



## Question

### Straight Lines: Coordinates and Lengths 1ii

**Subject & topics:** Maths    **Stage & difficulty:** A Level P2

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#### Part A

##### Find coordinate

The line segment joining the points  $(-2, 7)$  and  $(-4, p)$  has gradient 4. Find the value of  $p$ .

The following symbols may be useful:  $p$

#### Part B

##### Find coordinates and midpoint

The line segment joining the points  $(-2, 7)$  and  $(6, q)$  has midpoint  $(m, 5)$ . Find  $m$  and  $q$ .

Enter the values of  $m$  and  $q$ . If a value is not a whole number, enter the value as a decimal.

$m =$

$q =$

Part C

Find coordinate from length

The line segment joining the points  $(-2, 7)$  and  $(d, 3)$  has length  $2\sqrt{13}$ . Find the two possible values of  $d$ . Enter the greatest possible value of  $d$ .

The following symbols may be useful: d

Used with permission from UCLES, A Level, January 2013, Paper 4721, Question 6.



## Question

### Straight Lines: Coordinates and Lengths 2i

**Subject & topics:** Maths    **Stage & difficulty:** A Level P1

The points A, B, and C have coordinates  $(5, 1)$ ,  $(p, 7)$ , and  $(8, 2)$  respectively.

#### Part A

##### Possible values of $p$

Given that the distance between the points A and B is twice the distance between points A and C, calculate the possible values of  $p$ .

Hence, state the possible coordinates of B.

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#### Part B

##### Midpoint of AB

Given also that the line passing through A and B has equation  $y = 3x - 14$ , find the coordinates of the midpoint of AB.

Enter the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates below. If a value is not a whole number, enter the value as a decimal.

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Used with permission from UCLES, A Level, January 2006, Paper 4721, Question 9.

Question deck:

**STEM SMART Single Maths 9 - Linear Plots**



## Question

### Straight Lines: Gradients and Normals 4ii

**Subject & topics:** Maths    **Stage & difficulty:** A Level P2

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The points A and B have coordinates  $(6, 1)$  and  $(-2, 7)$  respectively.

#### Part A

##### Length of AB

Find the length of AB.

#### Part B

##### Gradient of AB

Find the gradient of the line AB.

Part C

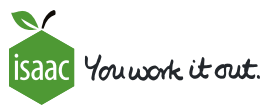
Compare gradients

Determine whether the line  $4x - 3y - 10 = 0$  is perpendicular to AB.

- ☐ The lines are perpendicular
- ☐ The lines are not perpendicular

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**STEM SMART Single Maths 9 - Linear Plots**



## Question

### Straight Lines: Gradients and Normals 2i

**Subject & topics:** Maths    **Stage & difficulty:** A Level P1

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A is the point  $(2, 7)$  and B is the point  $(-1, -2)$ .

#### Part A

##### Equation of line

Find the equation of the line through A parallel to the line  $y = 4x - 5$ , giving your answer in the form  $y = mx + c$ .

The following symbols may be useful:  $x$ ,  $y$

#### Part B

##### Length of AB

Calculate the length of AB, giving your answer in simplified surd form.

Part C

Find equation of line

Find the equation of the line which passes through the midpoint of  $AB$ , and which is perpendicular to  $AB$ . Give your answer in the form  $ax + by + c = 0$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are integers.

The following symbols may be useful:  $x$ ,  $y$

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**STEM SMART Single Maths 9 - Linear Plots**





## Question

### Straight Lines: Gradients and Normals 1ii

**Subject & topics:** Maths    **Stage & difficulty:** A Level P2

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A is the point  $(-2, 6)$  and B is the point  $(3, -8)$ . The line  $l$  is perpendicular to the line  $x - 3y + 15 = 0$ , and passes through the midpoint of AB. Find the equation of  $l$ , giving your answer in the form  $ax + by + c = 0$  where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are integers.

The following symbols may be useful:  $x$ ,  $y$

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Question

Straight Lines: Gradients and Normals 3ii

Subject & topics: Maths      Stage & difficulty: A Level P2

The points  $A(1, 3)$ ,  $B(7, 1)$ , and  $C(-3, -9)$  are joined to form a triangle.

