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VCE Mathematical Methods ½
Linear & Coordinate Geometry [1.1]
Homework Solutions

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. $3x + 2 = 20$

$$3x = 18 \implies x = 6$$

b. $2x + 6 = 3(x - 4)$

$$2x + 6 = 3x - 12 \implies x = 18$$

c. $5x + 2 < 4x + 7$

$$x < 5$$

Question 2

Solve the following linear equations and inequalities for x.

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

$$6x = -1 \implies x = -\frac{1}{6}$$

b. $\frac{2x+3}{3} > 3(x-4)$

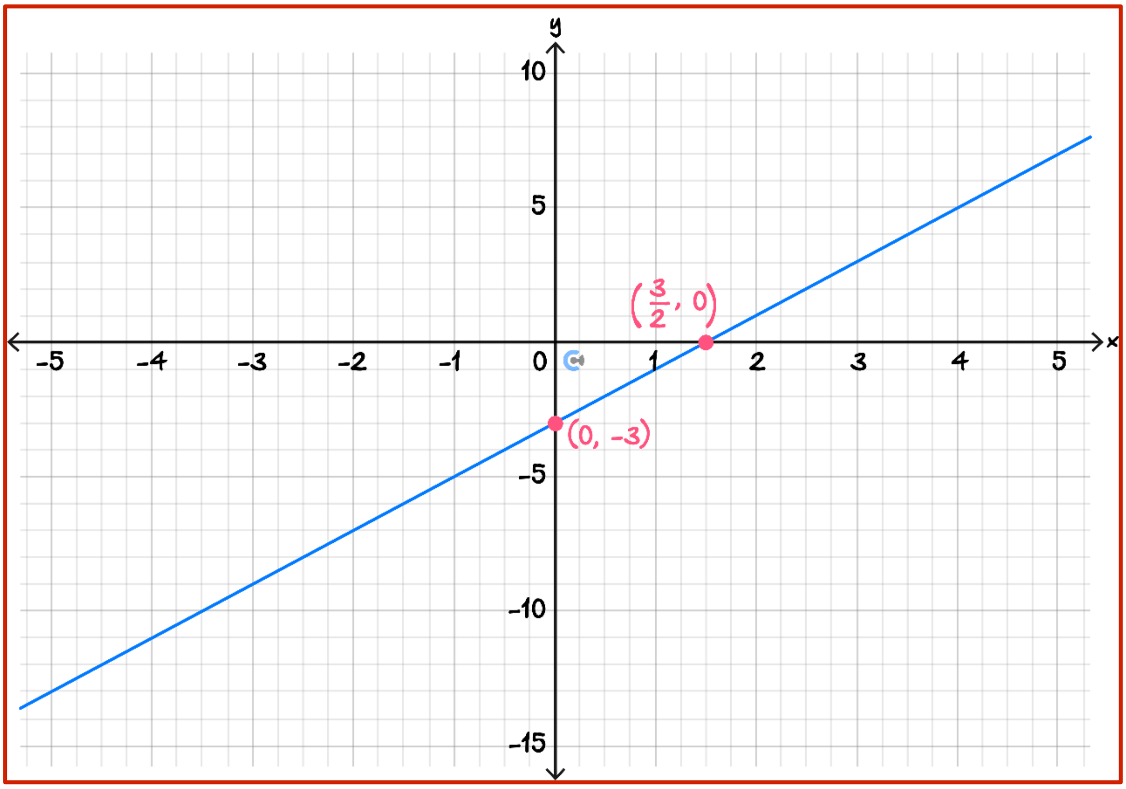
$$2x+3 > 9x-36 \implies 39 > 7x \implies x < \frac{39}{7}$$

