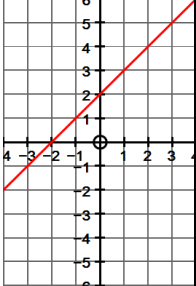
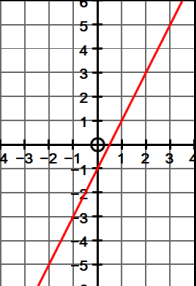
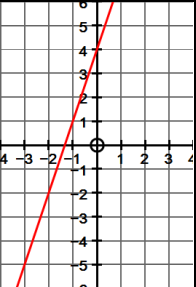
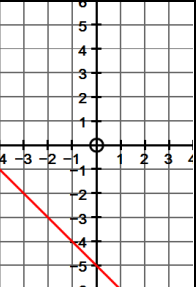
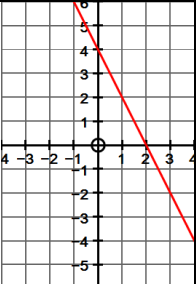
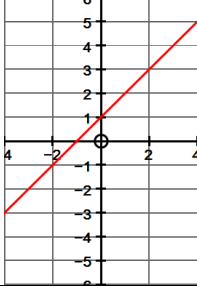
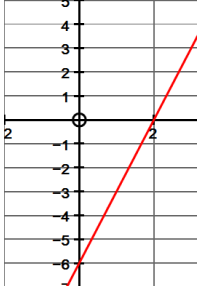
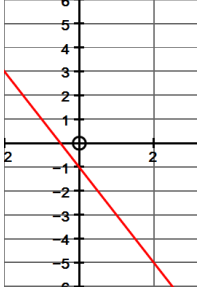
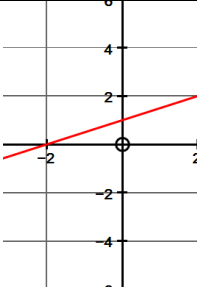
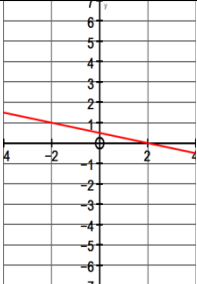


Finding the Equation of the Line (A)

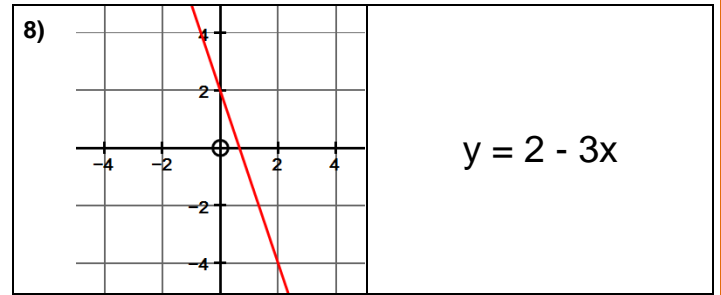
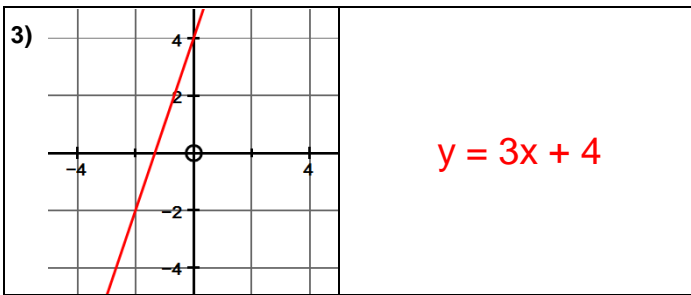
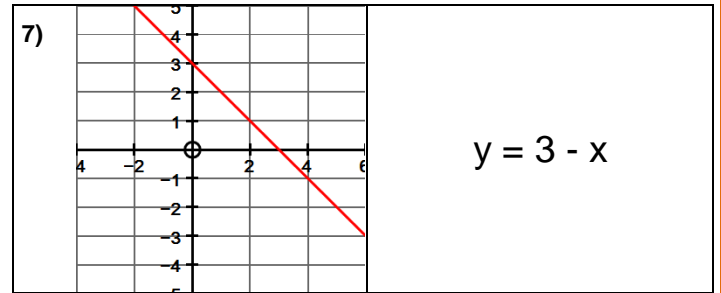
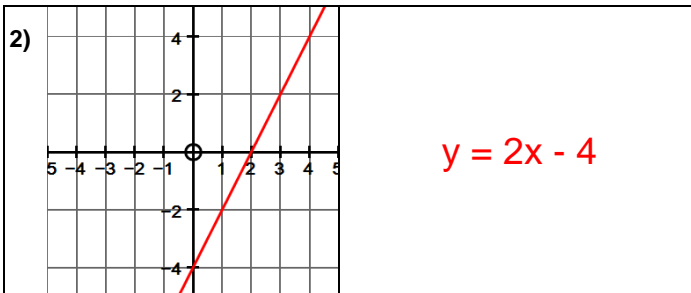
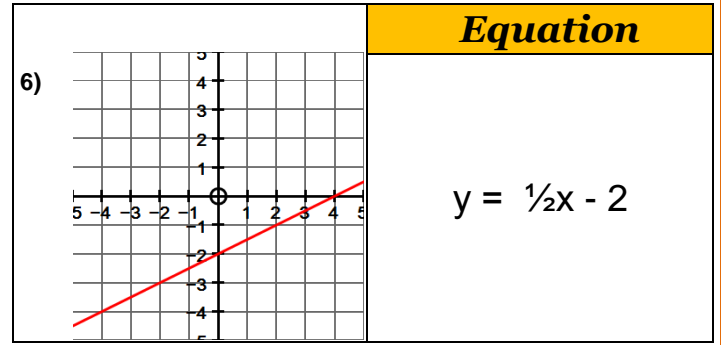
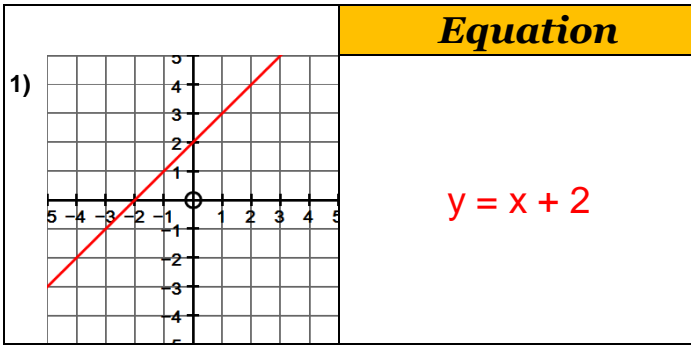


