| Sketching Straight Lines |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Using x \& y intercepts \| C cannot be equal to 0 | Gradient - <br> intercept <br> method |
| $\begin{aligned} & a x+b y=c-->\text { e.g } 2 x-5 y \\ & =10 \end{aligned}$ | $y=m x+c$ |
| $y=0$ when solving $x$ | Horizontal Line |
| $2 \mathrm{x}-0=10$ | gradient $=0$ |
| $x=5$ | $y=c$ |
| $x=0$ when solving y | Vertical Line |
| $2(0)-5 y=10$ | gradient $=$ undefined |
| $-5 y=10$ | $x=\mathrm{a}$ |
| $y=10 /-5$ | a --> x-inte- <br> rcept |

$y=-2$

Finding the equation of a straight line

| Gradient <br> $+y$-inte- <br> rcept | Gradient <br> + a point <br> (x1, y1) | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { points } \\ & (x 1, y 1) \\ & (x 2, y 2) \end{aligned}$ | Distance between 2 points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sub into equation | Sub into equation | 1st find m | Sub into equation |
| $y=m x+$ <br> C | $\begin{aligned} & y-y 1= \\ & m(x-x 1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & m=y 2- \\ & y 1 / x 2- \\ & x 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A B= \\ & \sqrt{ }(x 2- \\ & x 1)^{2}+ \\ & (y 2-y 1)^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| Example | Example | 2nd sub into equation | Example |
| $\begin{aligned} & c=5 \mid m \\ & =-1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & m=2 \mid \\ & (2,-0.5) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & y-y 1= \\ & m(x-x 1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A=(3,- \\ & 5) \mid B= \\ & (-2,1) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & y=-1 x+ \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & y+0.5= \\ & 2(x-2) \end{aligned}$ | Example | $\begin{aligned} & A B=\sqrt{ }(- \\ & 2-3)^{2}+ \\ & (1--5)^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & y+0.5= \\ & 2 x-4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (-1,4), \\ & (5,2) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A B=\sqrt{ }(- \\ & 5)^{2}+6^{2} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & y=2 x- \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & m=2- \\ & 4 / 3-(-1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A B= \\ & \sqrt{ } 25+36 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & m=-2 / 4 \\ & -->-1 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{AB}= \\ & \sqrt{ } 61 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $y-4=-1 / 2(x--1)$ |  |



| Middle point of a line |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Middle point of a line | Paralell Lines | Perpen- <br> dicular <br> Lines |
| Sub into equation - i.e means divide | Sub into equation | Sub into equation |
| $\begin{aligned} & M=(x 1+ \\ & x 2 / 2, y 1+ \\ & y 2 / 2) \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{m} 1=\mathrm{m} 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} 1 \times \mathrm{m} 2=- \\ & 1 \text { or } \mathrm{m} 2= \\ & 1 / \mathrm{m} 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Example | Example 1st find $m$ (gradient) | Example 1st find $m$ (gradient) |


| $(3,5) \mid(2,7)$ | $A(4,13) \mid B$ | $A(-4,9) \mid B$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $(2,9)$ | $(2,-6)$ |
| $M=3+2 / 2,5$ | $m A B=9-$ | $m A B=-6-$ |

$+7 / 2 \quad 13 / 2-4 \quad 9 / 2-(-4)$

| $M=(5 / 2$, | $m A B=-4 /-$ | $m A B=-$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $12 / 2)$ | 2 | $15 / 6$ |


| $M=(5 / 2,6)$ | $m A B=2$ | $m A B=-5 / 2$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $C(0,-10) \mid$ | $C(-5,8) \mid D$ |

$$
D(15,0) \quad(10,14)
$$

$$
\mathrm{mCD}=0-\quad \mathrm{mCD}=14-
$$

$$
(-10) / 15-0 \quad 8 / 10-(-5)
$$

$$
\mathrm{mCD}=\quad \mathrm{mCD}=6 / 15
$$

$$
10 / 15
$$

$$
m C D=2 / 3 \quad m C D=2 / 5
$$

$$
\because m A B \neq \quad 2 n d \mid \text { sub }
$$

$$
\mathrm{mCB} \quad \text { into } \mathrm{m} 1 \mathrm{x}
$$

$$
m 2=-1
$$

$$
\therefore \text { not } \quad-5 / 2 \times 2 / 5=
$$

$$
\text { parralell } \quad-1
$$

$$
-10 / 10=-1
$$

$$
\therefore \mathrm{AB} \perp \mathrm{CD}
$$



## By Ebrahim. 0

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