

E3.2 Drawing linear graphs

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 24 marks**

KEY WORDS perpendicular 垂直 • parallel 平行 • gradient 斜率
• parallel and perpendicular 平行和垂直 • drawing linear graphs 画直线图象

Objective

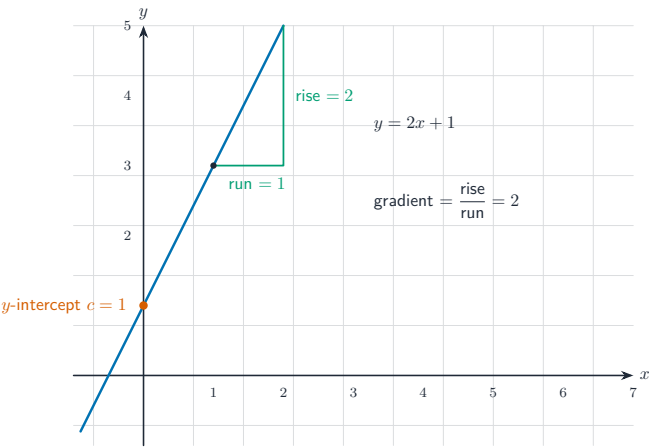
Build the skills to answer Extended exam questions on **drawing linear graphs** 画直线图象 — the equation $y = mx + c$, the **gradient** 斜率, finding the equation of a line, and **parallel and perpendicular** 平行和垂直 lines.

You must be able to:

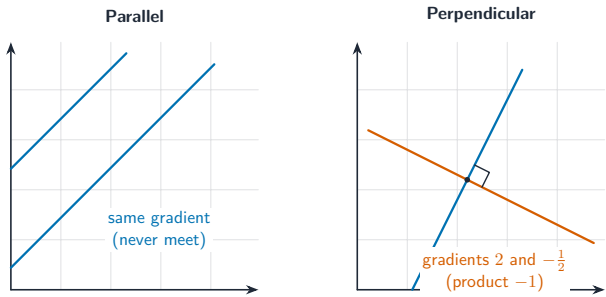
- find the gradient and y -intercept of a line
- find the equation of a line from its gradient and a point
- use the gradient rules for parallel and perpendicular lines

1 Worked examples

■ Straight lines



$m = \text{gradient}, c = y\text{-intercept}$



Gradients of parallel and perpendicular lines

- **Gradient** 斜率: $m = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$. Through (1, 2) and (4, 11): $m = \frac{9}{3} = 3$.
- **Equation:** gradient 3 through (1, 2) $\rightarrow 2 = 3(1) + c \rightarrow c = -1 \rightarrow y = 3x - 1$.
- **Parallel** 平行: same gradient. **Perpendicular** 垂直: $m_1 m_2 = -1$.

Answer shapes: M1 a correct method, A1 the correct answer.

2 Practice

2.1 Write down the gradient and y -intercept of $y = 4x - 3$. [2]

2.2 Find the gradient of the line through (2, 1) and (5, 10). [2]

2.3 Write down the gradient of a line parallel to $y = 2x + 7$. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Find the equation of the line with gradient 2 that passes through $(3, 1)$. [3]

3.2 Rearrange $3x + 2y = 12$ into the form $y = mx + c$ and write down its gradient. [2]

3.3 Find the gradient of a line perpendicular to $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 4$. [1]

3.4 The line L passes through $A(-2, 7)$ and $B(4, -5)$.

(a) Find the gradient of L and the equation of L in the form $y = mx + c$. [4]

(b) Find the coordinates of the points where L crosses the two axes. [3]

(c) Find the equation of the line through B that is perpendicular to L . [3]

(d) Show that the point $(1, 1)$ is the midpoint of AB , and state what this tells you about the perpendicular bisector of AB . [3]
