3.1 Review of linear functions

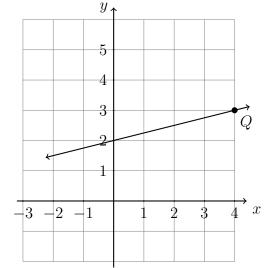
Equations of a straight line: f(x) = mx + c, ax + by + d = 0, $(y - y_1) = m(x - x_1)$

Gradient: $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$

1. A linear function f is graphed below.

[4]

- (a) Write down it's slope. m =
- (b) Write down it's y-intercept. b =



- (c) Write down the equation of the line.
- (d) State the coordinates of the point Q.
- 2. Write the linear equation y 5 = 3(x + 1) in the form y = mx + c. [2]

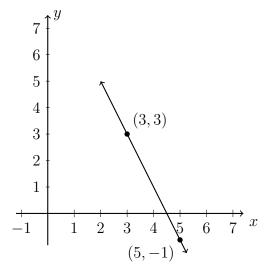
3. A line has a gradient (slope) of $\frac{1}{3}$ and passes through the point (3, 2). Find the equation of the line in the form y = mx + c.

4. A line goes through the points (3,3) and (5,-1).

[5]

(a) Find the gradient of the line.

(b) Find the equation of the line in the form y = mx + c.



5. Find the equation of the line through the points (-2,5) and (6,7). (in the form y = mx + c)[5]

[5]

6. A function f is shown in the table.

x	-3	0	3	6	9
f(x)	-1	3	7	11	15

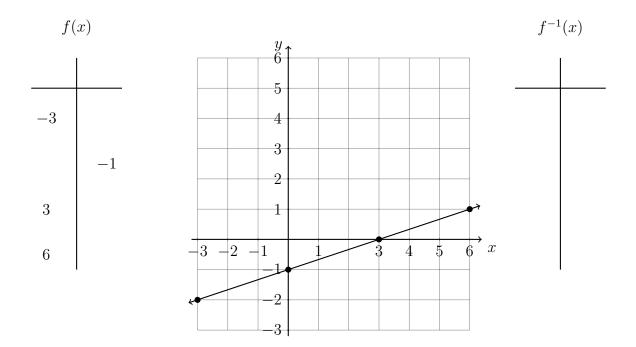
- (a) Is f a linear function? Why or why not?
- (b) Is f a direct variation? Explain.
- (c) Find the gradient of the function.

- (d) Write down the equation of f in the form y = mx + c
- (e) Complete the table of the inverse of f.

x			
$f^{-1}(x)$			

7. A function
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x - 1$$
 is graphed below. [3]

- (a) Complete the T-table of values for the function on the left.
- (b) Write down the values for the inverse function in the right T-table.
- (c) Draw the line for the inverse function on the graph.

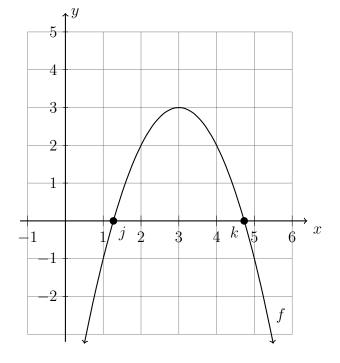


8. Find the inverse function of $f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}x + 6$ using algebraic methods. (state f^{-1} in the form y = mx + c) [3]

9. The function $f(x) = -x^2 + 6x - 6$ is shown on the graph.

[8]

- (a) Write down its vertex as an ordered pair.
- (b) Draw on the graph the function g(x) = -x + 4.
- (c) Find the two ordered pairs that satisfy both f and g.



(d) Find the exact values of j and k, the x-intercepts of f. (as an expression with radicals, not a decimal)