Part A  
Show right angle

Show that this triangle is right angled, and determine whether the right angle is located at A, B, or C.

- ☐ A
- ☐ B
- ☐ C

Part B  
Triangle in circle

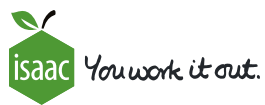
The points A, B and C lie on the circumference of a circle. Find the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates of the centre of the circle.

Enter the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates below. If a value is not a whole number, enter the value as a decimal.

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Question deck:

**STEM SMART Single Maths 9 - Linear Plots**



## Question

### Log Plots

#### A-level Maths Topic Summaries - Logarithms

**Subject & topics:** Maths | Functions | General Functions

**Stage & difficulty:** A Level P2

Fill in the blanks to complete the notes on log plots.

##### Part A

##### Log plots for power laws, $y = kx^\alpha$

If  $y = kx^\alpha$  a plot of  $y$  against  $x$  is a . However, we can use logarithms to create a graph that is a .

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= kx^\alpha \\
 \log_b y &= \log_b (kx^\alpha) \\
 \log_b y &= \log_b k + \log_b (x^\alpha) \\
 \log_b y &= \log_b k + \alpha \log_b x \\
 \log_b y &= \alpha \log_b x + \log_b k
 \end{aligned}$$

The equation  $\log_b y = \alpha \log_b x + \log_b k$  has the form  $Y = mX + c$ . This tells us is that if we plot a graph with  on the vertical axis and  on the horizontal axis, it will be a straight line. This line will have a **gradient** of , and will **meet the vertical axis at** .

Items:

Part B

Log plots for exponentials,  $y = kb^{\alpha x}$  &  $y = ke^{\alpha x}$

If we take logarithms of both sides of  $y = kb^{\alpha x}$  we end up with

$$\log_b y = \alpha x + \log_b k$$

The equation  $\log_b y = \alpha x + \log_b k$  has the form  $Y = mX + c$ . This tells us is that if we plot a graph with  on the vertical axis and  on the horizontal axis, it will be a straight line. This line will have a gradient of , and will meet the vertical axis at .

A special case is when  $b = e$ . We write  $\log_e$  as  $\ln$ . Taking logarithms of  $y = ke^{\alpha x}$  gives  $\ln y = \alpha x + \ln k$ . A graph with  on the vertical axis and  $x$  on the horizontal axis will be a straight line. This line will have a gradient of  $\alpha$ , and will meet the vertical axis at .

Items:

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## Question

### Logarithmic Plots 3

**Subject & topics:** Maths | Functions | General Functions

**Stage & difficulty:** A Level P2

By plotting a graph of  $\ln F$  against  $\ln r$ , a student finds that the relationship between the gravitational force,  $F$ , on a pair of objects with fixed masses is given by

$$F = \frac{10^8}{r^2}$$

where  $r$  is the separation between them.

#### Part A

##### Find the gradient

What was the gradient of the graph?

#### Part B

##### Find the intercept

What was the intercept of the graph? Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

Adapted for Isaac Physics from NST IA Biology preparation work

Question deck:

