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VCE Mathematical Methods $\frac{3}{4}$
Coordinate Geometry [1.5]
Test Solutions

26.5 Marks. 33 Minutes Writing.

Results:

Test Questions	_____ / 20.5
Extension Test Questions	_____ / 6



Section A: Test Questions (20.5 Marks)

Question 1 (3.5 marks)

State if the following statements are true or false.

	True	False
a. Midpoint of two points is always the average of the x - and y -values.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
b. Distance between two points is derived from the Pythagoras theorem.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c. Reflecting a point around the $y = 4$ line changes the x -value.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Vertical distance between two points is the difference in their x -values.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Angle measured clockwise between the line and the x -axis is given by the relationship, $\tan \theta = m$.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. For two lines to have infinite solutions, their gradient and y -intercept has to be the same.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
g. Addition of ordinates is a graphing technique which involves adding the x -values of two graphs.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

It adds the y -values instead.

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Question 2 (3 marks)

Given that the distance between point $A(2,5)$ and point $B(m, -4)$ is 15.0 units, find the possible values of m .

Question 3 (3 marks)

Given that the distance between point $A(2,5)$ and point $B(m, -4)$ is 15.0 units, find the possible values of m .

$$\sqrt{(2-m)^2 + (5-(-4))^2} = 15$$

$$m^2 - 4m + 4 + 81 = 225$$

$$m^2 - 4m - 140 = 0$$

$$(m + 10)(m - 14) = 0$$

$$m = -10, 14.$$

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Question 3 (3 marks)

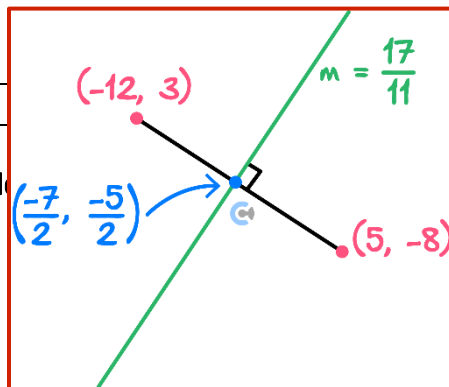
Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of the line segment that joins $(5, -8)$ and $(-12, 3)$. Express your answer in the form, $ax + by + c = 0$.

Hint: Perpendicular bisector cuts a line by the middle and makes 90 degrees.

Question 4 (3 marks)

Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of the line segment that joins $(5, -8)$ and $(-12, 3)$. Express your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$.

$m = \frac{3 - (-8)}{-12 - 5} = \frac{-11}{17}$ $y = \frac{17}{11}x + c$ $\text{sub } \left(-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}\right)$	$11y = 17x + d$ $\text{sub } \left(-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}\right)$ $11 \times -\frac{5}{2} = 17 \times -\frac{7}{2} + d$ $-55 = -119 + 2d$ $64 = 2d$ $32 = d$ $\therefore 11y = 17x + 32$ $-17x + 11y - 32 = 0$
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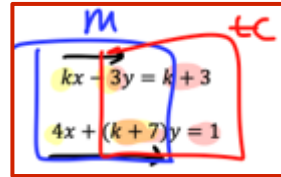
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Question 4 (5 marks)

Consider the simultaneous linear equations:

$$kx - 3y = k + 3$$

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



where, k is a real constant.

- a. Find the values of k for which, there is a unique solution to the simultaneous equations. (2 marks)

$$\begin{array}{l} m_1 \neq m_2 \quad (k+3)(k+4) \neq 0 \\ \frac{k}{-3} \neq \frac{4}{k+7} \quad k \neq -3, -4 \\ k(k+7) \neq -12 \\ k^2 + 7k + 12 \neq 0 \end{array} \quad \boxed{\therefore k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-3, -4\}}$$

- b. Find the value of k for which, there are infinitely many solutions. (2 marks)

$$\begin{array}{l} c_1 = c_2 \quad -3 = k^2 + 10k + 21 \quad m_1 = m_2 \\ \frac{-3}{k+3} = \frac{k+7}{1} \quad 0 = k^2 + 10k + 24 \quad k = -3, -4 \\ -3 = (k+7)(k+3) \quad 0 = (k+6)(k+4) \\ k = -4, -6 \end{array} \quad \boxed{k = -4}$$

