

Substituting

Find the value of y if

- a) $x = 0$
- b) $x = 2$
- c) $x = 4$

$y = 6x - 4$

$x=0$	\Rightarrow	$y=4$
$x=2$		$y=8$
$x=4$		$y=20$

$y = 5x$

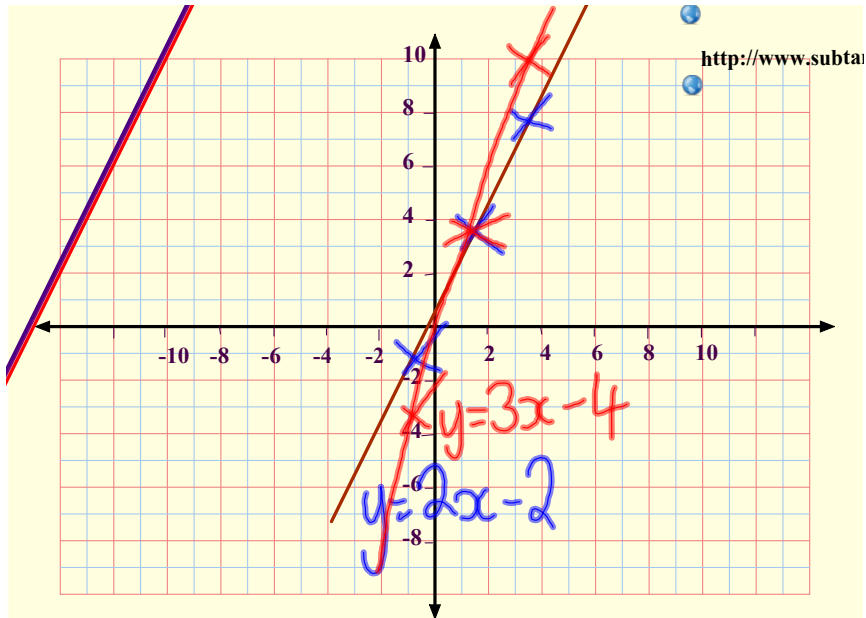
$x=0$	$y=0$
$x=2$	$y=10$
$x=4$	$y=20$

$y = 10 - x$

$x=0$	$y=10$
$x=2$	$y=8$
$x=4$	$y=6$

$x + y = 12$

$x=0$	$y=12$
$x=2$	$y=10$
$x=4$	$y=8$



Straight line graphs.

You need to be able to

- draw a graph given the equation
- given the graph find the equation
- given a pair of co-ordinates and the gradient, draw the graph,
- find the gradient
- find the y intercept (where it crosses the y axis)

1. Drawing graphs given the equation.

Firstly, you need to find three pairs of co-ordinates on the line.
 $x=0$, $x=2$ and $x=4$ are usually good starting points.

Then plot the points and join them.

Draw the graphs of:

