

Homework

7A. The number plane

1.

N/A

2.

- a) B
- b) B
- c) C
- d) E

There are some typos in the question, correct them into the following numbers

a. A (3, 2), B (1, 1), C (2, 1), D (4, 3), E (5, 4)

b. A (-2, -1), B (1, 1), C (-1, 0), D (1, 2), E (3, 4)

c. A (-3, 5), B (-1, 7), C (-2, 7), D (0, 8), E (-4, 4)

d. A (1, -3), B (2, -2), C (3, -1), D (4, 0), E (6, 1)

3.

a: (2, 2)

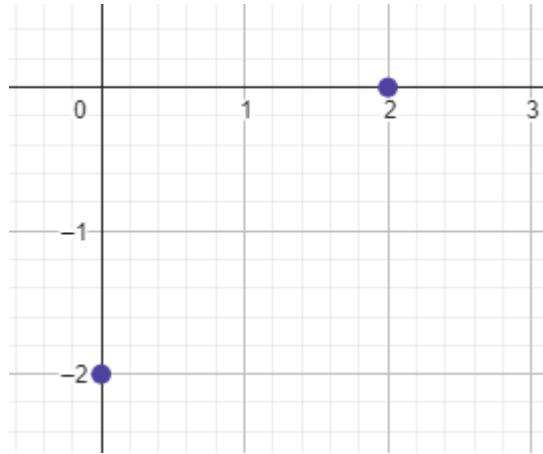
b: (-5, 2)

c: (1, 1)

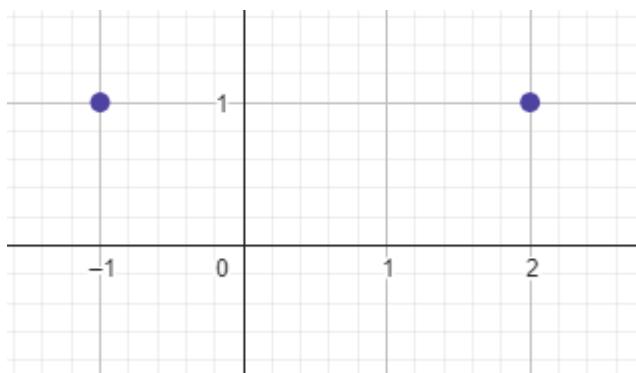
4.

Points: (0, -2), (1, -1), (2, 0)

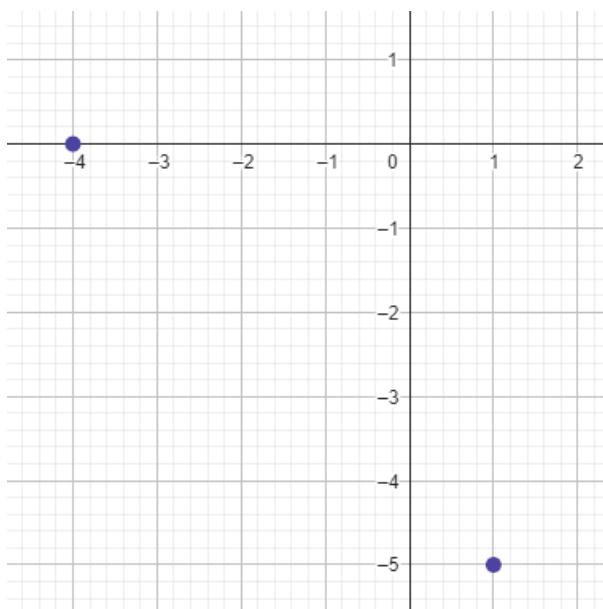
a)



- b) Points: $(-1, 1), (0, 1), (1, 1), (2, 1)$



- c) Points: $(-4, 0), (-3, -1), (-2, -2), (-1, -3), (0, -4), (1, -5)$



5.