**STEM SMART Single Maths 9 - Linear Plots**



## Question

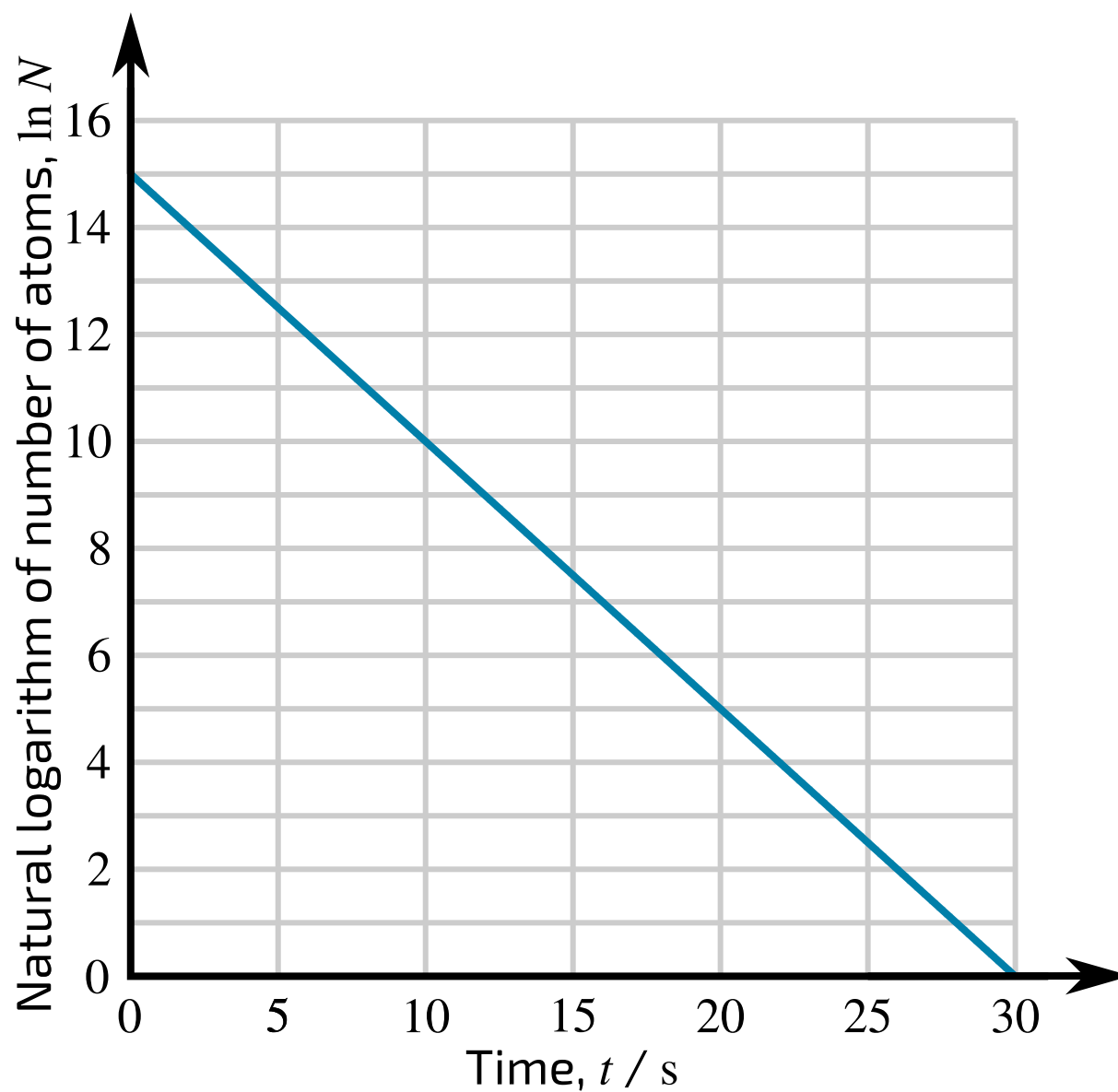
### Logarithmic Plots 2

**Subject & topics:** Maths | Functions | General Functions

**Stage & difficulty:** A Level P2

The equation representing the radioactive decay of the number of atoms in a sample,  $N$ , with time,  $t$ , is  $N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$  where  $\lambda$  is the decay constant.

Below is a graph of  $\ln N$  against  $t$  for a particular radioactive substance.



**Figure 1:** A plot of the natural logarithm of the number of atoms,  $\ln N$ , against time,  $t$ .

Part A  
Find  $\lambda$

Use this plot to determine  $\lambda$  for this sample.

Part B  
Find  $N_0$

Use this plot to determine  $N_0$  for this sample. Give your value for  $N_0$  to 2 significant figures.