a) $y = 2x - 2$

$x=0$	$y=$	-2
$x=2$	$y=$	2
$x=4$	$y=$	6

b) $y = 2x + 4$

$x=0$	$y=$
$x=2$	$y=$
$x=4$	$y=$

c) $y = 2x - 6$

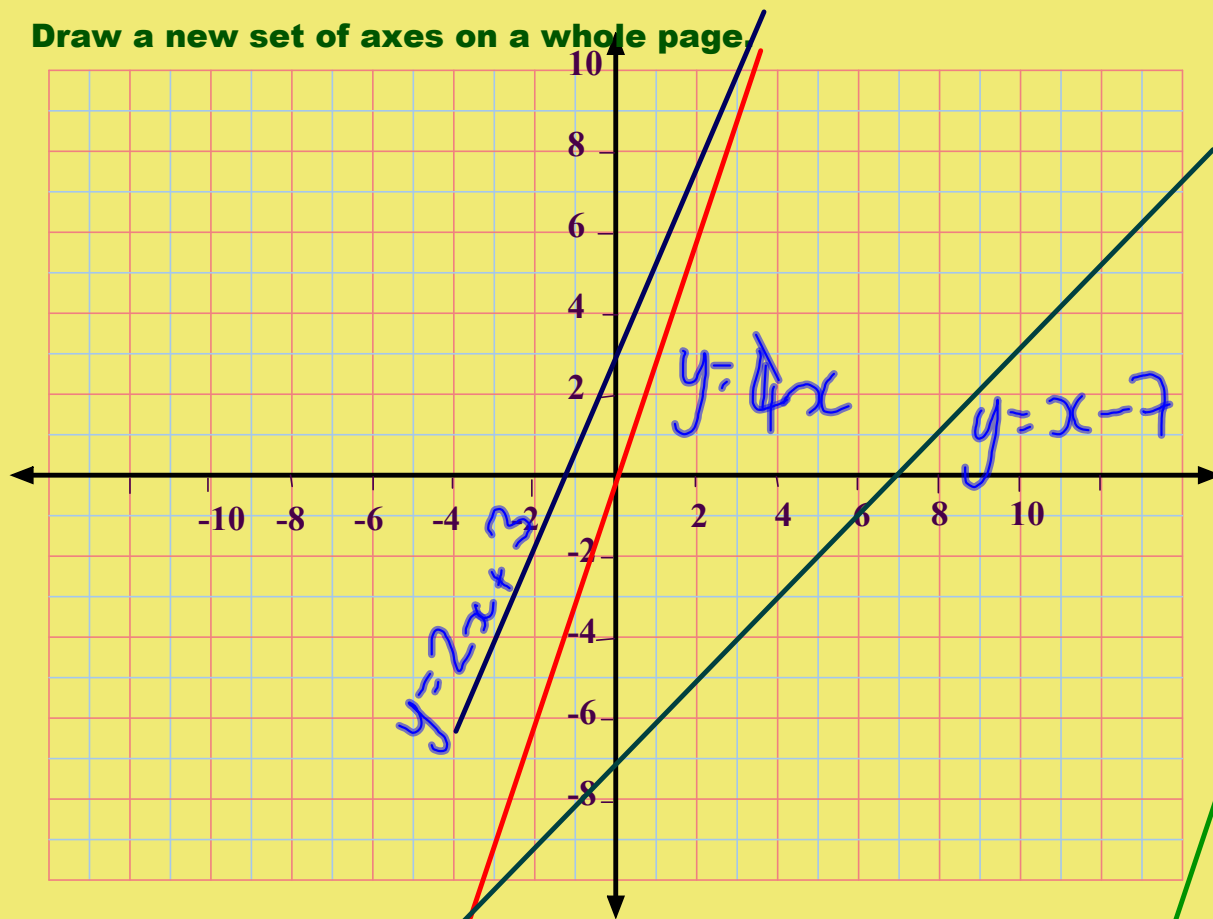
$x=0$	$y=$
$x=2$	$y=$
$x=4$	$y=$

d) $y = 1 + 2x$

$x=0$	$y=$
$x=2$	$y=$
$x=4$	$y=$

what you need to be able to do

Draw a new set of axes on a whole page



Draw the graphs of:

