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# VCE Mathematical Methods ½ Linear & Coordinate Geometry [1.1]

**Homework** 

### **Homework Outline:**

Compulsory Knowledge	Pg 2 – Pg 16
Extension Work	Pg 17 – Pg 29



# Section A: Compulsory Questions

# **Sub-Section**: Solve and Graph Linear Equations and Inequalities

**Question 1** 

Solve the following linear equations and inequalities for x.

- **a.** 3x + 2 = 20
- **b.** 2x + 6 = 3(x 4)
- c. 5x + 2 < 4x + 7

**Question 2** 



Solve the following linear equations and inequalities for x.

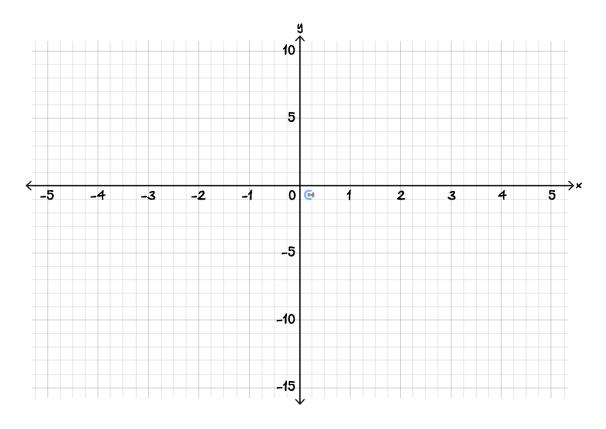
**a.** 3x + 2 = 9x + 3



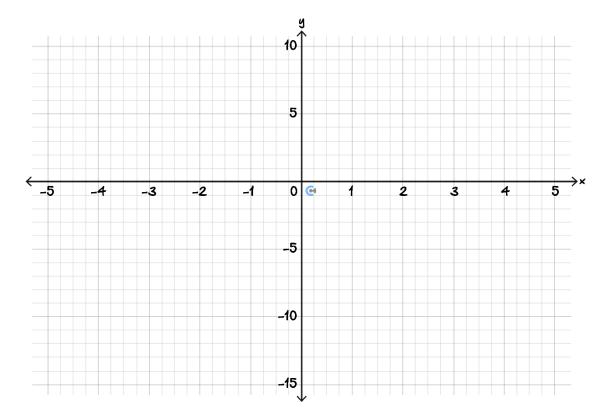
- **b.**  $\frac{2x+3}{3} > 3(x-4)$
- c.  $\frac{5x+3}{4} \le 8x + 7$



a. Sketch the line governed by the equation 2y - 4x = -6 on the axis below. Label all axes intercepts.



**b.** Shade the region governed by the equation 2y - 4x < -6 on the axis below.



### **Question 4 Tech-Active.**

Solve the inequality  $\frac{1}{4}(5x - 3) \ge 2x + 8$  for x.





# <u>Sub-Section</u>: Find the midpoint and distance between two points or functions

Ouestion 5		
	Onesti	on 4



- **a.** Find the midpoint of (1, -3) and (5, -9).
- **b.** The points (a, b) and (1,3) have a midpoint (2, 4). Find the values of a and b.

### **Question 6**



**a.** Find the distance between points (2,3) and (5,2).

**b.** The curve  $y = (x - 1)^2 + k$  and the line y = 1 has a minimum vertical distance of 5. Find the value of k.

### **Space for Personal Notes**

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## **Sub-Section**: Find parallel and Perpendicular Lines

### **Question 9**



State whether the following lines are parallel or perpendicular.

- **a.** y = 2x + 1 and y = 2x + 3
- **b.** y = 3x + 3 and  $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 2$

### **Question 10**



Find the equation of the line that is parallel to the line y = 2x + 1 and passes through the point (2,3).



