

## MATHEMATICS ADVANCED YEAR 9

# **Coordinate Geometry**

Time Allowed:

50 minutes

Examiner:

Ms Opferkuch

Instructions:

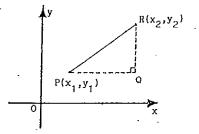
Attempt ALL Questions

All necessary working should be shown in every question. Marks may be deducted for careless or badly arranged work.

The marks for each question are indicated at the start of the question.

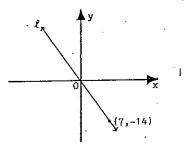
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## QUESTION 1



- (a) The length PQ is:
- (A)  $x_2 x$
- $B) x_2 + x$
- (C)  $y_2 y_1$
- $y_2 + y_1$

(b) The equation of the line *l* is:



- $(A) \qquad y = \frac{1}{2}x$
- $y = -\frac{1}{2}x$
- C) y=2x
- D) y = -2x
- (c) The equation of the line passing through the origin, perpendicular to the line  $y = \frac{2}{3}x$  is:
- $(A) \qquad y = \frac{2}{3}x$
- B)  $y = -\frac{2}{3}$
- (C)  $y = \frac{3}{2}$
- $(D) \qquad y = -\frac{3}{2}x$

## QUESTION 2

The points A(-3,2) and B(5,8) lie on a number plane.

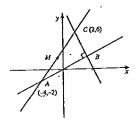
(a) Find the gradient of AB.

(b) Find the equation of AB in general form.

(c) Find the midpoint of AB.

(d) Find the length of AB.

#### **QUESTION 3**



(a) Find the equation of the line AB, given that it passes through the origin.

(b) The line BC is perpendicular to AB. Show that its equation is y = -2x + 10.

(c) By solving the equations in (a) and (b), find the coordinates of B.

## **QUESTION 4**

Plot the points A(-4,7), B(3,4), C(-2,-3). the point D is the fourth vertex of a parallelogram CABD.

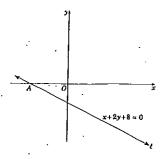
(a) Find the coordinates of D.

(b) Find the midpoint of AC.

(c) Show that the diagonals of the parallelogram CABD bisect one another.

(d) A line is drawn through (-2, -3) perpendicular to AB.Find the equation of this line.

#### **QUESTION 5**



The line l is shown in the diagram. It has equation x+2y+8=0 and cuts the x-axis at A.

The line k has equation  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 6$ , and is not shown on the diagram. Copy or trace the diagram into your Writing Booklet.

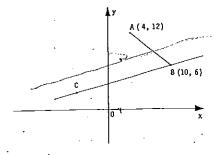
(a) Find the coordinates of A.

(b) Explain why k is parallel to l.

(c) Draw the graph of k on your diagram, indicating where it cuts the axes.

(d) Shade the region  $x+2y+8 \le 0$  on your diagram.

### **QUESTION 6**



(a) The equation of the line BC is 3y = x + 8. Find the equation of the line l which passes through the point D(1,7) parallel to BC.

(b) Show that the line *l* passes through the midpoint of *AB*.

Good all or rechises

	eets .
1A 2 gradient of AB	=======================================
(1) 0 /	y = 홋 z + 4분
(C)B / 8=(SX至)P /	== x-y+4+=0
C) (1)5)	3x-4y+17=0 No fractions for general +
d.) \( \delta 4 \) 36	
= 100	
-	
3.0) A = (-4,-2) B= (0,0)	4.) D = (-9,0)/
Grad = 120 = 12/	(b) = (-3,2) /
y= 1/2+10.	c.) mpAc = (-3,2)
0=12×0+6 -> 6=0	MPDB=(-3,7)
y= 1/2 2 V	pragorals brock they each other since they share midpoint of AB = 3/-7.
b.) Grad of BC = -2.	d) Gradient CPAB = 3/-7.
y=-2x+b.	$m_2 = 7/3$
6=-4+b -> b=10	y=7/3+6
: y=-22+10.	-3 = -4 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> +b
() y=-2x+10 y=1/2x	b=12/3 /
	: y=7/3x+5/3/
1/2 2 = -22+10.	Q4_ ( /-2:
\$2x = 10	(a)
7L = 6 73 10 × 3	0/ (-3/2)
第=-3女4	
	8(3,4)
y = 2.	A (-4,7)

D5)

2.)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ )

b.) Their gradients are the same

c.)

(3)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ )

(3)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ )

(3)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (4)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (5)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (7)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (7)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (7)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (7)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (7)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (7)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (8)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (7)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (8)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (7)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (8)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (9)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (10)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (11)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (12)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (13)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (14)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (15)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (16)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (17)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (18)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ (19)  $x=\overline{c}8.0$ 

 $\begin{array}{ll}
16. & 1.5m, = 1/3 \\
1.5m, = 1/3 \\
7 & 1/3 + 10
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{ll}
0 & = 6^{2}/3 \\
9 & = 1/3 \times 1 + 6^{2}/3 \\
\end{array}$ 

) mp of AB = 
$$(7,9)$$
  
 $9 = (\frac{1}{3} \times 7) + 6^{2}/3$   
 $9 = 9$   
- dine l passes through the midpoint  
of AB