Topic test 7

Coordinate geometry

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Part A: 20 multiple-choice questions (40 marks)

Part B: 16 free-response questions (60 marks)

Name:

Part A

20 multiple-choice questions 2 marks each: 40 marks Circle the correct answer.

1 Which one of these points lies on the line y = 3x - 4?

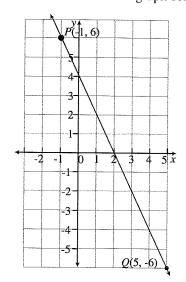
A (5, 4)

B (-1, 12)

C(2,2)

D (4, 3)

Questions 2 to 5 refer to the graph below.



2 The length of interval PO is closest to:

A 10.4 units

B 13.4 units

C 6.0 units

D 12.6 units

3 The gradient of interval PQ is:

B $-\frac{1}{2}$

4 The midpoint of interval PQ is

A (2, 6)

B (3, -2)

C(2,0)

1

D (3, 0)

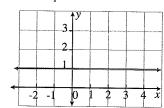
5 The line through PQ has equation:

A y = 2x + 2

B y = -2x + 4

C $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$ **D** $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 4$

6 What is the equation of this line?



A y = x + 1

 $\mathbf{B} x = 0$

 $\mathbf{C} x = 1$

 $\mathbf{D} \mathbf{y} = 1$

7 The gradient of y = -3x - 6 is:

A -6

B -3

C 2

D 3

8 The y-intercept of y = -3x - 6 is:

A -6

B - 3

C 2

D 3

9 The x-coordinate of the midpoint of the interval joining points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is:

 $\mathbf{A} \frac{x_1 + y_1}{2}$

10 The gradient of $y = \frac{3x}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$ is:

11 The graph of x = 0:

A has zero gradient \mathbf{B} is the x-axis

C is the y-axis

D has no y-intercept

12 The gradient of $y = \frac{x}{2} + 5$ is:

D 10

13 Which one of these lines has a gradient of -1?

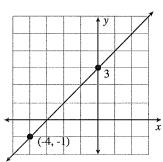
A y = -1

B y = x - 1

C y = -x + 1

D y = x + 1

14 What is the equation of this line?



A
$$y = x - 4$$

B
$$y = x + 3$$

C
$$y = -x + 3$$

D
$$y = 2x + 7$$

15 Which line is parallel to y = 2 + 3x?

A
$$y = 1 - 3x$$

B
$$y = \frac{x}{3} + 2$$

$$C y = 3$$

D
$$y = 3x + 6$$

16 Which line is parallel to y = 4?

$$\mathbf{A} \ \ y = 4x$$

B
$$y = -1$$

C
$$x = 4$$

D
$$y = x - 4$$

17 Which one of these points lies on the line 2x + 3y = 9?

$$C(-2,4)$$

18 3x + 4y + 12 = 0 can be rewritten as:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{3} \times \mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{4}$$

B
$$v = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

C
$$v = \frac{3}{4}x - 4$$

A
$$y = \frac{3}{4}x + 4$$
 B $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 3$ **C** $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 4$ **D** $y = -\frac{3}{4}x - 3$

19 Which one of these lines is not parallel to the other three?

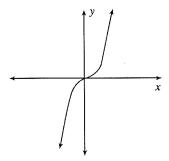
A
$$y = 4 - x$$

B
$$y = 6 - 4x$$

$$C - 4x = y$$

D
$$y = -4x + 10$$

20 What is the equation of this curve?



A
$$x + y = 1$$

$$\mathbf{B} \mathbf{y} = x^2$$

C
$$y = 2^x$$

D
$$y = x^{3}$$

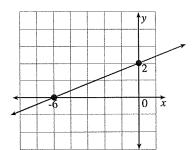
Part B

16 free-response questions 60 marks

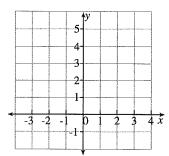
Show working where appropriate.

- 21 (2 marks) Write the equation of a straight line that has a y-intercept of 4.
- 22 (2 marks) Draw the graph of x = -3 on a number plane.

- 23 (6 marks) The interval AB on a number plane has endpoints A(-3, 1) and B(7, 5). Find:
 - a the gradient of AB
 - **b** the length of AB as a surd
 - \mathbf{c} the midpoint of AB
- **24** (2 marks) Find the equation of this line.