- c. Find the value of k for which, there are no solutions. (1 mark)

$$\begin{array}{l} m_1 = m_2 \quad c_1 \neq c_2 \\ k = -3, -4 \quad k \neq -4, -6 \\ \therefore k = -3 \end{array}$$

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Question 5 (2 marks)

Consider the simultaneous linear equations:

$$x + y = 4$$

$$2x + z = 5$$

Find the general solution by letting $z = k$.

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad x + y = 4 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad 2x + z = 5 \end{array}$$

General solution by letting $z = k$.

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \quad 2x + k = 5 \\ 2x = 5 - k \\ x = \frac{5-k}{2} \end{array}$$

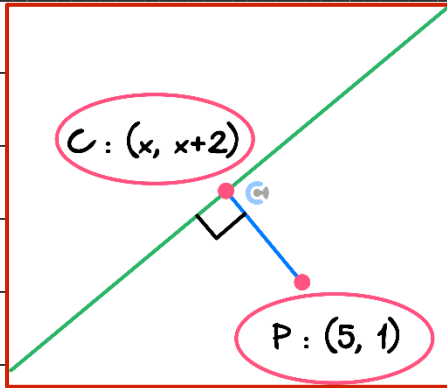
$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad \left(\frac{5-k}{2}\right) + y = 4 \\ y = 4 - \frac{5-k}{2} \\ = \frac{8 - (5-k)}{2} \\ = \frac{k+3}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\left(\frac{5-k}{2}, \frac{k+3}{2}, k\right)$$

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Question 6 (4 marks)

James is standing at point $P(5,1)$ and wants to walk to the road, which is described by $y = x + 2$. But James wants to reach the road by covering the least amount of steps possible. Find the shortest distance he can travel to reach the road.



⊥ Gradient



$C: (2, 4)$



2 points



Distance

$$M_1 = 1$$

$$M_2 = \frac{x+2-1}{x-5}$$

$$M_1 \times M_2 = 1 \times \left(\frac{x+1}{x-5}\right) = -1$$

$$x+1 = -x+5$$

$$2x = 4$$

$$x = 2$$

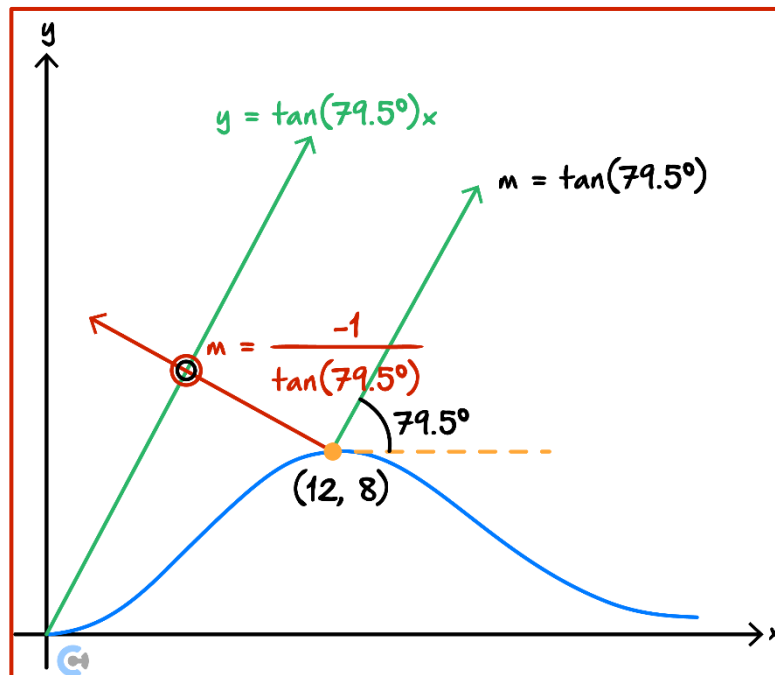
$$\begin{aligned} \text{distance} &= \sqrt{(2-5)^2 + (4-1)^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \times 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