ANSWERS

Section A

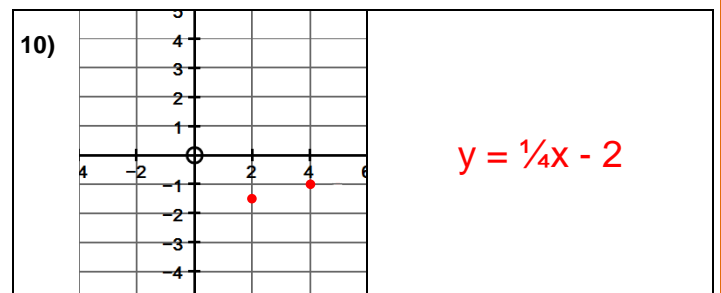
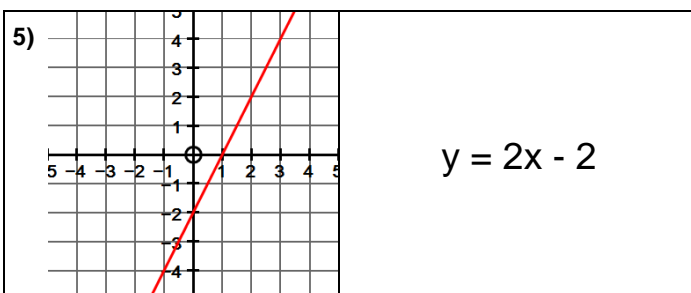
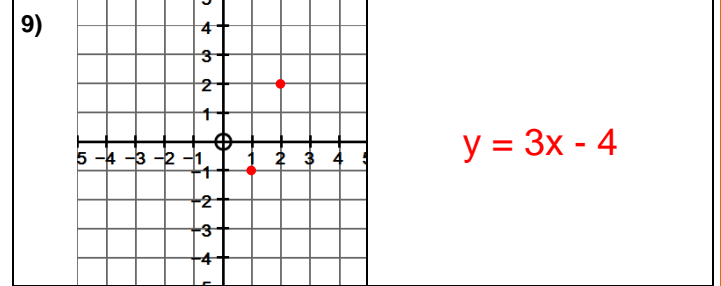
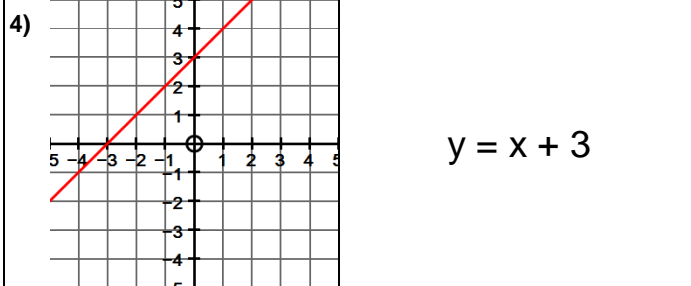
	Gradient	y-intercept	Equation
1) 	1	+ 2	$y = x + 2$
2) 	2	- 1	$y = 2x - 1$
3) 	3	+ 4	$y = 3x + 4$
4) 	- 1	- 5	$y = -x - 5$
5) 	- 2	+ 4	$y = -2x + 4$
6) 	1	+ 1	$y = x + 1$
7) 	3	- 6	$y = 3x - 6$
8) 	- 2	- 1	$y = -2x - 1$
9) 	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1	$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$
10) 	$-\frac{1}{4}$	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	$y = -\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2}$

Section B



Draw the line of the equation shown.

Find the equation of the line joining the two points.



Extension

Find the equation of the line joining points (1 , 2) and (3 , - 1).

[Hint: Plot the coordinates!]

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$$