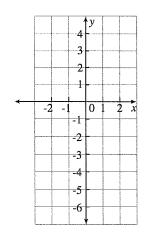
- **25** (6 marks) A triangle has vertices at P(-2, -5), Q(1, 4) and R(10, 1). Prove that it is isosceles.
- 28 (4 marks)
 - a Graph $y = 2 \frac{1}{2}x$ on the number plane below.



b What is the *x*-intercept of the line?

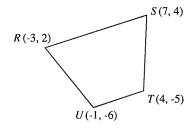
- **26** (4 marks)
 - **a** Graph this table of values on the number plane below.

х	-1	0	1	2
у	-6	-3	0	3



- **b** Find the equation of the line.
- 27 (2 marks) Write the equation of a line that has a gradient of 7 and a *y*-intercept of -3.

29 (4 marks) The vertices of a quadrilateral are R(-3, 2), S(7, 4), T(4, -1) and U(-1, -6). Prove that RSTU is a trapezium.

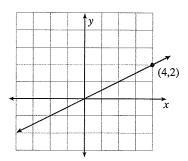


- 30 (2 marks) Rewrite the equation 5x + 2y + 14 = 0 in gradient-intercept form (y = mx + b).
- 31 (4 marks) Rewrite each equation in general form (ax + by + c = 0).

a
$$y = -3x + 10$$

b $y = \frac{2x}{5} - 1$

32 (2 marks) Find the equation of this line.



33 (6 marks) Graph y = -2x + 1 and y = 3x - 4 on the number plane below and write the coordinates of the point of intersection.

- 35 (4 marks) Find the gradient and y-intercept of the line with equation 6x 4y + 6 = 0.
- 36 (4 marks) Complete the table for $y = x^2 4$ and graph the equation on the number plane.
 - x
 -2
 -1
 0
 1
 2
 3

 y

-3 -2 -1 0 2 3x

-3 -2 -1 0 2 3x

-3 -4 - -5 - -6 +

- -2 -1 0 2 3 x -1 -2 -3 -4 -4
- END OF TEST.
 Use this column for extra working space.
- **34** (6 marks) The vertices of a quadrilateral are H(0, 6), I(5, 8), J(9, -2) and K(4, -4).
 - **a** Find the lengths of diagonals *HJ* and *IK*. (Is the point of intersection of the diagonals also the midpoint of each diagonal?)
 - **b** Hence what type of quadrilateral is *HIJK*? Give a reason for your answer.

24 (6 marks) Show that the points S(-6, 2), T(-2, 9), W(4, 6) and X(0, -1) are the vertices of a parallelogram.

$$m = \frac{2-9}{-6-2} = 1.75$$

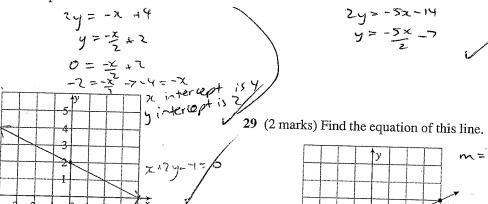
$$m = \frac{6-9}{-6-2} = 0.5$$

$$m = \frac{6-9}{-6-4} = 1.75$$

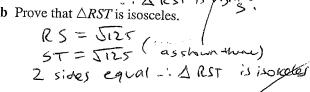
$$m = \frac{-1-6}{6-4} = 1.75$$

$$m = \frac{-1-6}{6-4}$$

line x + 2y - 4 = 0 and hence graph the line on the number plane.



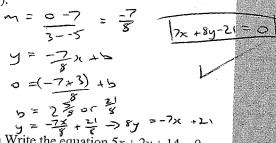
- **26** (9 marks) The points R(-1, 0), S(9, 5) and T(14, -5) are the vertices of a triangle.
- a Prove that $\triangle RST$ is right-angled at S. $RT = \int (-1 - (4)^{7} + (0 - 5)^{2} = \sqrt{250}$ $RT = \int (-1 - (4)^{7} + (0 - 5)^{2} = \sqrt{250}$ $RT = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (0 - 5)^{2} = \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - (4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$ $ST = \int (-1 - 4)^{2} + (5 - 5)^{2} - \sqrt{125}$



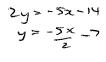
c Find the area of $\triangle RST$.