Question 11	ارزار
ind the equation of the line that is perpendicular to $y = 3x + 6$ and passes through the point (3,2).	
Question 12 Tech-Active.	
ind the equation of the line that is perpendicular to $y = 2x + 1$ and passes through the point (1,2).	
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# Sub-Section: Finding the angle between a line and the x-axis or between two lines

Question 13
Find the angle that $y = x + 1$ makes with the positive direction of the x-axis.
Question 14
A line that makes an angle $60^{\circ}$ with the positive <i>x</i> -axis passes through the point (1,1). Find the equation of the line.
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uestion 15						עע
	the lines $y = mx + 1$	and $y = 3x - 1$ m	ake an angle o	f 45° when th	ey intersect	. Find all
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## Sub-Section: Find the unknown value for a system of linear equations

### **Question 17**

Consider the simultaneous linear equations

$$y = 2kx + k$$

$$y = 2x + 3$$

where  $x, y \in R$  and k is a real constant.

**a.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has no solution.

**b.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has infinitely many solutions.

 ${\bf c.}$  Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has a unique solution.





Consider the simultaneous linear equations

$$-2x - ky = -4$$

$$(k-1)x + 6y = 2(k-1)$$

where  $x, y \in R$  and k is a real constant.

**a.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has no real solution.

**b.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has infinitely many solutions.

**c.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has a unique solution.





Consider the simultaneous linear equations

$$kx + 3y = 6$$

$$x + (7 - 2k)y = 2$$

where  $x, y \in R$  and k is a real constant.

**a.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has no real solution.

**b.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has infinitely many solutions.

 $\mathbf{c}$ . Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has a unique solution.



Question 20 Tech-Active.
Consider the simultaneous linear equations
kx + 2y = 6
2x + (k-1)y = 3
where $x, y \in R$ and $k$ is a real constant.
Find the value(s) of $k$ for which the system has no real solution.

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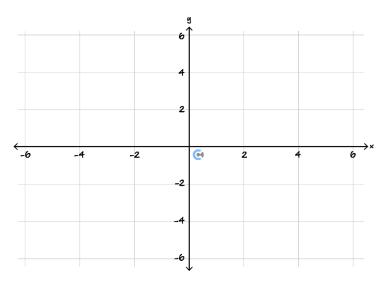
# **Sub-Section**: Final Boss

Question 21
Consider the points $A(1,2)$ and $B(3,6)$ .
<b>a.</b> Find the equation of the line segment <i>AB</i> .
There is another point $C$ such that $A$ is the midpoint of the line segment $CB$ .
<b>b.</b>
<b>i.</b> Find the coordinates of $C$ .
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<b>ii.</b> Find the length of $CB$ .
<b>c.</b> Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of the line segment <i>CB</i> .

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d.	Hence, find the minimum distance between the line segment CB and the line $y = 2x - 4$ .			
	·			

e. Sketch the line segment BC, the line y = 2x - 4 and the perpendicular bisector of BC on the axes below. Label the points A, B and C



**f.** It is known that the lines y = mx + 1 and y = 2x - 4 make an angle of 45° when they intersect. Find all possible values of m.

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# Section B: Supplementary Questions

## **Sub-Section**: Solve and Graph Linear Equations and Inequalities

**Question 22** 

Solve the following linear equations and inequalities for x.

- **a.** 3x + 8 = 20
- **b.** 2x + 6 = 3(x 2)
- c. 5x + 2 < 4x + 10

**Question 23** 



Solve the following linear equations and inequalities for x.

**a.** 3x + 2 = 12x + 3



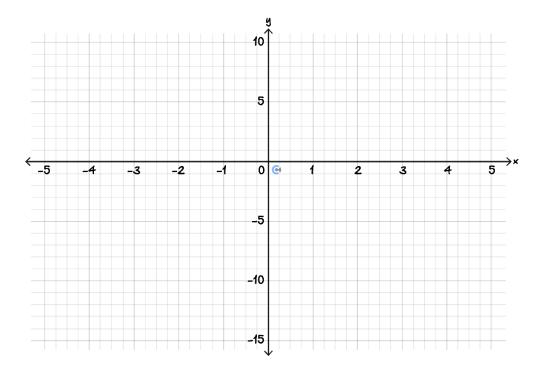
**b.**  $\frac{2x+3}{3} > 3(x-5)$ 

c.  $\frac{5x+3}{4} \le 10x + 8$ 

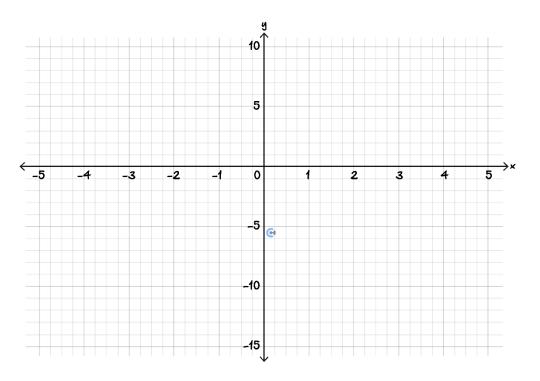
### **Question 24**



a. Sketch the line governed by the equation 2y - 4x = -8 on the axis below. Label all axes intercepts.