a) $y = 3x - 2$

$x=0$	$y=$
$x=2$	$y=$
$x=4$	$y=$

b) $y = 3x - 8$

$x=0$	$y=$
$x=2$	$y=$
$x=4$	$y=$

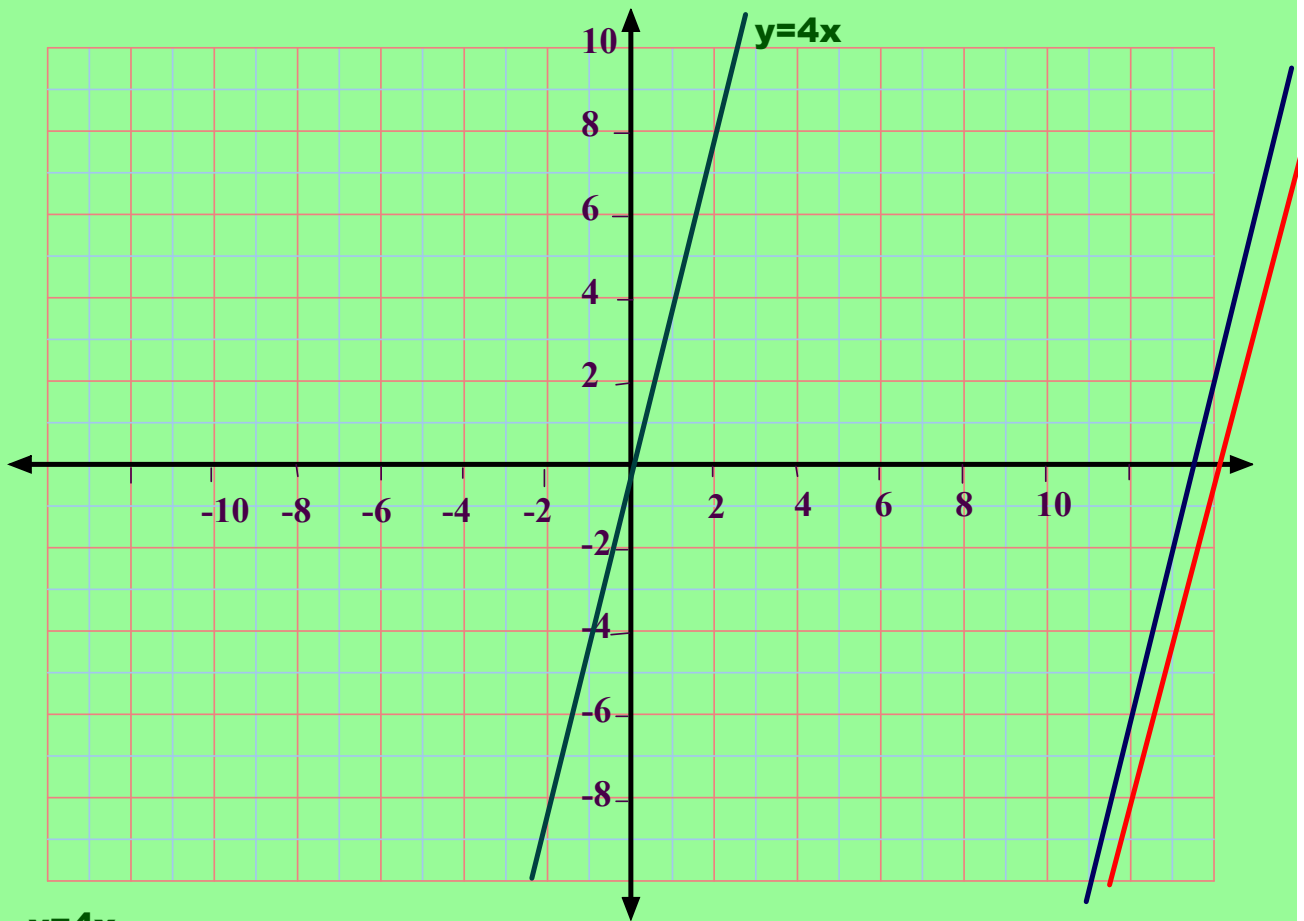
c) $y = 3x$

$x=0$	$y=$
$x=2$	$y=$
$x=4$	$y=$

d) $y = 1 + 3x$

$x=0$	$y=$
$x=2$	$y=$
$x=4$	$y=$

the family of $y=3x + c$



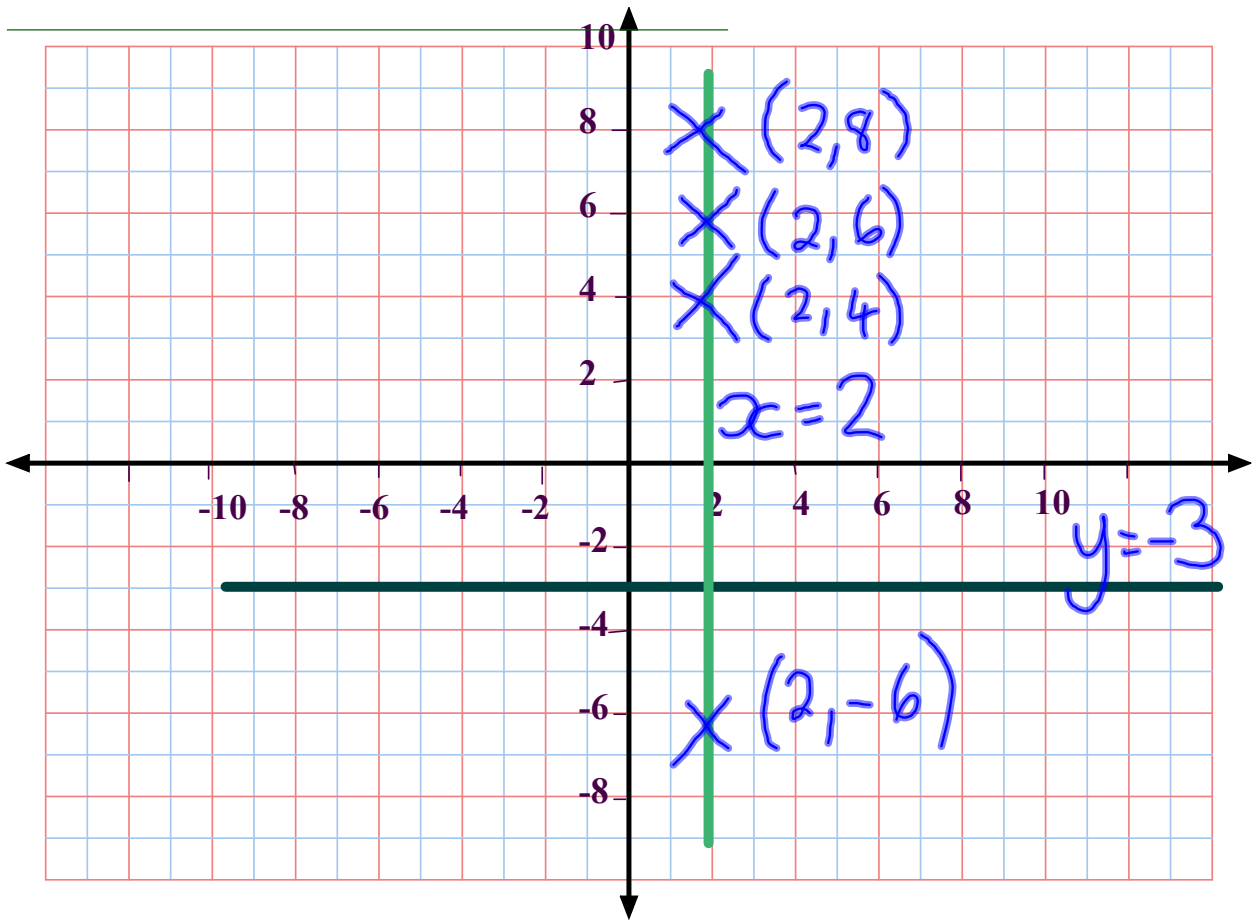
$y=4x$

$y= 4x - 3$

$y= 4x +4$

$y= 4x -8$

the family of $y=4x+c$



Page 173 and 174 odds only

Write down 3 pairs of co-ordinates on each of these graphs:

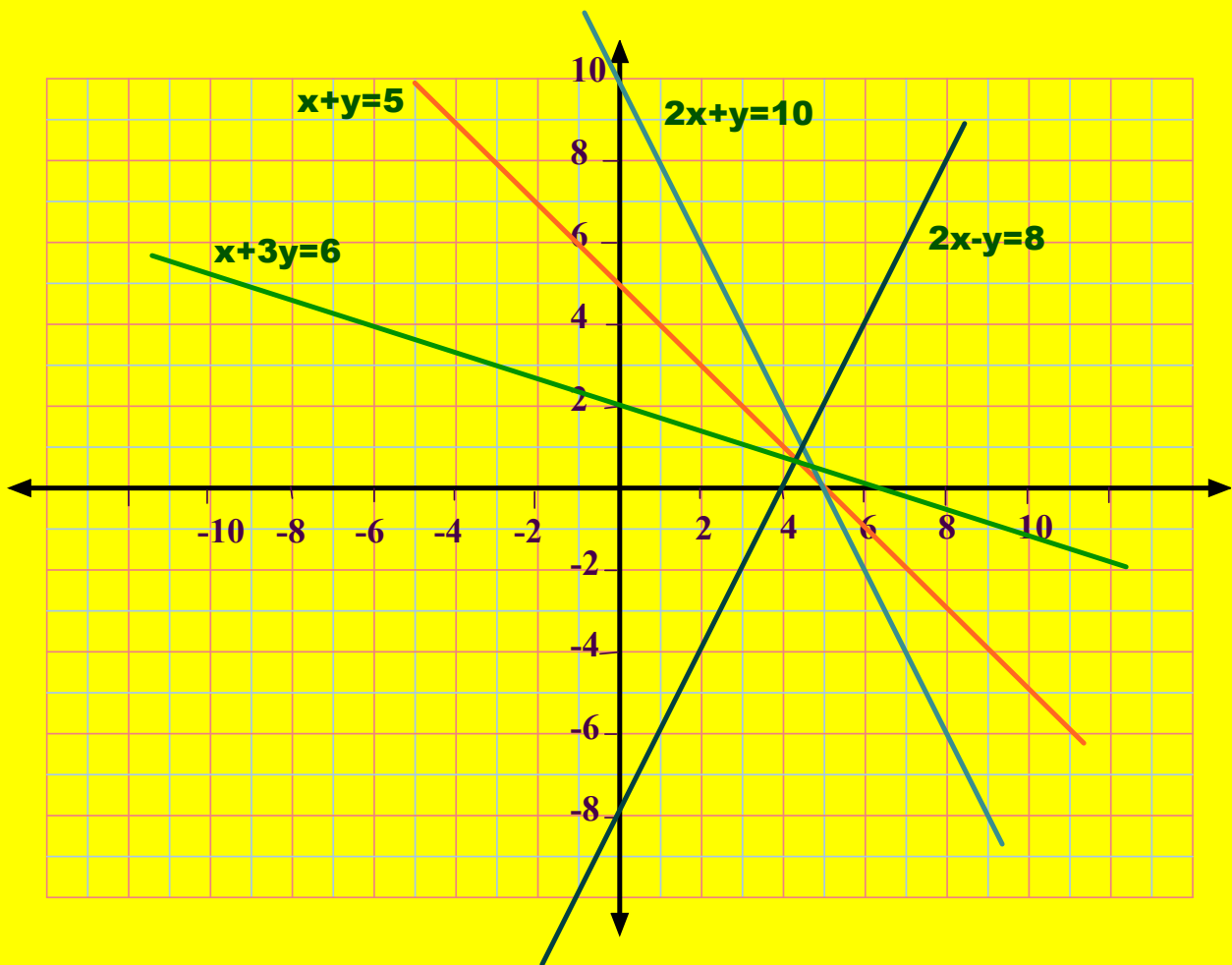
$$y=5x$$

$$x+y = 10$$

$$y=12-3x$$

$$x+2y=10$$

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What happens when the equation doesn't start with $y=...$?

On a new page: Draw the graphs of:

- a) $x+y = 5$
- b) $2x + y = 10$
- c) $2x - y = 8$
- d) $x + 3y = 6$



$$y=mx+c$$

Draw a pair of axes on a whole page with 1cm for 1 unit.
Draw graphs of $y=x$, $y=2x$, $y=3x$, $y=4x$