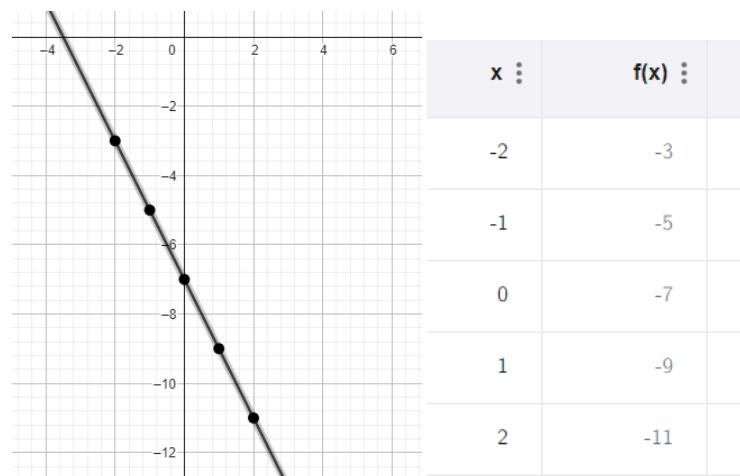
- a: Point lies on the negative y-axis.
- b: Point lies on the positive x-axis.
- c: Point lies in Quadrant I.

6.

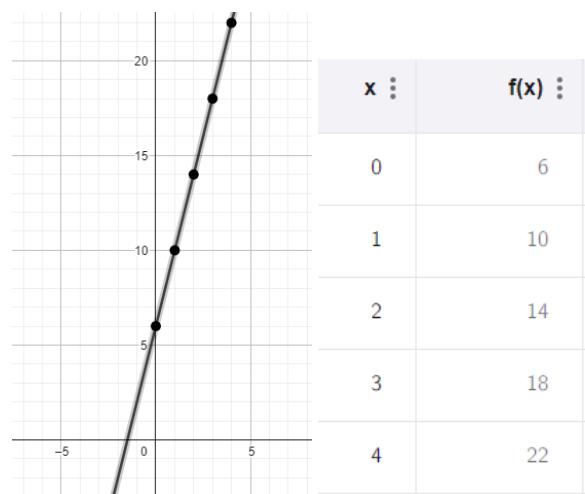
- a: 4 units
- b: 4 units
- c: 4 units
- d: 5 units
- e: 5 units ●

7B. Rules, tables and graphs

1.

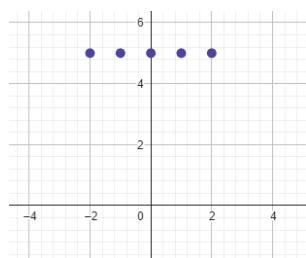


2.

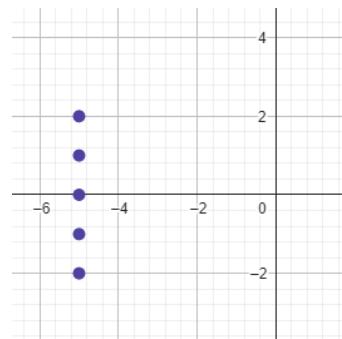


3.

a)



b)



4.

1. For $y = 4x - 5$:

- y-intercept: $(0, -5)$
- x-intercept: $(\frac{5}{4}, 0)$

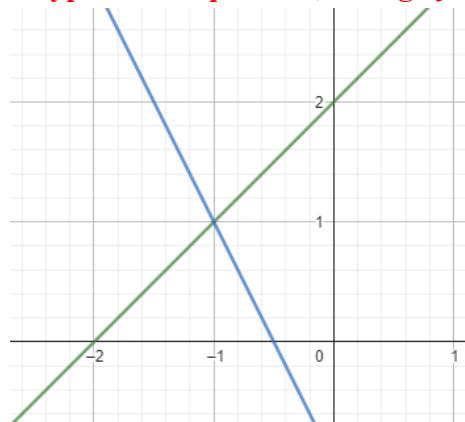
2. For $y = 2 - 5x$:

- y-intercept: $(0, 2)$
- x-intercept: $(\frac{2}{5}, 0)$

3. For $y = -x - 3$:

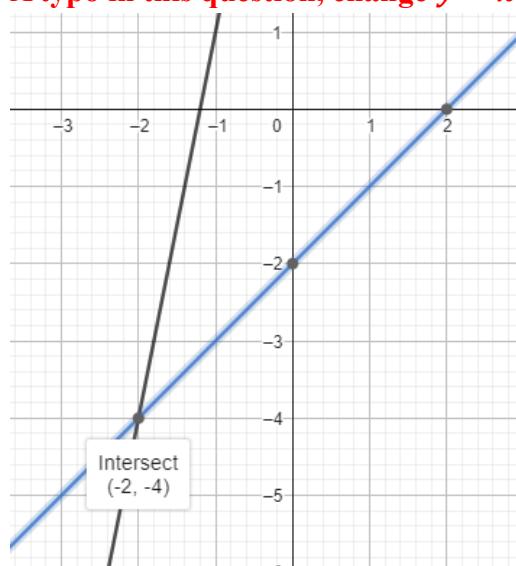
- y-intercept: $(0, -3)$
- x-intercept: $(-3, 0)$

5. A typo in this question, change $y = 3x + 2$ into $y = x + 2$



Intersection $(-1, 1)$

6. A typo in this question, change $y = x - 3$ into $y = x - 2$



7C. Finding the rule using the tables

1.