c. $\frac{5x+3}{4} \leq 8x+7$

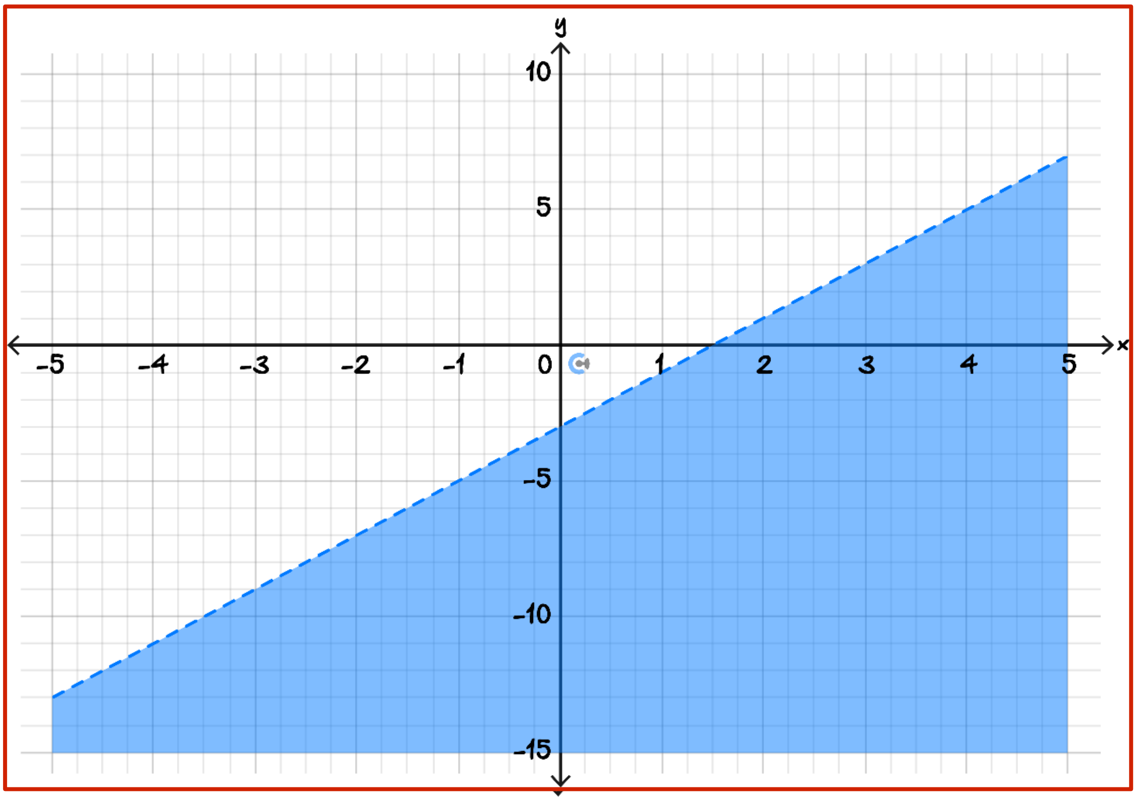
$$5x+3 \geq 32x+28 \implies -25 \geq 27x \implies x \geq -\frac{25}{27}$$

Question 3

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 $\frac{1}{4}(5x - 3) \geq 2x + 8$ for x.

$$x \leq -\frac{35}{3}.$$

TI:	Mathematica:	Casio:
$\text{solve}\left(\frac{1}{4}\cdot(5\cdot x-3)\geq 2\cdot x+8, x\right)$ $x\leq\frac{-35}{3}$	In[1]:= Reduce$\left[\frac{1}{4}(5x-3) \geq 2x+8, x\right]$ Out[1]= $x \leq -\frac{35}{3}$	solve(1/4(5x−3)≥2x+8, x) $\{x\leq-\frac{35}{3}\}$

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Sub-Section: Find the midpoint and distance between two points or functions

Question 5

a. Find the midpoint of $(1, -3)$ and $(5, -9)$.

$$\left(\frac{1+5}{2}, \frac{-3-9}{2}\right) = (3, -6)$$

b. The points (a, b) and (1,3) have a midpoint $(2, 4)$. Find the values of a and b.

$$\frac{a+1}{2} = 2 \implies a = 3 \text{ and } \frac{b+3}{2} = 4 \implies b = 5.$$

Question 6

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

$$d = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}.$$

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.