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x	0	1	2
2x	0	2	4
3x			
4x			

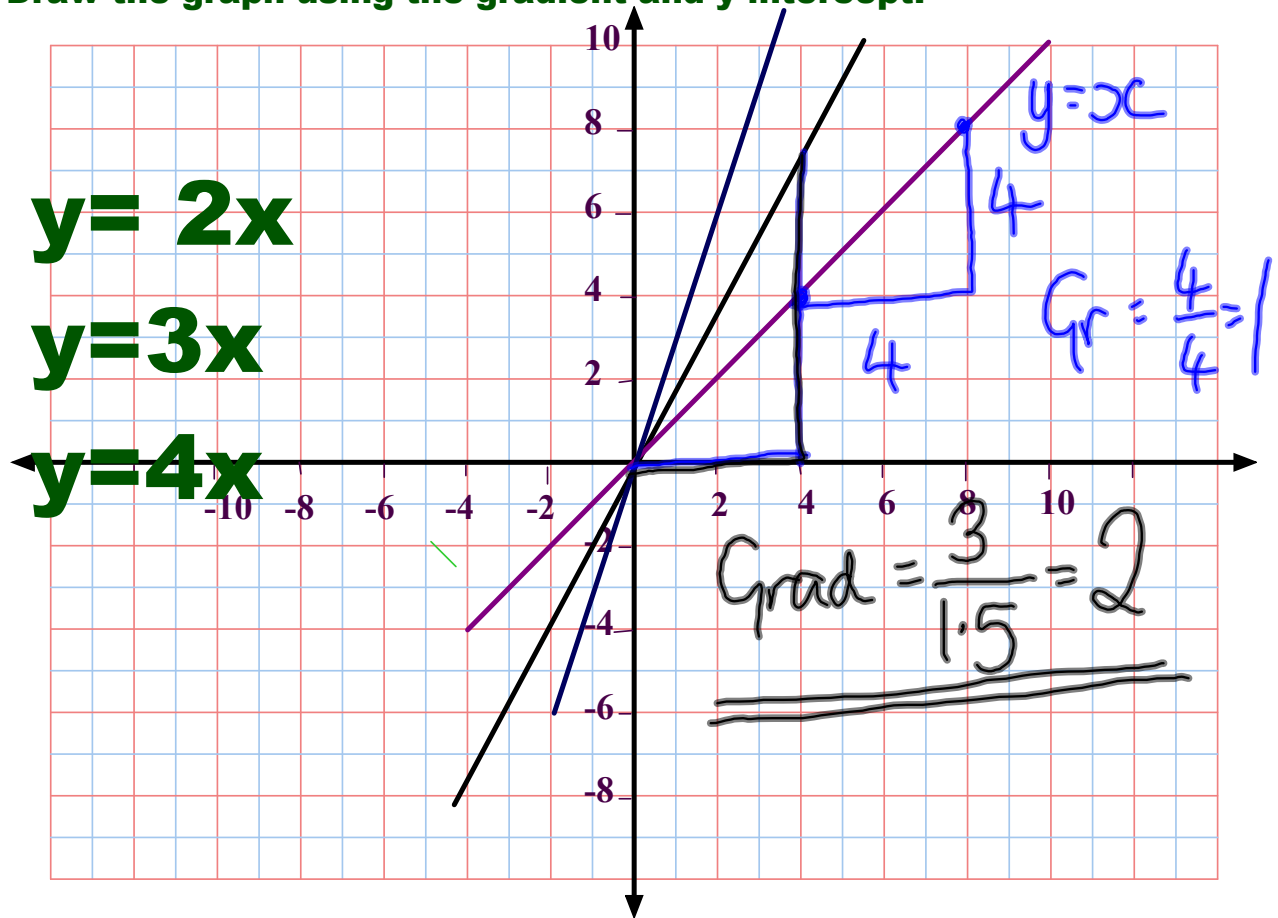
$\sim 2x$
 $\sim 4x$

All straight line graphs have equations of the form $y=mx+c$.

m is the gradient;

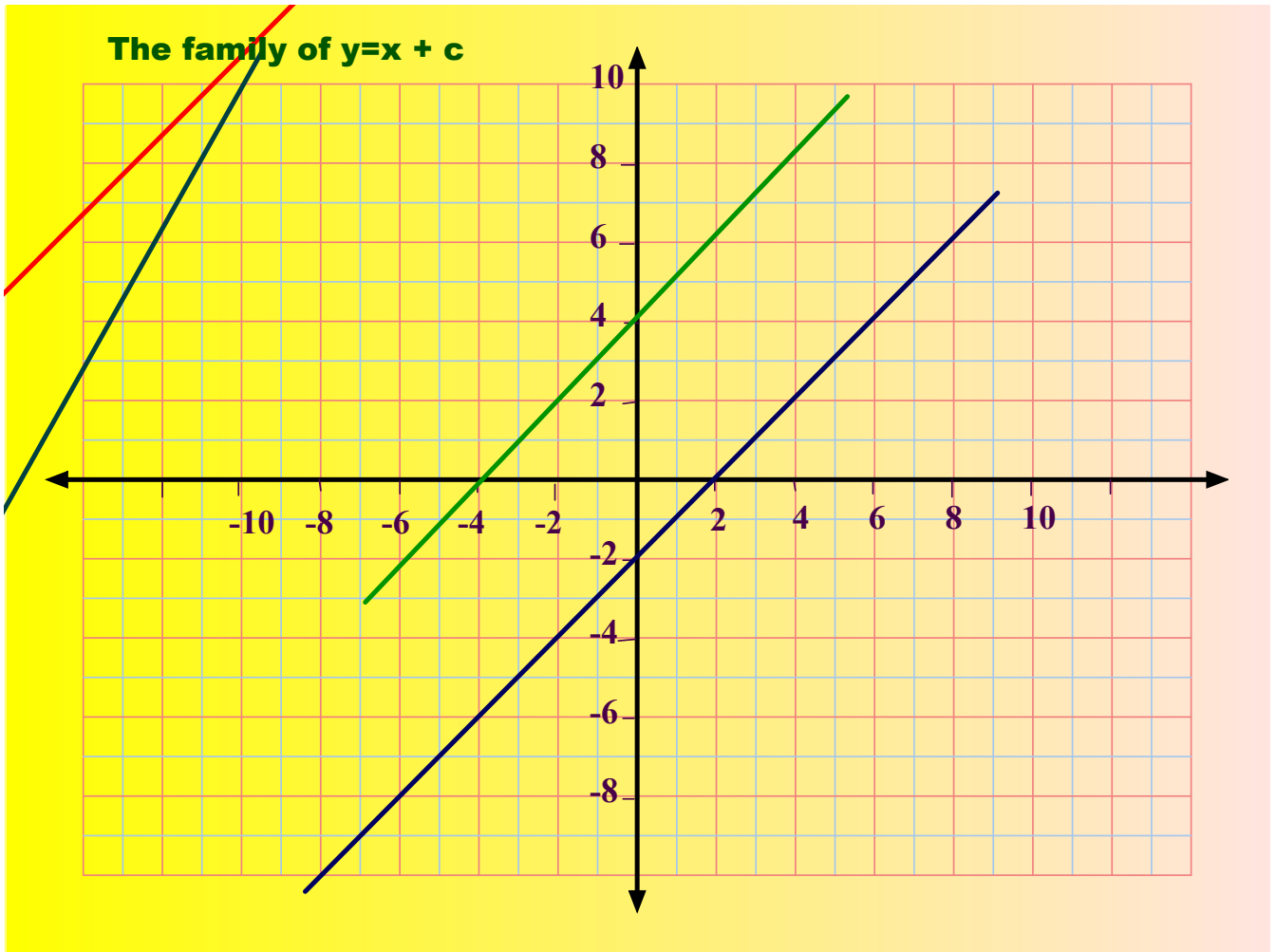
c is the y intercept (where the graph crosses the y axis).

