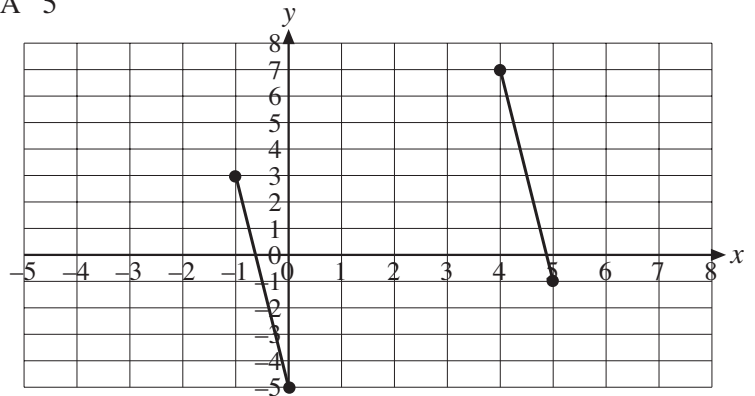


Student Text *UNIT 28 Straight Lines*

Answers

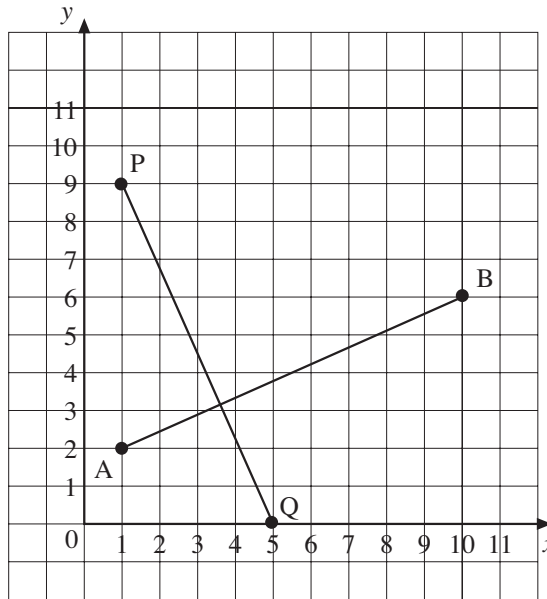
28.1 Gradient

1. 3
2. AB : 1, CD : 2, EF : 4
3. AB : -1, CD : $-\frac{2}{3}$, EF : 0
4. (a) CD, AB, KL, GH (b) EF, IJ, MN
(c) AB : 1, CD : $\frac{1}{3}$, EF : $-\frac{1}{2}$, GH : 2, IJ : -3, KL : $\frac{3}{2}$, MN : $-\frac{2}{5}$
5. $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$ (= 0.2)
6. 2, 1, $\frac{1}{5}$
7. (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) $\frac{4}{5}$ (e) 1 (f) 7
8. AB $-\frac{1}{3}$; BC 0; CD $-\frac{6}{5}$; DA 5
9. (a) and (b) See diagram
(c) Yes
(d) They both have gradient -8.
10. (a) Gradient = $-\frac{1}{5}$
(b) Gradient = $-\frac{1}{5}$ (c) Yes
11. (a) Yes Gradient of AB = gradient of CD = 1
(b) No Gradient of AB = -3 Gradient of CD = $-\frac{1}{2}$
(c) No Gradient of AB = 8 Gradient of CD = 1
(d) Yes Gradient of AB = gradient of CD = -2.5
12. (a) Gradient of AB = $\frac{1}{2}$; Gradient of BC = -4
Gradient of CD = $\frac{1}{2}$; Gradient of DA = -4
(b) Length of AB = $\sqrt{20}$; Length of BC = $\sqrt{68}$
Length of CD = $\sqrt{20}$; Length of DA = $\sqrt{68}$
(c) This type of quadrilateral is a parallelogram.
13. (a) Gradient = -2 (b) D = (4, -11) or D = (-8, 13)
14. (c) 3 (d) gradient of $y = 4x - 1$ is 4; gradient of line $y = 5x + 1$ is 5
(e) coefficient of x is the gradient of a straight line (f) 7



Student Text **UNIT 28 *Straight Lines*****Answers****28.2 Gradients of Perpendicular Lines**

1. (a) Diagram



- (b) Yes, the lines are perpendicular.