The parabola has a minimum at $(1, k)$. Therefore $5 = k - 1 \implies k = 6$.

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Question 7

The distance between the point $(1, 1)$ and a point P on the line $y = 2x + 1$ is 5 units. Find all possible coordinates for P.

$$d = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (2x+1-1)^2} = 5$$

$$\implies x^2 - 2x + 1 + 4x^2 = 25$$

$$5x^2 - 2x - 24 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+480}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 \times 121}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm 22}{10}$$

$$= -2, \frac{12}{5}.$$

Substitute these x-values into the line $y = 2x + 1$ to get possible coordinates for P as

$$(-2, -3) \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{29}{5}\right).$$

Question 8 Tech-Active.

The distance between the point $(1, 2)$ and a point P on the line $y = x - 1$ is 5 units. Find all possible coordinates for P.

$d = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (x-1-2)^2} = 4 \implies x = 2 \pm \sqrt{7}$. Therefore possible coordinates are

$$(2 - \sqrt{7}, 1 - \sqrt{7}) \quad \text{and} \quad (2 + \sqrt{7}, 1 + \sqrt{7}).$$

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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 $y = 2x + 3$

$m_1 = m_2 \implies$ parallel.

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

$m_1 \times m_2 = -1 \implies$ perpendicular.

Question 10

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

Since the line is parallel to $y = 2x + 1$ it must have the form $y = 2x + c$.
Sub in the point $(2, 4) \implies 3 = 4 + c \implies c = -1$
The line is $y = 2x - 1$.

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Question 11

Find the equation of the line that is perpendicular to $y = 3x + 6$ and passes through the point (3,2).

The line has gradient $-\frac{1}{3}$ and passes through $(3, 2)$ therefore,

$$y - 2 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 3)$$
$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 3.$$

Question 12 Tech-Active.

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

The line has gradient $-\frac{1}{2}$ and passes through $(1, 2)$ therefore,

$$y - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$$
$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}.$$

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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.

$\theta = \tan^{-1}(1) = 45°$.

Question 14

A line that makes an angle 60° with the positive x-axis passes through the point (1,1). Find the equation of the line.

We know that the gradient $m = \tan(60) = \sqrt{3}$. Now since we know the gradient and a point we can find the equation of the line.

$$y - 1 = \sqrt{3}(x - 1)$$
$$y = \sqrt{3}x + 1 - \sqrt{3}.$$

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Question 15

It is known that the lines $y = mx + 1$ and $y = 3x - 1$ make an angle of 45° when they intersect. Find all possible values of m.

The formula for the angle θ between two lines with gradients m_1 and m_2 is given by

$$\tan(\theta) = \left|\frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}\right|$$

here we have $m_1 = m$ and $m_2 = 3$ and $\theta = 45° \implies \tan(\theta) = 1$. Therefore,

$$\left|\frac{m-3}{1+3m}\right| = 1$$

$$\frac{m-3}{1+3m} = \pm 1$$

solve the two cases separately.