Draw the graph using the gradient and y intercept.

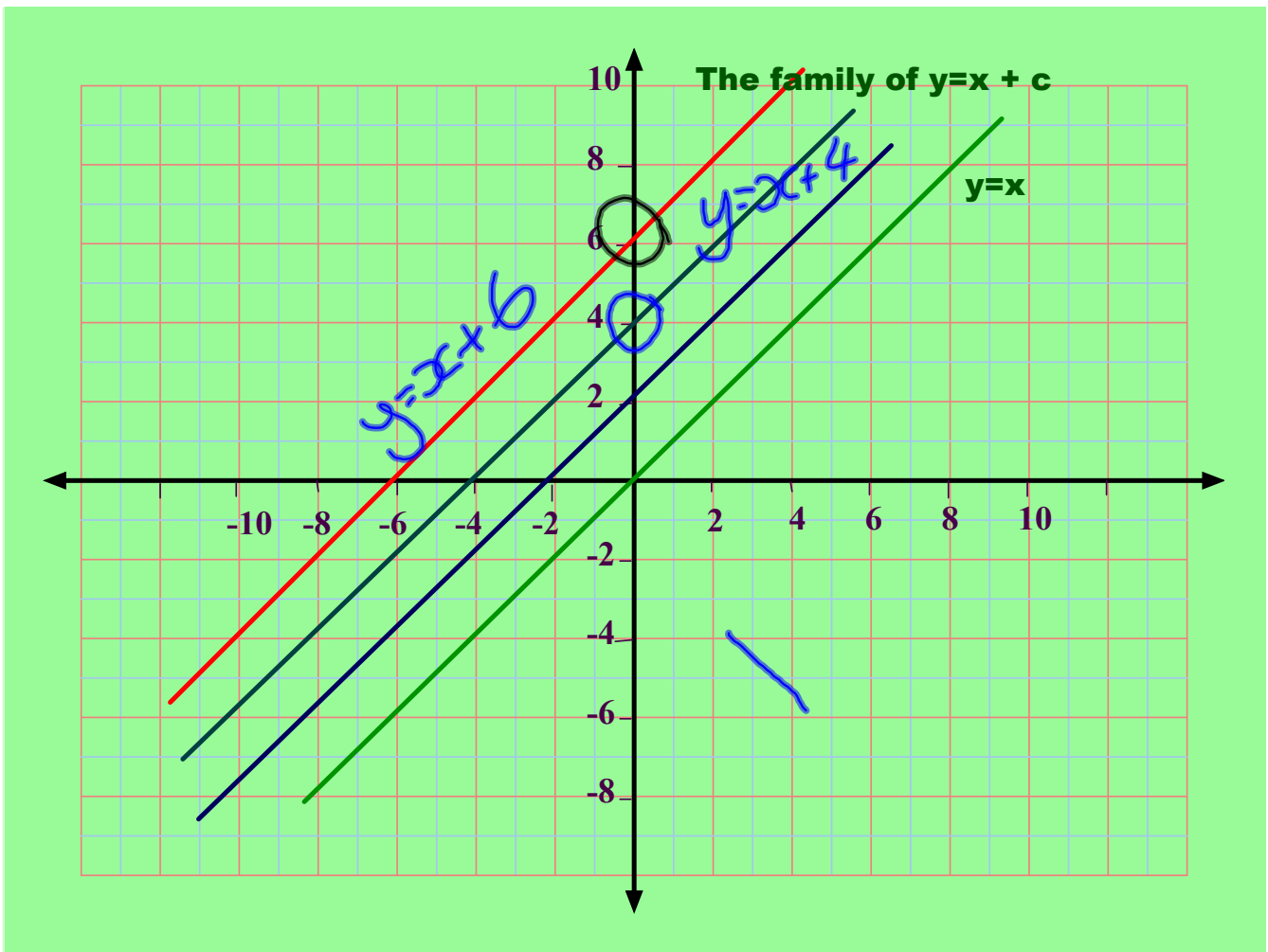


draw, given gradient and intercept

The family of $y=x + c$



the family of $y=x+c$

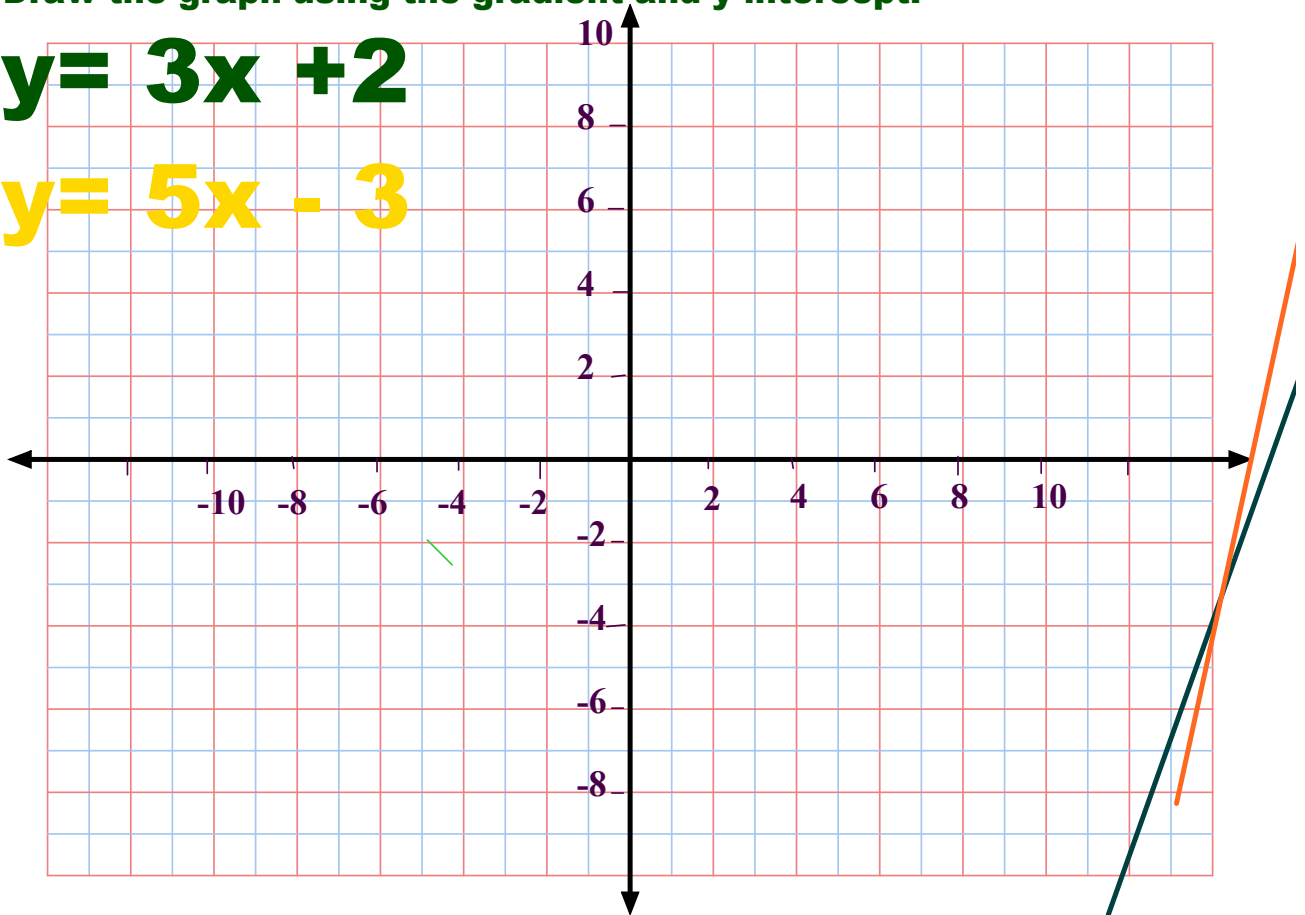


the family of $y = x + c$

Draw the graph using the gradient and y intercept.

