope equation: $y - 0 = \frac{3}{4}x - 1$. In this form, we can tell that graph of this equation passes through the point $(-1, 0)$, and that it has a slope of $\frac{3}{4}$.

Let's write this equation in slope-intercept, and see what information is revealed in that form. On the left-hand side of the equation, $y - 0$ is just y . And on the right-hand side, let's get rid of that double negative, and make $x - 1$ just $x + 1$. Next, we need to distribute that $\frac{3}{4}$ coefficient over both terms inside the parentheses. Doing that gives us the equation $y = \frac{3}{4}x + 3\frac{1}{4}$, which is in slope-intercept form, $y = mx + b$.

In this form, we can see that the y-intercept is located at the point $(0, 3\frac{1}{4})$. Additionally, we can tell that the slope of this line is $\frac{3}{4}$. We can also easily find the x-intercept by substituting 0 in for y in our equation, like this. If we solve for x here, we find that $x = -1$, so the x-intercept is located at the point $(-1, 0)$.

Let's head over to the whiteboard to look at a couple more examples.

This first question reads, "Rewrite the equation $y - 6 = -3(x - 4)$ in slope intercept form. Give the coordinates of its y-intercept." Alright, well let's write that equation down: $y - 6 = -3(x - 4)$. There are no double negatives that we need to deal with, so the first thing we're going to do is distribute this negative 3 across both of these terms inside the parentheses. Doing that gives us $y - 6 = -3x + 12$. And now the only like terms to combine are the constant terms, and we'll do that by adding 6 to both sides of the equation. And that gives us $y = -3x + 18$. And this is in slope intercept form, $y = mx + b$. So there's our slope intercept equation. Next, we're asked to give the coordinates the y-intercept. Well, the y-intercept is going to be at 0, because y-intercepts always have an x-coordinate of 0, and then this value for b, which is 18. So our y-intercept is at $(0, 18)$. Alright, let's look at one more example.

This one reads, "Rewrite the equation $y - (-2) = \frac{1}{2}(x - 6)$ in slope intercept form. Give the coordinates of its y-intercept." Again, let's write that equation down. That's $y - (-2) = \frac{1}{2}(x - 6)$. We do have a double negative here, so let's deal with that first. That becomes $y + 2 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 6)$. Now we want to distribute this one half coefficient across both of these terms. That gives us $y + 2 = \frac{1}{2}x - 3$. Now all that's left to do is combine like terms, and the only like terms are the constant terms, so we're going to

do that by subtracting 2 from both sides of the equation, and that gives us y equals one half x minus 5. And this is in slope-intercept form, y equals mx plus b . Next, we want to find the coordinates of the y -intercept. Again, the x -coordinate of a y -intercept will always be 0, and the y -coordinate is going to be this b value, which for us is negative 5. So the y -intercept of this equation is located at 0, negative 5.