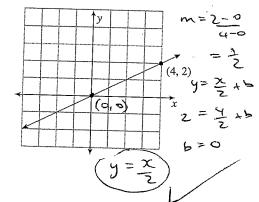


27 (4 marks) Find in general form the equation of the line that passes through the points (-5, 7) and (3, 0).

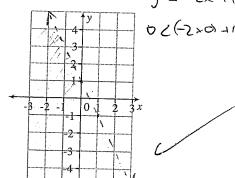


28 (2 marks) Write the equation 5x + 2y + 14 = 0in gradient-intercept form y = mx + b.

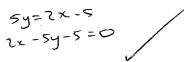




30 (6 marks) Graph 2x + y < 1 on the number plane below. y 2 -2x +1



31 (2 marks) Write $y = \frac{2x}{5} - 1$ in general form.



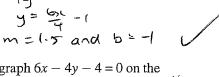
34 (4 marks) Complete the table for $y = x^2 - 4$ and graph the equation on the number plane.

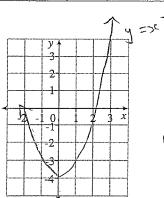
х	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
у	0	-3	-4	-3	0	5

- 32 (6 marks)
 - a Find the gradient and y-intercept of the line with equation 6x - 4y - 4 = 0.

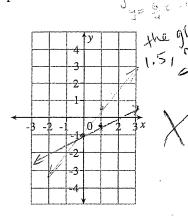
$$4y = 60x - 4$$

 $y = 60x - 1$
 $m = 1.5$ and $b = -1$





b Hence, graph 6x - 4y - 4 = 0 on the 44 = 6x number plane.





- 33 (6 marks) The vertices of a quadrilateral are H(0, 6), I(5, 8), J(9, -2) and K(4, -4).
 - a Find the lengths of diagonals HJ and IK.

$$|43| = \sqrt{(9-4)^2 + (6-2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(5-4)^2 + (8-4)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(45-4)^2 + (8-4)^2}$$

b By finding the midpoints of the diagonals,

b By finding the midpoints of the diagonals, show that the diagonals bisect each other.

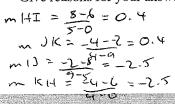
$$midHd = \frac{0+9}{2}, \frac{6+-2}{2}$$
 $= (4.5, 2)$
 $= (4.5, 2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 $= (4.5, 2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

END OF TEST.

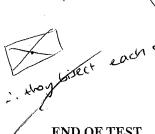
C Hence, what type of quadrilateral is HIJK?

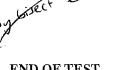
Give reasons for your answer.

Working space.



m HI = 8-6 = 0.4m JK = -4-7 = 0.4m JK = -4-7 = 0.4m J = -2-8 = -2.5HISK is a performable parallel, and pairs opp, sides parallel, and diagonals are equal and diagonals are equal and m KH = 54-6 = -2.5 | diagonals are equal and bisect each other of bisect each other in





$$|A| = \sqrt{0-5}^2 + (6-8)^2$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{0-5}^2 + (8-2)^2$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{(5-4)^2} + (8-2)^2$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{(4-4)^2} + (-2-4)^2$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{(4-4)^2} + (-2-4)^2$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{(4-4)^2} + (-2-4)^2$$

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Topic test 7

Coordinate geometry



- Time allowed: 45 minutes
- Part A: 20 multiple-choice questions (40 marks)
- Part B: 14 free-response questions (60 marks)

Part A

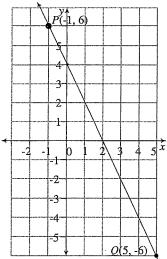
20 multiple-choice questions 2 marks each: 40 marks Circle the correct answer.

1 A line that is perpendicular to another line with gradient -3 has a gradient of





Questions 2 to 5 refer to the graph below.



PQ = 5(-1-5)? 4 (6--6)?