$$y = 3x + 2$$

$$y = 5x - 3$$



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Using autograph,

1) Make a family of graphs all with the same gradient

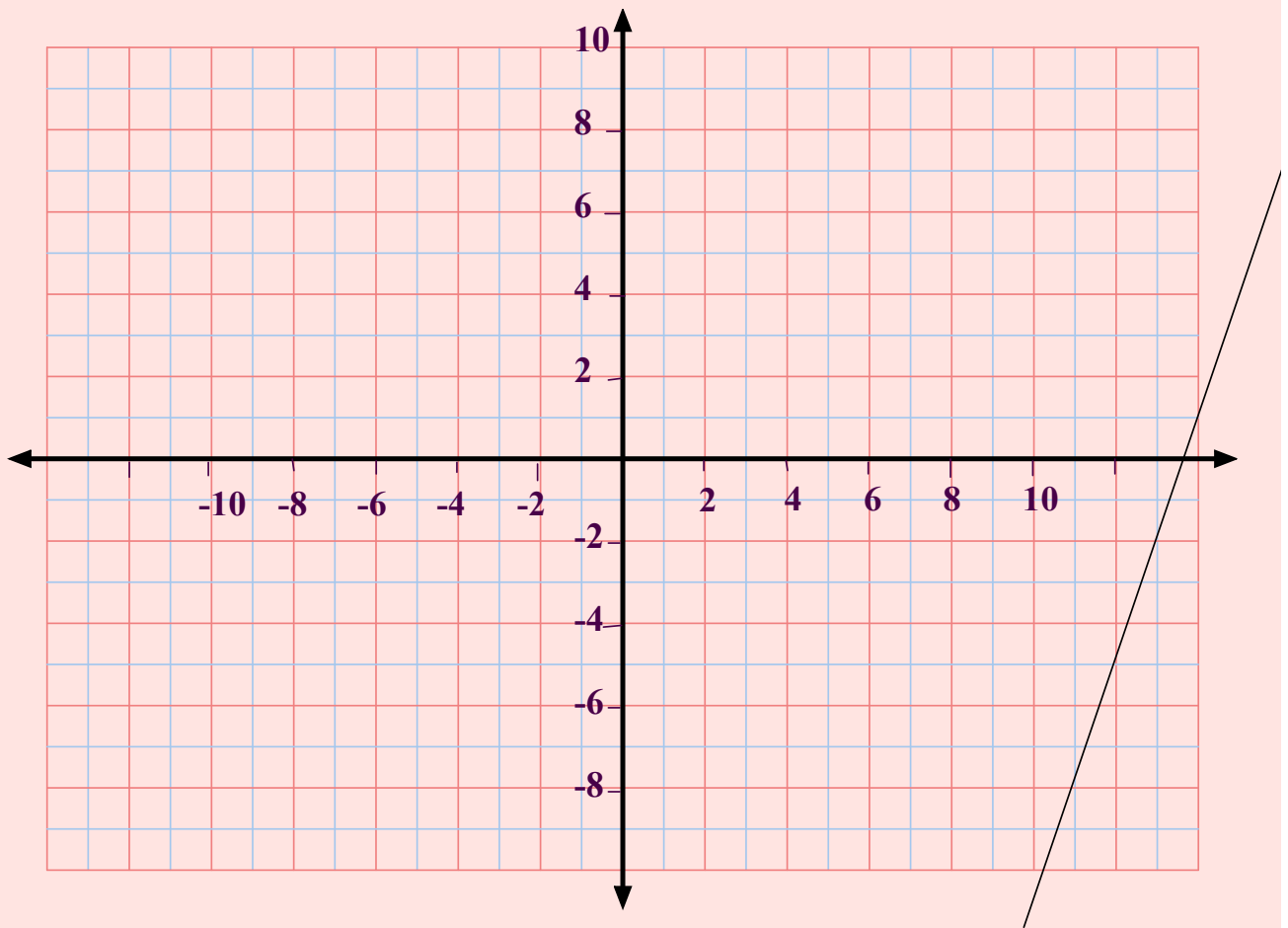
2) Make a family of graphs that cross the y axis at 5

