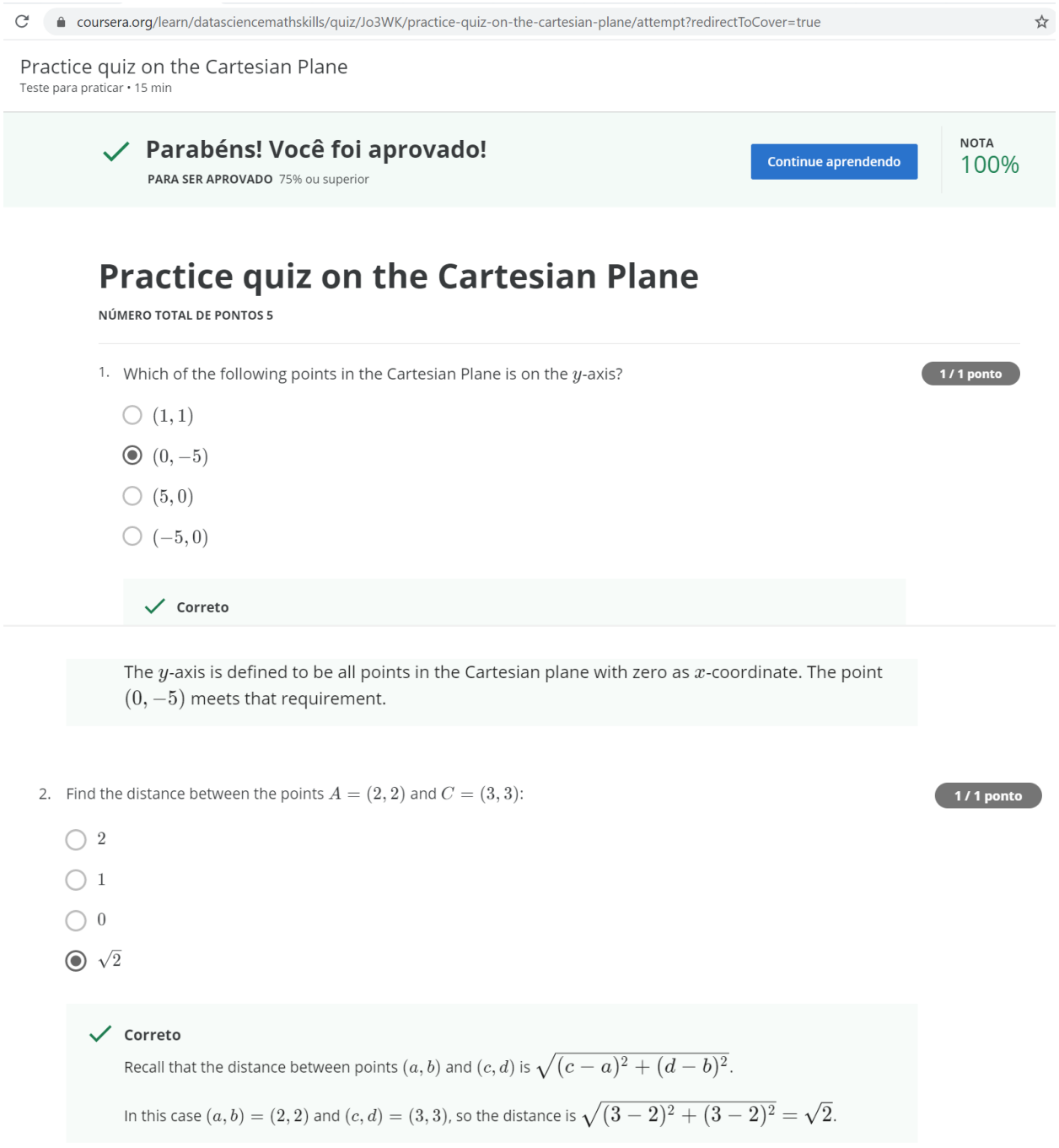
WEEK 2

- Descartes Was Really Smart - Practice quiz on the Cartesian Plane (5 questions)



coursera.org/learn/datasciencemathskills/quiz/Jo3WK/practice-quiz-on-the-cartesian-plane/attempt?redirectToCover=true

Practice quiz on the Cartesian Plane
Teste para praticar • 15 min

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Practice quiz on the Cartesian Plane

NÚMERO TOTAL DE PONTOS 5

1. Which of the following points in the Cartesian Plane is on the y-axis? — 1 / 1 ponto

- $(1, 1)$
- $(0, -5)$ (selected)
- $(5, 0)$
- $(-5, 0)$

Correto

The y-axis is defined to be all points in the Cartesian plane with zero as x-coordinate. The point $(0, -5)$ meets that requirement.

2. Find the distance between the points $A = (2, 2)$ and $C = (3, 3)$: — 1 / 1 ponto

- 2
- 1
- 0
- $\sqrt{2}$ (selected)

Correto

Recall that the distance between points (a, b) and (c, d) is $\sqrt{(c-a)^2 + (d-b)^2}$.

In this case $(a, b) = (2, 2)$ and $(c, d) = (3, 3)$, so the distance is $\sqrt{(3-2)^2 + (3-2)^2} = \sqrt{2}$.

3. Find the point-slope form of the equation of the line that goes between $A = (1, 1)$ and $B = (5, 3)$: **1 / 1 ponto**

- $y - 3 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$
- $y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 5)$
- $y = \frac{1}{2}x$
- ◉ $y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$

✓ **Correto**

The point-slope form for the equation of a line with slope m that goes through the point (x_0, y_0) is $y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$

In this case, the slope $m = \frac{3-1}{5-1} = \frac{1}{2}$

We can choose either A or B for the point on the line, but in neither case do we get this chosen answer.

4. Which of the following points is on the line with equation: **1 / 1 ponto**

$y - 1 = 2(x - 2)$?

- ◉ $(2, 1)$
- $(2, 3)$
- $(0, 0)$
- $(3, 2)$

✓ **Correto**

If we plug in 1 for y and 2 for x in the equation of the line, we make a true statement, $0 = 0$, so this point lies on the line.

5. Suppose that a line ℓ has slope 2 and goes through the point $(-1, 0)$. What is the y-intercept of ℓ? **1 / 1 ponto**

- (●) 2
- ( ) 1
- ( ) 0
- ( ) -1

✓ **Correto**

Recall that the y-intercept of ℓ is the y-coordinate of where ℓ hits the y-axis.

Since $(-1, 0) \in \ell$, the point on ℓ with $x = 0$ is obtained by running one unit from $(-1, 0)$ while rising two units.

This gives $y = 2$ as the y-intercept.