$$m - 3 = 1 + 3m \implies m = -2$$

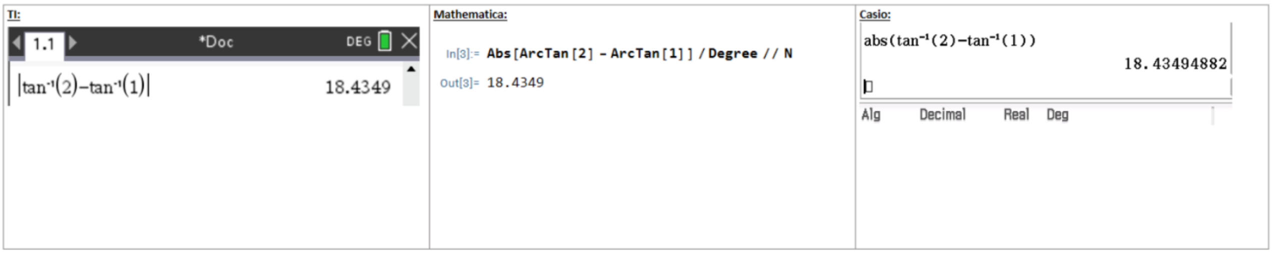
$$m - 3 = -1 - 3m \implies m = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Conclude that $m = -2$ or $m = \frac{1}{2}$.

Question 16 Tech-Active.

Find the acute angle made between the lines $y = 2x + 1$ and $y = x - 1$. Give your answer in degrees correct to two decimal places.

$$\theta = \left|\tan^{-1}(2) - \tan^{-1}(1)\right| = 18.43°$$



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.

Lines must be parallel for no solution $\implies k = 1$. Then we have $y = 2x + 1$ and $y = 2x + 3$ which never intersect. Hence no solution if $k = 1$.

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

No value of k will result in the system having infinitely many solutions. This is because there can only be infinitely many solutions if the lines are identical. No value of k will make the lines identical.

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

$k \neq 1$.

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Question 18

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.

The gradients must be equal for a possibility of there being no real solutions.

$$\frac{-2}{-k} = \frac{k-1}{6}$$
$$\implies k(k-1) = 12$$
$$k^2 - k - 12 = 0$$
$$(k-4)(k+3) = 0$$

If $k = 4$ the lines are $-2x + -4y = -4$ and $3x + 6y = 6$. These lines are identical therefore infinitely many solutions if $k = 4$.
If $k = -3$ the lines are $-2x + 3y = -4$ and $-4x + 6y = -8 \implies 3x + y = 1$. These lines are identical therefore infintely many solutions if $k = 4$.
Therefore, there is no value of k for which the system will have no real solutions.

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

From above. The system will have infinitely many solutions for $k = -3, 4$.

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

$k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, 4\}$.

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Question 19

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.

Equate the gradients.

$$\frac{k}{3} = \frac{1}{7-2k}$$
$$7k - 2k^2 = 3$$
$$2k^2 - 7k + 3 = 0$$
$$(2k-1)(k-3) = 0$$
$$k = \frac{1}{2}, 3$$

Now equate the y-intercepts.

$$\frac{6}{3} = \frac{2}{7-2k} \implies k = 3$$

Therefore if $k = 3$ the lines are the same. So there is no real solution for $k = \frac{1}{2}$ only.

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

From above there are infinitely many solutions if $k = 3$.

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

$k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2}, 3\right\}$

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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.

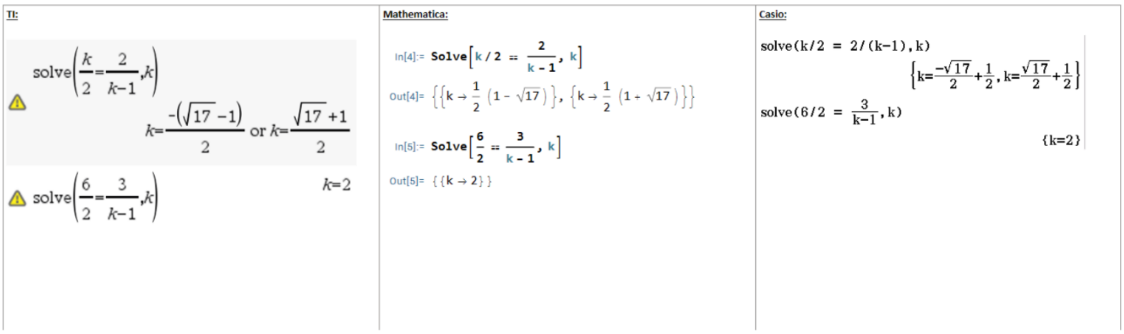
Find the value(s) of k for which the system has no real solution.