- a. $y = -2x + 4$
- b. $y = 3x + 8$
- c. $y = -2x + 5$
- d. $y = 3x$

2.

- a. If x increases by 1, y decreases by 1
- b. $y = -x + 3$

3.

- a. $y = x + 5$
- b. $y = 2x$
- c. $y = -2x + 5$

7D. Using graphs to solve linear equations

1.

- a. $x=1.5$
- b. $y=-3$
- c. $x=2.5$
- d. $x=3$
- e. $y=5$
- f. $y=-5$

2.

- a. i. 60mm
ii. 135mm
- b. 2 days
- c. 3 days

3.

- a. Alice line starts at 30; Bob line starts at 15
- b. i. $n=\frac{5}{7}$
ii. $n=5$
- c. $n=0, A=30;$
 $n=1, A=37$
 $n=2, A=44$
- d. $n=0, A=15$
 $n=1, A=24$
 $n=2, A=33$
- e. $30 + 7n = 15 + 9n, n = 7.5$

7E. The x - and y -intercepts

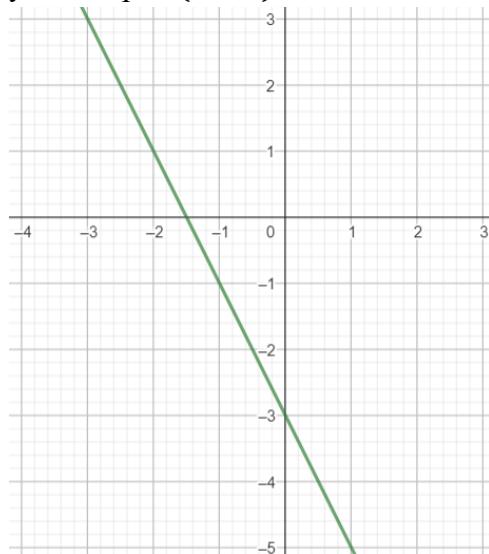
1.

Equation	y -intercept	x -intercept
$y = -x - 6$	$(0, -6)$	$(-6, 0)$
$y = 3x + 4$	$(0, 4)$	$(-\frac{4}{3}, 0)$
$y = x - 7$	$(0, -7)$	$(7, 0)$
$y = 3x - 20$	$(0, -20)$	$(\frac{20}{3}, 0)$
$y = 5x + 6$	$(0, 6)$	$(-\frac{6}{5}, 0)$
$y = 7x - 5$	$(0, -5)$	$(\frac{5}{7}, 0)$
$y = 6x - 15$	$(0, -15)$	$(\frac{5}{2}, 0)$
$y = -x$	$(0, 0)$	$(0, 0)$
$y = -3x + 4$	$(0, 4)$	$(\frac{4}{3}, 0)$
$y = x - 12$	$(0, -12)$	$(12, 0)$
$y = -x - 8$	$(0, -8)$	$(-8, 0)$
$y = 2x + 1$	$(0, 1)$	$(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

2.

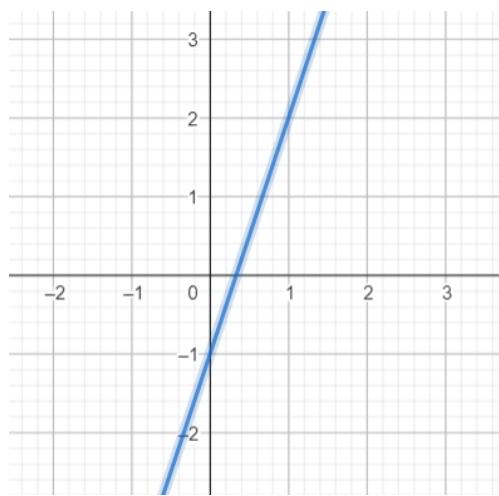
x -intercepts: $(-\frac{2}{3}, 0)$

y -intercepts: $(0, -3)$



3. x-intercepts: $(-\frac{1}{3}, 0)$

y-intercepts: $(0, -1)$



4.