(c) Gradient $AB = \frac{4}{9}$

(d) Gradient $PQ = -\frac{9}{4}$

(e) Gradient of $AB \times$ Gradient of $PQ = \frac{4}{9} \times \left(-\frac{9}{4}\right) = -1$

2. (a) Gradient of
- $AB = \frac{1}{4}$
- Gradient of
- $PQ = -4$

The lines are perpendicular.

- (b) Gradient of
- $AB = 3$
- Gradient of
- $PQ = 3$

The lines are parallel.

- (c) Gradient of
- $AB = \frac{2}{3}$
- Gradient of
- $PQ = -\frac{3}{2}$

The lines are perpendicular.

- (d) Gradient of
- $AB = \frac{1}{2}$
- Gradient of
- $PQ = -\frac{1}{2}$

The lines are neither parallel nor perpendicular.

3. (a) Gradient
- $PQ = \frac{1}{4}$
- ; Gradient
- $QR = 3$
- ; Gradient
- $RS = \frac{1}{4}$
- ; Gradient
- $SP = 3$

- (b) Yes (c) No

4. Gradient of
- $AB = 1$
- Gradient of
- $BC = \frac{1}{3}$
- Gradient of
- $AC = -1$

Gradient of $AB \times$ Gradient of $AC = 1 \times -1 = -1$.

 $\therefore$ AB is perpendicular to AC $\therefore \triangle ABC$ is right-angled ($\angle BAC = 90^\circ$)

Student Text *UNIT 28 Straight Lines*

Answers

28.2

$$5. \quad \text{Gradient of AB} = \frac{-5}{4} \quad \text{Gradient of BC} = -1 \quad \text{Gradient of AC} = \frac{-4}{3}$$

$$\text{Gradient of AB} \times \text{Gradient of BC} = \frac{5}{4} \neq -1 \quad \therefore \text{AB is not perpendicular to BC.}$$

$$\text{Gradient of AB} \times \text{Gradient of AC} = \frac{5}{3} \neq -1 \quad \therefore \text{AB is not perpendicular to AC.}$$

$$\text{Gradient of AC} \times \text{Gradient of BC} = \frac{4}{3} \neq -1 \quad \therefore \text{AC is not perpendicular to BC.}$$

$\therefore \Delta ABC$ is not right-angled.

$$6. \quad \text{Gradient of AB} = \frac{-1}{3} \quad \text{Gradient of BC} = 3$$

$$\text{Gradient of CD} = \frac{-1}{3} \quad \text{Gradient of DA} = 3$$

$\therefore$ AB is perpendicular to BC, BC is perpendicular to CD and CD is perpendicular to DA.

$\therefore$ ABCD is a rectangle.

$$AB = \sqrt{(0-3)^2 + (1-0)^2} = \sqrt{10} \quad BC = \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (4-1)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$CD = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (3-4)^2} = \sqrt{10} \quad DA = \sqrt{(3-4)^2 + (0-3)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\therefore AB = BC = CD = DA$$

$\therefore$ ABCD is a square.

$$7. \quad \text{Gradient of AB} = \frac{-2}{3} \quad \text{Gradient of BC} = -4$$

$$\text{Gradient of CD} = \frac{-2}{3} \quad \text{Gradient of DA} = -4$$

$$(a) \quad \text{Gradient of AB} \times \text{Gradient of BC} = \frac{8}{3} \neq -1 \quad \therefore \text{AB is not perpendicular to BC.}$$

$\therefore$ ABCD is not a rectangle.

$$(b) \quad \text{Gradient of AB} = \text{Gradient of CD} \quad \therefore \text{AB is parallel to CD.}$$

$$\text{Gradient of BC} = \text{Gradient of DA} \quad \therefore \text{BC is parallel to DA.}$$

$\therefore$ ABCD is a parallelogram.