Solve $\frac{k}{2} = \frac{2}{k-1} \implies k = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$. Now equate the y-intercepts

$$\frac{6}{2} = \frac{3}{k-1} \implies k = 2.$$

Therefore, it is not possible for both lines to have the same gradient and y-intercept. The system has no real solution when

$$k = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}.$$



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Sub-Section: Final Boss

Question 21

Consider the points $A(1,2)$ and $B(3,6)$.

a. Find the equation of the line segment AB.

The gradient of AB is $\frac{6-2}{3-1} = 2$ and the point $(1,2)$ is on the line. Therefore the equation of AB is

$$\begin{aligned} y - 2 &= 2(x-1) \\ y &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

There is another point C such that A is the midpoint of the line segment CB.

b.

i. Find the coordinates of C.

Let (x,y) be the coordinates of C. Then,

$$\frac{x+3}{2} = 1 \implies x = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{y+6}{2} = 2 \implies y = -2.$$

Therefore $C(-1,-2)$.

ii. Find the length of CB.

$$d = \sqrt{(-1-3)^2 + (-2-6)^2} = \sqrt{4^2+8^2} = \sqrt{80} = 4\sqrt{5}.$$

c. Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of the line segment CB.

Perpendicular to $BC \implies$ gradient $= -\frac{1}{2}$, and the line goes through $A(1,2)$ since it is a bisector. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} y - 2 &= -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) \\ y &= -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

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

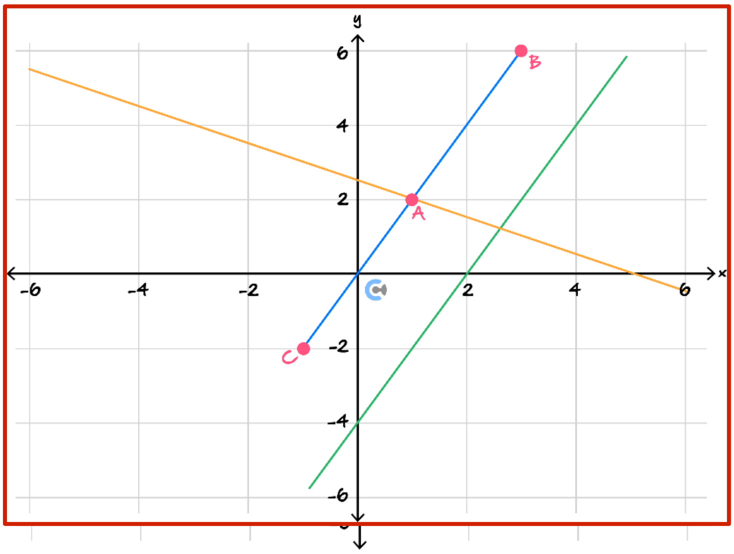
CB is on the line $y = 2x$ and is parallel to $y = 2x - 4$. The minimum distance will be on a perpendicular line joining the two parallel lines. Take $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$ to be our perpendicular line. Solve,

$$-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2} = 2x \implies x = 1$$
$$-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2} = 2x - 4 \implies \frac{5}{2}x = \frac{13}{2} \implies x = \frac{13}{5}.$$

Therefore the shortest distance is the distance between $(1, 2)$ and $\left(\frac{13}{5}, \frac{6}{5}\right)$.

$$d = \sqrt{\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{80}{25}} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

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.