Adapted for Isaac Physics from NST IA Biology preparation work

Question deck:  
**STEM SMART Single Maths 9 - Linear Plots**





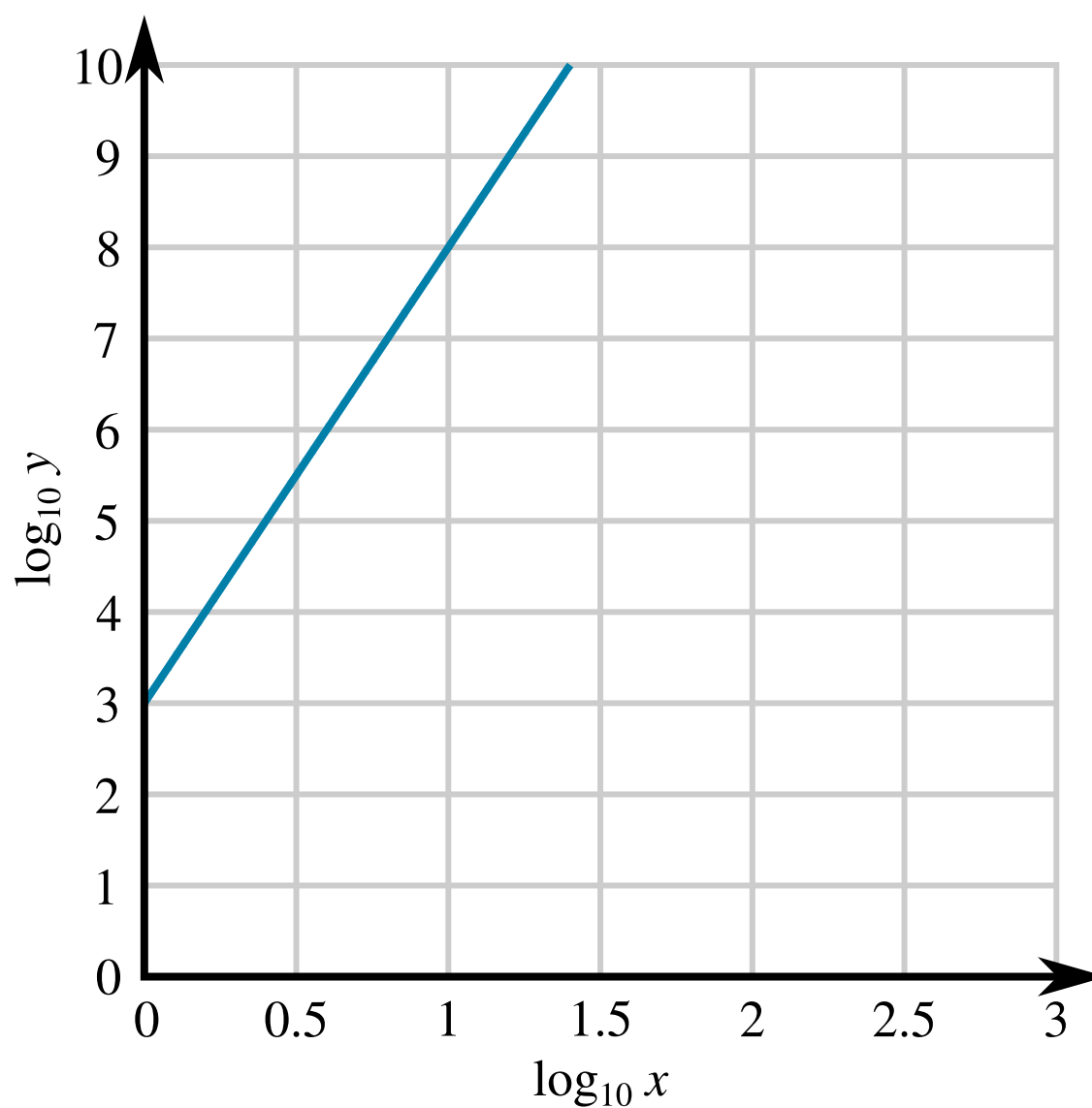
## Question

### Logarithmic Plots 1

**Subject & topics:** Maths | Functions | General Functions

**Stage & difficulty:** A Level P2

The logarithms to base 10 of two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ , are plotted against each other below.



**Figure 1:** A plot of  $\log_{10} y$  against  $\log_{10} x$ .

Use this plot to determine the relationship between  $x$  and  $y$ . Give your answer in the form  $y = ax^b$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

The following symbols may be useful:  $x$ ,  $y$

Adapted for Isaac Physics from NST IA Biology preparation work