**b.** Shade the region governed by the equation 2y - 4x > -8 on the axis below



**Question 25** 



Solve the inequality  $\frac{1}{4}(5x - 3) \ge 2x + 8$  for x.





# <u>Sub-Section</u>: Find the midpoint and distance between two points or functions



- **a.** Find the midpoint of (1, -3) and (6, -10).
- **b.** The points (a, b) and (3,4) have a midpoint (2,3). Find the values of a and b.

### **Question 27**



**a.** Find the distance between points (2,5) and (5,2).

**b.** The curve  $y = (x-1)^2 + k$  and the line y = 3 has a minimum vertical distance of 4. Find the value of k.

### **Space for Personal Notes**

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or	distance between the point (2,2) and a point $P$ on the line $y = 2x + 2$ is 4 units. Find all possible dinates for $P$ .	
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	$oxed{AA}$	<u> </u>
י טו	distance between the point (1.2) and a point P on the line $y = 3x - 1$ is A units. Find all possible	
	distance between the point $(1,2)$ and a point $P$ on the line $y=3x-1$ is 4 units. Find all possible dinates for $P$ .	
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## **Sub-Section**: Find parallel and Perpendicular Lines

**Question 30** 

State whether the following lines are parallel or perpendicular.

- **a.** y = 3x + 1 and y = 3x + 3
- **b.** y = 2x + 3 and  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

**Question 31** 



Find the equation of the line that is parallel to the line y = 2x + 1 and passes through the point (5,2).



Question 32					ارارا
Find the equation of the	line that is perpendicu	lar to y = 3x + 6	and passes through	the point (6,3).	
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Question 33					
Find the equation of the	line that is perpendicu	$lar to y = \sqrt{3}x + 1$	and passes through	the point (2,4).	
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# Sub-Section: Finding the angle between a line and the x-axis or between two lines

Question 34				
Find the angle that $y = -x + 1$ makes with the positive direction of the x-axis.				
Question 35				
A line that makes an angle $30^{\circ}$ with the positive <i>x</i> -axis passes through the point (1,1). Find the equation of the line.				
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Question 36
It is known that the lines $y = mx + 3$ and $y = 4x - 2$ make an angle of 45° when they intersect. Find all possible values of $m$ .



Find the acute angle made between the lines  $y = \sqrt{3}x + 1$  and  $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} - 1$ . Give your answer in degrees correct to two decimal places.





## Sub-Section: Find the unknown value for a system of linear equations

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Consider the simultaneous linear equations

$$y = kx + 6$$

$$y = 2x + 5$$

where  $x, y \in R$  and k is a real constant.

**a.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has no solution.

**b.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has infinitely many solutions.

**c.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has a unique solution.





Consider the simultaneous linear equations

$$-3kx + y = k$$

$$-3x + ky = -1$$

where  $x, y \in R$  and k is a real constant.

**a.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has no real solution.

**b.** Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has infinitely many solutions.

 $\mathbf{c}$ . Find the value(s) of k for which the system of equations has a unique solution.





Consider the simultaneous linear equations

$$kx + y = 2$$

$$2x + (k-2)y = 4$$

where  $x, y \in R$  and k is a real constant.

<b>a.</b> Find the value(s) of $k$ for which the system of equations has no real solution.		

<b>b.</b> Fi	ind the value(s)	of k for which t	the system of	equations has infinite	y many solutions.
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c.	Find the value(s) of $k$ for which the system of equations has a unique solution.





Consider the simultaneous linear equations

$$(k-2)x + 3y = 5$$

$$4x + (k+1)y = k+7$$

where  $x, y \in R$  and k is a real constant.

Find the value(s) of k for which the system has no real solution.




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