The formula for the angle θ between two lines with gradients m_1 and m_2 is given by

$$\tan(\theta) = \left|\frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}\right|$$

here we have $m_1 = m$ and $m_2 = 2$ and $\theta = 45° \implies \tan(\theta) = 1$. Therefore,

$$\left|\frac{m-2}{1+2m}\right| = 1$$
$$\frac{m-2}{1+2m} = \pm 1$$

solve the two cases separately.

$$m - 2 = 1 + 2m \implies m = -3$$

$$m - 2 = -1 - 2m \implies m = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Conclude that $m = -3$ or $m = \frac{1}{3}$.

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. $3x + 8 = 20$

$3x = 12 \implies x = 4$

b. $2x + 6 = 3(x - 2)$

$2x + 6 = 3x - 6 \implies x = 12$

c. $5x + 2 < 4x + 10$

$x < 8$

Question 23

Solve the following linear equations and inequalities for x.

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

$9x = -1 \implies x = -\frac{1}{9}$

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

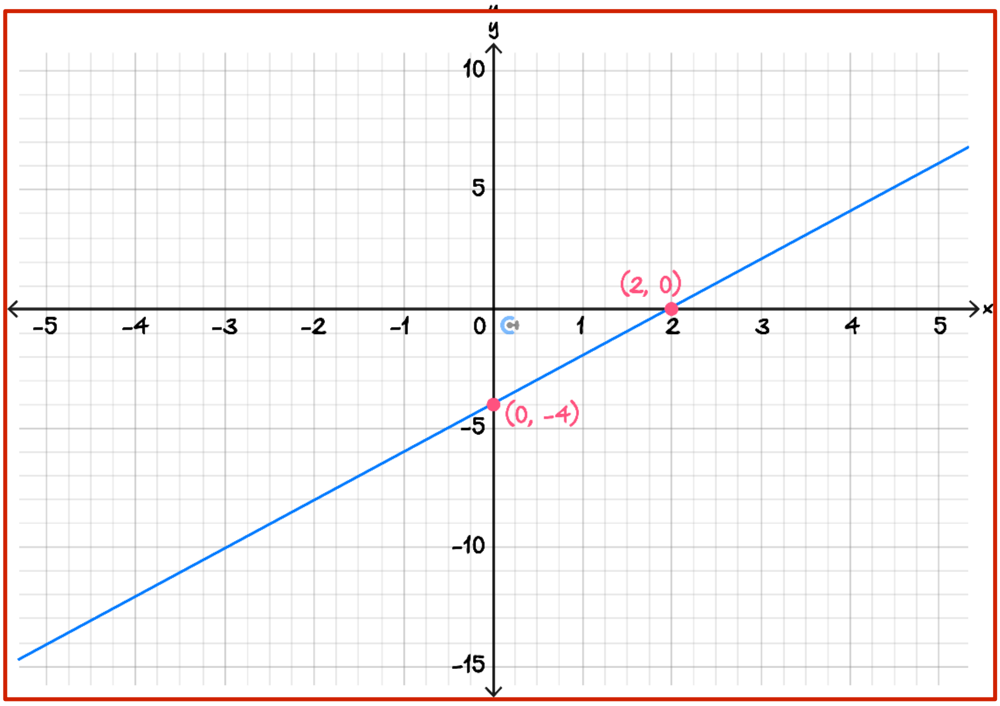
$$2x+3 > 9x-45 \implies 48 > 7x \implies x < \frac{48}{7}$$