$$8. \quad q = 1$$

Student Text *UNIT 28 Straight Lines*

Answers

28.3 Applications of Graphs

1. (a) 2.7 kg (b) 3.6 kg (c) 11 lbs (d) 6.6 lbs
2. (a) 22.5 litres (b) 6.7 gallons
3. (a) 3 (b) AB: 20 m/s ; CD: 5 m/s ; EF: 10 m/s ; GH: 10 m/s
(c) AB
4. (a) 150 s (b) AB and CD; 5 m/s (c) EF; $\frac{10}{3}$ m/s
5. $16 + 88 + 4 = 108$ metres
6. (a) 20 m (b) 80 m (c) 120 m
7. (a) 7 m/s ; 2 m/s (b) 4.78 m/s
8. Both girls ran initially at constant speeds. Janice ran faster for the first 10 s but then slowed down until Zelda caught up at the end of the school field. While Zelda rested, Janice returned at a constant speed until reaching the starting point, whilst Zelda (after her rest) ran faster, reaching the starting point at the same time.
9. (a) 12.5 miles (b) 56.25 miles (c) 6600 mm (d) 2100 m
10. (a) 75 km/hour; 20.83 m/s (b) 0.4375 mm/s; 0.04375 m/s
(c) 60 m/hour ; $\frac{1}{60}$ m/s (d) 0.5 m/min ; $\frac{1}{120}$ m/s
11. (a) 48 seconds from the start (b) 8.5 m (c) Vincent – steeper slope
12. (a) 10.45 a.m (b) 220 km (c) $73\frac{1}{3}$ km/h
13. (a) 7 km/h (b) rested (zero velocity) (c) $9\frac{1}{3}$ km/h

28.4 The Equation of a Straight Line

1. (a) $y = 2x + 4$ (b) $y = 3x - 5$ (c) $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$
(d) $y = -2x + 1$ (e) $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 3$
2. (a) gradient = 2, y-intercept = 3 (b) gradient = 4, y-intercept = -2
(c) gradient = $\frac{1}{2}$, y-intercept = 1 (d) gradient = $\frac{2}{3}$, y-intercept = -4
(e) gradient = 4, y-intercept = 8 (f) gradient = 3, y-intercept = -21
(g) gradient = $\frac{1}{2}$, y-intercept = $\frac{5}{2}$ (h) gradient = $\frac{1}{4}$, y-intercept = $-\frac{5}{2}$
3. (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) $y = x - 1$

Student Text *UNIT 28 Straight Lines*

Answers

28.4

4. A : $y = x + 7$ B : $y = x + 6$ C : $y = 2x + 2$
 D : $y = \frac{5}{8}x + 2$ E : $y = \frac{3}{10}x + 1$ F : $y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1$
5. (a) 2, (0, -8) (b) -3, (0, 2) (c) 4, (0, -3) (d) $\frac{1}{2}$, (0, 2)
 (e) -2, (0, 8) (f) -3, (0, 4) (g) -1, (0, 8) (h) -3, (0, 15)
6. (a) $y = 2 + 2x$ (b) $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ (c) $y = 6 - \frac{1}{3}x$ (d) $y = 6 - 2x$
7. (a) $y = 4.5x$ (c) $y = \frac{11}{20}x$ ($y =$ litres, $x =$ pints)
8. A : $y = 5 - \frac{1}{2}x$ B : $y = 4 + \frac{4}{3}x$ C : $y = -3 + 2x$
 D : $y = -2 - \frac{2}{5}x$ E : $y = -7 + x$ F : $y = -5 + \frac{2}{5}x$
9. (b) $y = 20 - 10x$ ($y =$ velocity, $t =$ time) (c) 20 ms^{-1}
10. (a) $c = 3$ (b) $c = -12$ (c) $m = 5$
11. (a) \$32.50 (b) (i) $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) increase in charge for unit increases in time
 (c) $c = 10 + \frac{1}{2}t$ (d) 148 minutes
12. (b) (i) 32.5°C (ii) 67.6 grams (c) (i) $a = 0.4$, $b = 50$ (ii) 88 grams
13. (a) $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 7$ (b) Both have gradient $\frac{2}{3}$
14. (a) (i) \$70 (ii) \$51 (b) 100 km (c) \$20 (d) $\frac{1}{5}$
 (e) $y = \frac{1}{5}x + 20$ (f) \$86
15. $y = 4x - 18$