- 2 The length of interval PQ is closest to:
 - A 10.4 units
- (B) 13.4 units
- C 6.0 units
- **D** 12.6 units
- 3 The gradient of interval PQ is:

- 11 The graph of x = 0:

 A has zero gradient
- 4 The midpoint of interval PQ is:
- A (2, 6)
- $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{B} & (3,-2) & \tilde{} & (7,0) \\ \mathbf{D} & (3,0) & \end{array}$
- (C)(2,0)

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y=-2x+4/1/

5 The line through PQ has equation:

$$\mathbf{A} \ \mathbf{y} = 2x + 2$$

B
$$y = -2x + 4$$

C
$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$$

D
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 4$$

6 What is the gradient of the line with equation

$$4x + 2y - 7 = 0?$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{A}}{2}$$
 \mathbf{C} 2

7 Which one of the following lines is

perpendicular to
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$$
?

A
$$y = 2x + 1$$

B
$$y = -2x - 2$$

C
$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

D
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$$

8 Find the equation of the line passing through the point (-4, 1) with gradient 2. (= (-4, -2) + (-4,

A
$$v = 2x - 9$$

B
$$y = 2x + 9$$

C
$$y = 2x - 7$$

D
$$y = 2x + 7$$

9 The x-coordinate of the midpoint of the interval joining points (x_1, y_1) and $x_1 + x_2 = x_2 + x_3 = x_4 + x_4 = x_4 + x_5 = x_4 + x_5 = x_4 + x_5 = x_4 + x_5 = x_5 + x_5 = x_5 =$ (x_2, y_2) is:

$$\mathbf{A} \ \frac{x_1 + y_1}{2}$$

B
$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

$$C \frac{x_2 - x_1}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{D} \ \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

- 10 The gradient of $y = \frac{3x}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$ is:

- - is the y-axis

 D has no y-intercept

12 Which line is parallel to y = 2 + 3x? $\hat{y} = 3x + 2$

B
$$y = \frac{x}{3} + 2$$

$$C y = 3$$

D
$$y = 1 - 3x$$

13 Which line has a gradient of -1?

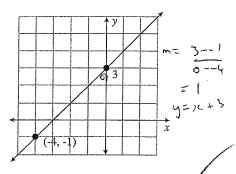
A
$$y = -1$$

B
$$y = x - 1$$

$$\oint \mathbf{C} y = -x + 1$$

D
$$y = x + 1$$

14 What is the equation of this line?



A
$$y = x - 4$$

B
$$y = x + 3$$

C
$$y = -x + 3$$

D
$$y = 2x + 7$$

15 Find the equation of the line that is parallel to 8x - 2y + 5 = 0 and passes through the point

A
$$y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{13}{4}$$

B
$$y = 4x + 27$$

C
$$y = -4x + 23$$

$$(\mathbf{D}) y = 4x - 33$$

16 Which line is parallel to y = 4?

A
$$y = 4x$$

B
$$v = -1$$

$$\mathbf{C} x = 4$$

D
$$y = x - 4$$

17 Which one of these points lies on the line 2x + 3y = 9?

$$C(-2,4)$$

$$\mathbf{\tilde{D}}$$
 (0, -4)

18 3x + 4y + 12 = 0 can be rewritten as:

A
$$y = \frac{3}{4}x + 4$$

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

C
$$y = \frac{3}{4}x - 4$$

(D)
$$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \sqrt{3}$$

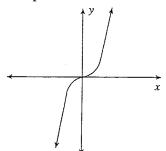
19 Which one of these lines is not parallel to the other three?

B
$$y = 6 - 4x$$

$$\mathbf{C} - 4x = y$$

D
$$y = -4x + 10$$

20 What is the equation of this curve?



$$\mathbf{A} \ x + y = 1$$

C
$$y = 2^x$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{B}} y = x^2$$

$$\mathbf{B} \quad y = x^2$$

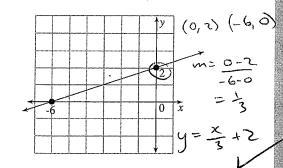
$$\mathbf{D} \quad y = x^3$$

Part B

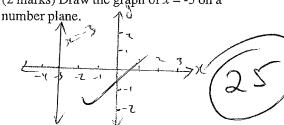
14 free-response questions 60 marks

Show working where appropriate.

21 (2 marks) Find the equation of this line.



22 (2 marks) Draw the graph of x = -3 on a



23 (3 marks) Find the equation of the line perpendicular to the line y = 4 - x and passing through the point (8, 1).

$$y = -x + 9$$

m should be 1

 $1 = (1-8) + b$
 $5 \cdot b = -7$
 $y = x - 7$