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

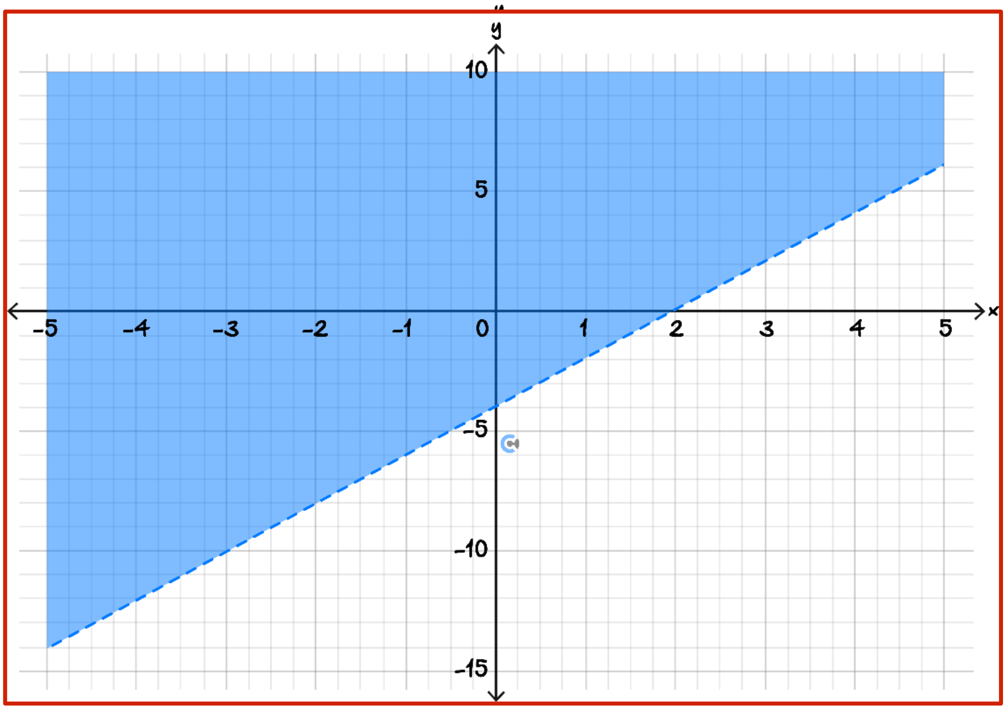
$$5x+3 \geq 40x+32 \implies -29 \geq 35x \implies x \geq -\frac{29}{35}$$

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 $\frac{1}{4}(5x - 3) \geq 2x + 8$ for x.

$x \leq -\frac{35}{3}$.

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Sub-Section: Find the midpoint and distance between two points or functions

Question 26

a. Find the midpoint of $(1, -3)$ and $(6, -10)$.

$$\left(\frac{1+6}{2}, \frac{-3-10}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{13}{2}\right)$$

b. The points (a, b) and $(3,4)$ have a midpoint $(2, 3)$. Find the values of a and b.

$$\frac{a+3}{2} = 2 \implies a = 1 \text{ and } \frac{b+4}{2} = 3 \implies b = 2.$$

Question 27

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

$$d = \sqrt{9+9} = 3\sqrt{2}.$$

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.

The parabola has a minimum at $(1, k)$. Therefore $4 = k - 3 \implies k = 7$.

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Question 28

The distance between the point (2,2) and a point P on the line $y = 2x + 2$ is 4 units. Find all possible coordinates for P.

$$d = \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (2x+2-2)^2} = 4$$
$$\implies x^2 - 4x + 4 + 4x^2 = 16$$
$$5x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$$
$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{256}}{10}$$
$$= -\frac{6}{5}, 2$$

Substitute these x-values into the line $y = 2x + 2$ to get possible coordinates for P as

$$\left(-\frac{6}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad (2, 6).$$

Question 29

The distance between the point $(1, 2)$ and a point P on the line $y = 3x - 1$ is 4 units. Find all possible coordinates for P.

$d^2 = (x-1)^2 + (3x-3)^2 = 16 \implies x = \frac{5 \pm 2\sqrt{10}}{5}$. Therefore points are

$$\left(\frac{5 - 2\sqrt{10}}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}(3\sqrt{10} - 5)\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{5 + 2\sqrt{10}}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\left(3\sqrt{10} + 5\right)\right)$$

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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 $y = 3x + 3$

$m_1 = m_2 \implies$ parallel.

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

$m_1 \times m_2 = -1 \implies$ perpendicular.