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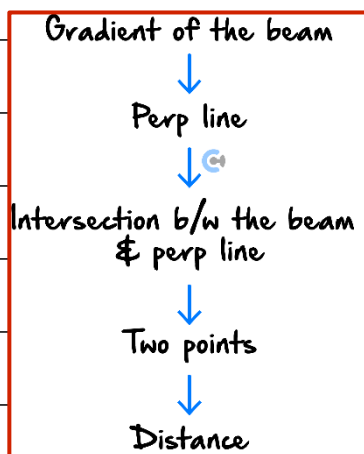
Section B: Extension Test Questions (6 Marks)

Question 7 (6 marks) Tech-Active.

Rohan is on a rollercoaster, which starts from the origin as shown in the diagram. When he is at the point $(12, 8)$, he launches a UV beam at an angle of $\alpha = 79.5^\circ$ above the horizontal. Sometime before, another UV beam was launched parallel to Rohan's, such that they both travel together through space.



- a. Find the shortest distance between the UV beam paths. Give your answer correct to two decimal places. (3 marks)



$$y = \frac{-1}{\tan(79.5)}x + C$$

Sub (12, 8)

$$y = \frac{-1}{\tan(79.5)}x + 10.2241 \dots = \tan(79.5^\circ)x$$

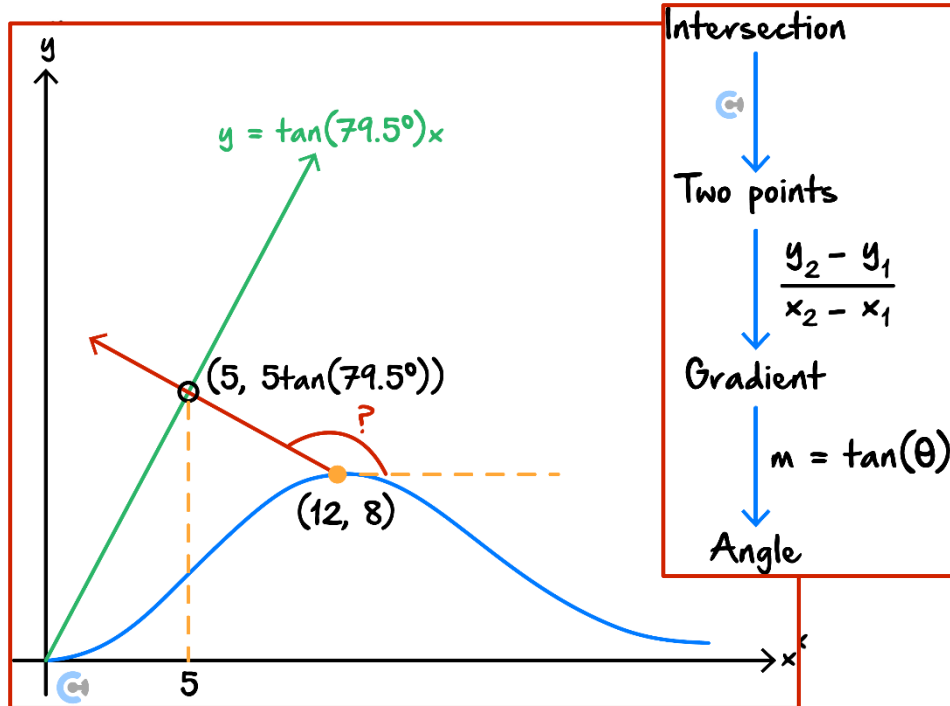
$$(1.48271, \tan(79.5) \times 1.48271)$$

$$\sqrt{(1.48271 - 12)^2 + (\tan(79.5) \times 1.48271 - 8)^2}$$

$$\approx 10.34$$

- b. At what angle, should Rohan have launched his beam instead, such that the paths of the two beams would intersect at $x = 5$?

Find the coordinates of this intersection, giving your answer correct to two decimal places. (3 marks)



110.25

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