3) Draw the line $y = x + 2$.

Can you draw the line perpendicular to $y = x + 2$.

If you succeed, try to do the same with $y = 2x + 2$, $y = 3x + 2$ etc

Copy your answers to each question onto a word document and then print.



What happens when the x value is negative?

On a new page: Draw the graphs of:

a) $y = 3x - 2$

b) $y = 2 - x$

c) $y = 10 - 3x$

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Homework:

Draw the graphs of
 $y = 3x + 4$

$y = 12 - 2x$

$x + y = 6$

Straight line graphs

To draw a graph use either method 1:

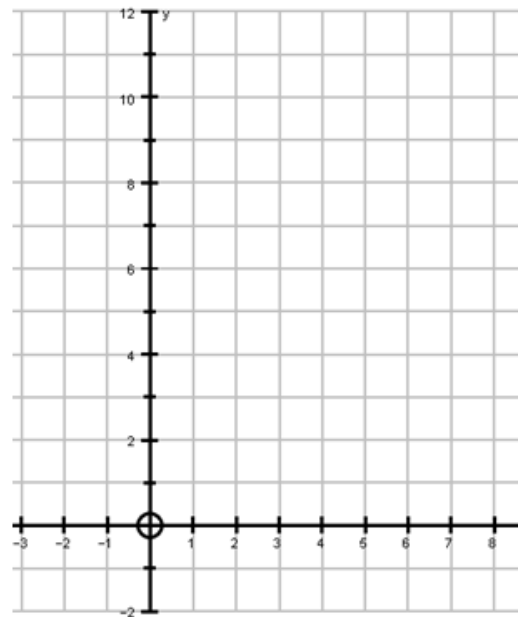
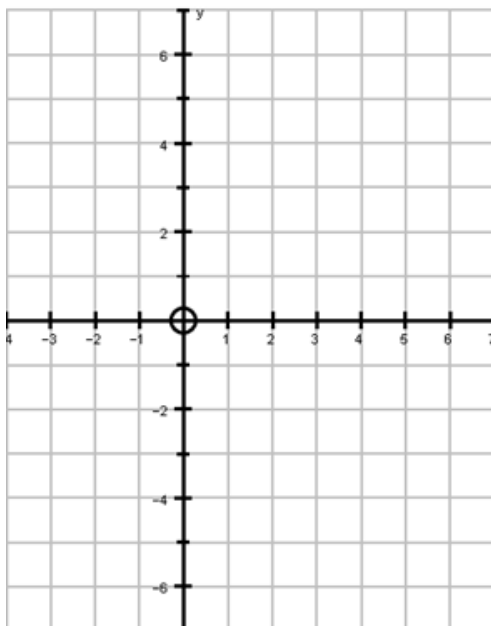
..or method 2....

$$y = 3x - 5$$

$$y = 2x + 4$$

This crosses the y axis at

And has gradient __ (one across and ... up)



The graph $y = 7 - x$ will look different because....

Draw the graph on one of the axes.

Practical use of graphs: [Converting pounds to euros](#)

$$£10 = 11.30 €$$

$$£1 = 1.13 €$$

$$£3 = 3.39 €$$

By choosing 3 pound values, plot a graph showing the conversion rate.
Use axes such that £1 is represented by 2cm

Use your graph to work out how many

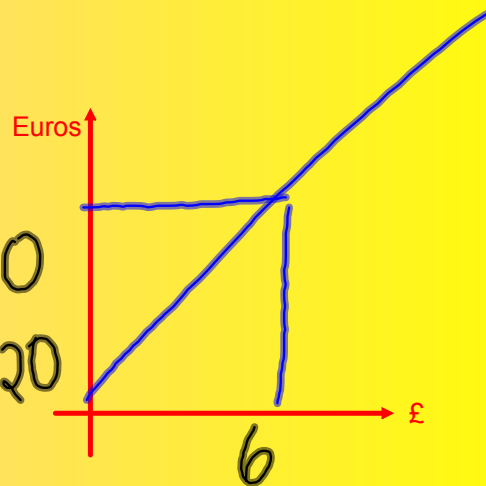
euros are equivalent to £6

euros are equivalent to £3.50

Pounds are equivalent to 5€

pounds are equivalent to 2.50€

6.8€
£4.00
£4.50
£2.20



Practical use of graphs: [renting a car](#)

0 miles	£200
100 miles	£280
200 miles	£360



A car costs £200 to hire plus 80p per mile.

Draw a graph showing the cost of the hire against the miles covered.

