

## Solutions

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### 2.1

Use coordinate differences in the same order.

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{9 - 1}{6 - 2} = 2$$

Gradient 2.

### 2.2

Average the corresponding coordinates.

$$M = \left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right) = \left( \frac{-2 + 4}{2}, \frac{5 - 1}{2} \right) = (1, 2)$$

Midpoint (1, 2).

### 2.3

Use  $y = mx + c$  with the known point.

$$c = y - mx = 7 - 3(2) = 1$$

$$y = 3x + 1$$

Correct equation. Y-intercept 1, or point (0, 1).

### 2.4

Vertex form gives vertex (2, -9). At an x-intercept y is zero.

$$(x - 2)^2 = 9 \implies x - 2 = \pm 3$$

$$x = 2 \pm 3 = -1 \text{ or } 5$$

Intercepts (-1, 0) and (5, 0). An upward-opening parabola through these intercepts, with the labelled vertex below the axis, earns the final point.

### 3.1

(a) Distance uses coordinate differences.

$$d = \sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2} = \sqrt{(7 - 1)^2 + (10 - 2)^2} = 10$$

Distance 10.

(b) Average coordinates.

$$M = \left( \frac{x_A + x_B}{2}, \frac{y_A + y_B}{2} \right) = \left( \frac{1 + 7}{2}, \frac{2 + 10}{2} \right) = (4, 6)$$

Midpoint (4, 6).

(c) The original gradient is  $m_{AB} = (10 - 2)/(7 - 1) = 4/3$ . Use its negative reciprocal.

$$m_{\text{perp}} = -\frac{1}{m_{AB}} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

The bisector passes through the midpoint.

$$c = y_M - m_{\text{perp}}x_M = 6 - (-3/4)(4) = 9$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 9$$

Correct equation.

### 3.2

At an intersection both y-values agree.

$$x^2 - 3x + 1 = x + 1 \implies x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(x - 4) = 0$$

Correct factorisation. Thus  $x = 0$  or  $x = 4$ .

$$y = x + 1 \implies y_1 = 0 + 1 = 1, \quad y_2 = 4 + 1 = 5$$

Intersections (0, 1) and (4, 5).

Complete the square or use  $x_v = -b/(2a)$ .

$$y = (x - 3/2)^2 - 5/4$$

Vertex (3/2, -5/4).

Below the line means  $x(x - 4) < 0$ , which holds between the roots:  $0 < x < 4$ . The endpoints give equal y-values, so strict inequality excludes them.