



R Girls School



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title: "Equations of Straight Line Graphs - Part 2"

author: "Type your name here"

date: "`r format(Sys.time(), '%d %B, %Y')`"

output: html\_document

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```
``{r setup, include=FALSE}
```

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
``
```

### KS3: Plotting and finding the equations of straight line graphs ( $y=mx+c$ ) - Part 2

### Lesson objectives

Plotting and finding the equations of straight line graphs  $y=mx+c$

### Success criteria

- \* Plot a straight line graph  $y = mx+c$
- \* Plot straight line graphs  $y = mx+c$  with different intercepts
- \* Plot a straight line graph  $y = mx+c$  with a negative gradient
- \* Find the equations of straight line graphs

### Keywords

- \* slope
- \* gradient
- \* intercept
- \* x-axis
- \* y-axis

#### #### Worked Example 1

This is a worked example for you to follow.

We will show you how to plot the line graph for  $y=2x + 5$ .

```
```{r chunk1}
x <- seq(from=-4, to=4, by=1) # sequence the x-axis from -4 to 4
y <- 2*x+5
mydata <- tibble (x,y)
ggplot(mydata) +
  aes(x,y) +
  geom_point () +
  geom_line (col='red')+
  geom_vline (xintercept = 0, col='black')+
  geom_hline (yintercept = 0, col='black')

```
```

#### #### Worked Example 2

We will now see what happens when you change the intercept  $c$  to a negative value.

1.  $y=3x+5$
2.  $y=3x-5$

Run the code in chunk2 by clicking on the little arrow on the right of the code chunk.

```
```{r chunk2}
x <- seq(-4, 4) # sequence from -4 to 4
y1 <- 3*x+5
y2 <- 3*x-5
mydata <- tibble (x,y1,y2,y)
```

```
ggplot(mydata) +  
  geom_line (aes(x=x, y=y1), col='red')+  
  geom_line (aes(x=x, y=y2), col='blue')+  
  geom_vline (xintercept = 0, col='black')+  
  geom_hline (yintercept = 0, col='black')
```

```

Question: What is the same and what is different about these lines?

Answer:

Knit your document and check the output.

#### #### Activity 1

Draw these lines on a graph. Use the R code from chunk2 to help you. Remember to update the code with these new lines.

1.  $y=x+10$
2.  $y=x-10$

```
```{r chunk3}
```

```

Question: What is the same and what is different about these lines?

Answer:

#### #### Activity 2

Now we will investigate  $m$  (the gradient). Draw these lines on a graph. Use R code from chunk2 to help you.

Run the code and knit the document.

1.  $y = -2x + 5$

2.  $y = 2x + 5$

```
``{r chunk4}
```

```
``
```

Question: What is the same and what is different about these lines?

Answer:

#### #### Activity 3 Answer the following questions

```
``{r chunk5 questions, echo=FALSE}
```

```
cat ("Q1 In the equation  $y = mx + c$ , what happens when you change  $c$ ?")
```

```
cat ("Q2 What happens when you change  $m$ ?")
```

```
``
```

Write your answers here\

Q1:

Q2:

#### #### Activity 4: Work out the equation from a line graph

Write down the equations of the following four lines on the graph below.

Knit the document to get a good view of the graph.

```
``{r chunk6, echo=FALSE}
x <- seq(-10, 10)
y <- x
ggplot() +
  aes(x,y)+
  geom_blank()+
  geom_abline(slope=1, intercept=0, col='red')+
  geom_abline(slope=-1, intercept=2.5, col='cyan')+
  geom_abline(slope=2, intercept=10, col='blue')+
  geom_abline(slope=0, intercept=5, col='orange')+
  geom_vline (xintercept=0, col='black')+
  geom_hline (yintercept=0, col='black')

``
```

Write your answers here

Cyan line:

Red line:

Blue line:

Orange line:

KNIT YOUR DOCUMENT for the final time. This will be the version that your teacher will mark.

#### THE END