Question 31

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

Since the line is parallel to $y = 2x + 1$ it must have the form $y = 2x + c$.
Sub in the point $(5, 2) \implies 2 = 10 + c \implies c = -8$
The line is $y = 2x - 8$.

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Question 32

Find the equation of the line that is perpendicular to $y = 3x + 6$ and passes through the point (6,3).

The line has gradient $-\frac{1}{3}$ and passes through $(6, 3)$ therefore,

$$y - 3 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 6)$$
$$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 5.$$

Question 33

Find the equation of the line that is perpendicular to $y = \sqrt{3}x + 1$ and passes through the point (2,4).

The line has gradient $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ and passes through $(2, 4)$ therefore,

$$y - 4 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x - 2)$$
$$y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + 4.$$

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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.

$\theta = \tan^{-1}(-1) = 135°$.

Question 35

A line that makes an angle $30°$ with the positive x-axis passes through the point $(1,1)$. Find the equation of the line.

We know that the gradient $m = \tan(30) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$. Now since we know the gradient and a point we can find the equation of the line.

$$y - 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x - 1)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x + 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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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.

The formula for the angle θ between two lines with gradients m_1 and m_2 is given by

$$\tan(\theta) = \left|\frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}\right|$$

here we have $m_1 = m$ and $m_2 = 4$ and $\theta = 45° \implies \tan(\theta) = 1$. Therefore,

$$\left|\frac{m-4}{1+4m}\right| = 1$$

$$\frac{m-4}{1+4m} = \pm 1$$

solve the two cases separately.

$$m - 4 = 1 + 4m \implies m = -2$$

$$m - 4 = -1 - 4m \implies m = -\frac{5}{3}.$$

Conclude that $m = -\frac{5}{3}$ or $m = \frac{3}{5}$.

Question 37

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.

$$\theta = \left|\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\right| = 60 - 30 = 30°$$

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

Question 38

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.

Lines must be parallel for no solution $\implies k = 2$. Then we have $y = 2x + 6$ and $y = 2x + 5$ which never intersect. Hence no solution if $k = 2$.

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

No value of k will result in the system having infinitely many solutions. This is because there can only be infinitely many solutions if the lines are identical. No value of k will make the lines identical.

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

$k \neq 2$.

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Question 39

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.

The gradients must be equal for a possibility of there being no real solutions.

$$3k = \frac{3}{k} \implies 3k^2 = 3 \implies k = \pm 1.$$

If $k = 1$ the lines are $-3x + y = 1$ and $-3x + y = -1$. Therefore no solution if $k = 1$.
If $k = -1$ the lines are $3x + y = -1$ and $-3x - y = -1 \implies 3x + y = 1$. Therefore no solution if $k = -1$.

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

From above. The system will never have infinitely many solutions.

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

$k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$.

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Question 40

Consider the simultaneous linear equations

$$kx + y = 2$$

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

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.

The gradients must be equal for a possibility of there being no real solutions.

$$k = \frac{2}{k-2} \implies k = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}.$$

The y-intercepts are the same if $2 = \dfrac{4}{k-2} \implies k = 4.$

Therefore no real solution if $k = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$

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

From above. The system will never have infinitely many solutions.

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

$k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1 - \sqrt{3}, 1 + \sqrt{3}\}.$

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Question 41

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.

Solve $\frac{k-2}{3} = \frac{4}{k+1} \implies k = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{57}}{2}$. We check and see that both these values of k result in no solution.

$$k = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{57}}{2}.$$

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- After school weekdays and all-day weekends.

1-on-1 Video Consults	Text-Based Support
• Book via bit.ly/contour-methods-consult-2025 (or QR code below). • One active booking at a time (must attend before booking the next).	• Message +61 440 138 726 with questions. • Save the contact as “Contour Methods”.

Booking Link for Consults
bit.ly/contour-methods-consult-2025

Number for Text-Based Support
+61 440 138 726