$(0, -2)(\frac{2}{3}, 0)$ $A = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 2 = \frac{2}{3}$	$(0, -6)(3, 0)$ $A = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 6 = 9$
$(0, -4)(-4, 0)$ $A = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4 = 8$	$(0, -6)(-2, 0)$ $A = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 2 = 6$

7F. Gradient

1. n/a

2.

1	2	$\frac{1}{3}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{2}{5}$	1

3.

- a. $\frac{8}{3}$
- b. 1
- c. 4
- d. $-\frac{5}{3}$
- e. -2
- f. 1
- g. $-\frac{4}{3}$
- h. $\frac{4}{3}$
- i. $\frac{7}{4}$
- j. $-\frac{5}{3}$
- k. $\frac{8}{5}$
- l. 1

7G. Gradient-intercept form

1.

- a. Gradient: 3; y-int: (0, -1)
- b. Gradient: $-\frac{1}{4}$; y-int: (0, 3)
- c. Gradient: $\frac{5}{2}$; y-int: (0, 2)
- d. Gradient: $-\frac{4}{3}$; y-int: (0, -2)
- e. Gradient: 6; y-int: (0, -5)
- f. Gradient: $-\frac{3}{2}$; y-int: (0, 7)
- g. Gradient: $\frac{3}{4}$; y-int: (0, -4)
- h. Gradient: $\frac{1}{5}$; y-int: (0, $\frac{1}{2}$)

2.

$y=2x+3$	$y=x+5$	$y=-x+2$
$y=4x-2$	$y=2x-1$	$y=-3x-3$
$y=2x+1$	$y=-x-3$	$y=-3x+4$

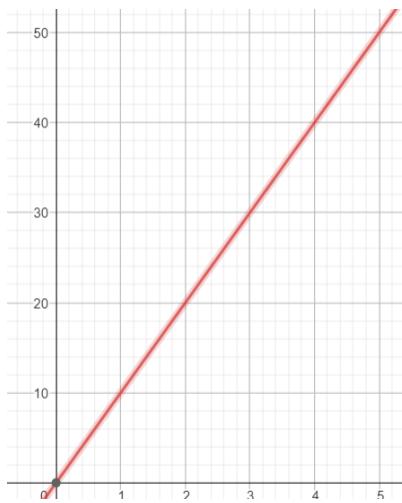
7H. Application of straight-line graphs

1.

a.

t	0	1	2	3	4	5
d	0	10	20	30	40	50

b.



c.

$$d = 10t$$

d.

$$d = 10 \times 3.5 = 35\text{ km}$$

e.

$$25 = 10 \times t$$

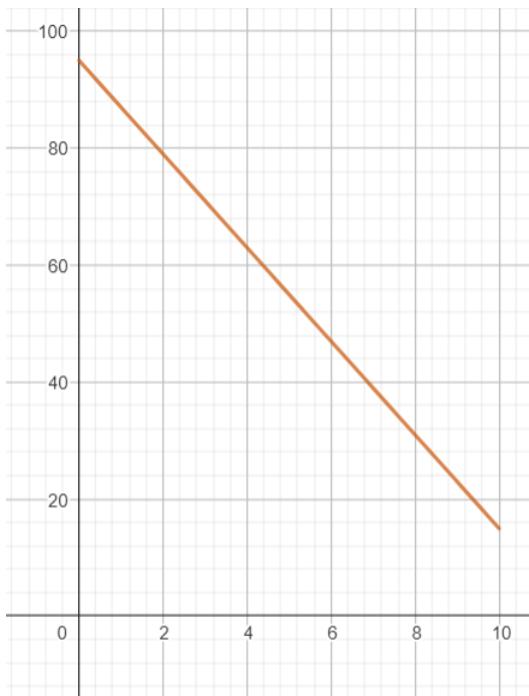
$$t = 2.5\text{ h}$$

2.

a.

t	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
T	95	87	79	71	63	55	47	39	31	23	15

b.



c.

$$T = 95 - 8t$$

d.

$$T = 95 - 8 \times 6.5 = 43$$

e.

$$35 = 95 - 8t$$

$$t = 7.5$$