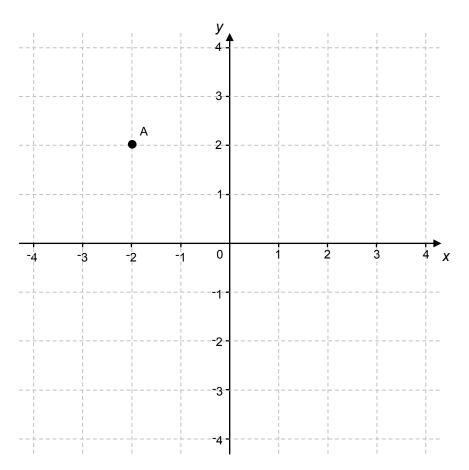
# GCSE (9-1) MATHEMATICS

## **Topic Check In - 7.01 Graphs of equations and functions**



- 1. State the coordinates of point A, shown on the grid above.
- 2. Plot (3, -1) on the grid above and label it B.
- 3. Draw the line x = 2 on the grid above.
- 4. Draw the line y = -3 on the grid above.
- 5. Toni sketches y = 2x, y = 3x, y = 4x... up to y = 10x on the same grid. What point do all the lines pass through?
- 6. Explain where the lines x = 3 and y = 2 cross.







7. Harry has completed this table of values for  $y = x^2$  but he has made some errors. Explain the mistakes that Harry has made.

X	-2	-1	0	1	2
У	-4	-1	0	1	4

8. Explain what the number pattern in this table of values tells you about the shape of the graph.

x	-2	-1	0	1	2
У	-10	-6	-2	2	6

9. The table of values below is for the straight line graph y = 2x + c. Work out the missing values.

x	-4		0	3
У		-5	-3	

10. The lines x = 3 and y = x form two sides of a triangle with an area of 8 units<sup>2</sup>. Find an equation for the third side of the triangle.

[Area of a triangle =  $\frac{1}{2}$  × base × height]

#### Extension

Explain clearly why the lines y = 3x + 1 and y = 3x - 2 never meet. Find other pairs of lines which never meet.





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### Answers

- 1. (-2, 2)
- 2. Correctly plot x = 3, y = -1
- 3. Correctly draw the vertical line x = 2 [goes through the points (2, -1), (2, 0), (2, 1) etc].
- 4. Correctly draw the horizontal line y = -3 [goes through the points (-1, -3), (0, -3), (1, -3) etc].
- 5. Passes through the origin (0, 0) [because the *y*-intercept is zero in each case].
- All the points on the line x = 3 have an x-coordinate of 3. All the points on the line y = 2 have a y-coordinate of 2. The lines therefore cross at (3, 2).
- 7. Harry has worked out  $-(2)^2 = -4$  but it should be  $(-2)^2 = 4$ Harry has worked out  $-(1)^2 = -1$  but it should be  $(-1)^2 = 1$
- 8. As the *x* values go up by 1, the *y* values go up by 4 which gives a linear pattern so the graph will be a straight line.
- 9. (0, -3) is the *y*-intercept so the equation of the line is y = 2x 3 and the missing values are -11, -1, 3.
- 10. A sketch of x = 3 and y = x can be used to identify the line y = -1 as the third side of the right-angled triangle so that  $\frac{1}{2}bh = 8$  units<sup>2</sup>.

### Extension

Both equations have the same gradient so they are parallel. Any pair of lines in the form y = mx + c where *m* is the same will be parallel.



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AO1	1	Use correct notation to define points on a coordinate grid.			
AO1	2	Plot points on a coordinate grid.			
AO1	3	Draw vertical lines defined by $x = .$			
AO1	4	Draw horizontal lines defined by $y =$ .			
AO1	5	Sketch the graphs of simple linear functions and identify the y-intercept.			
AO2	6	Identify a point of intersection of 2 lines.			
AO2	7	Generate a table of values for a quadratic function such as $y = x^2$ .			
AO2	8	Recognise a linear sequence in a table of values.			
AO3	9	Generate a table of values for a simple linear function.			
AO3	10	Link geometry and straight line graphs to solve problems.			

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