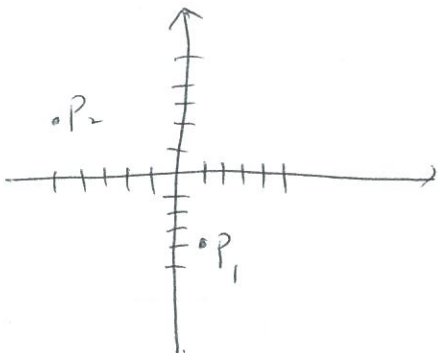


Name:

Worksheet 1, Math 1113

1. Mark the points  $P_1(1, -4)$  and  $P_2(-5, 2)$  on a coordinate plane. Determine the distance between the two points.



$$\begin{aligned} d(P_1, P_2) &= \sqrt{(-5-1)^2 + (2-(-4))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{36 + 36} \\ &= \sqrt{72} \end{aligned}$$

2. Graph the following equation by plotting the points. Determine the x- and y-intercepts and then mark the points on your graph.

$$x = |y - 1| + 1$$

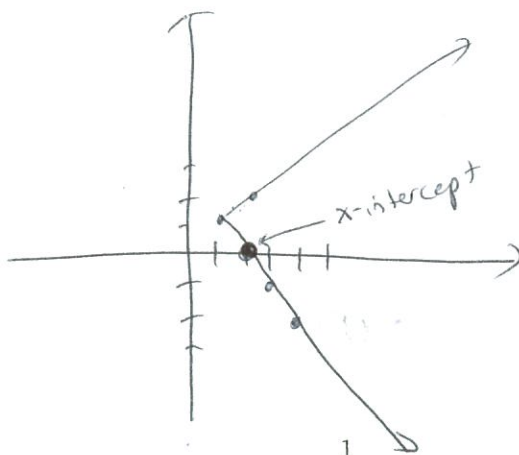
( $|x|$  means the absolute value of  $x$ )

x	y
4	-2
3	-1
2	0
1	1
2	2

let

$$\begin{aligned} y = -2 &\Rightarrow x = |-2-1| + 1 = 3+1 = 4 \\ y = -1 &\Rightarrow x = |-1-1| + 1 = 2+1 = 3 \\ y = 0 &\Rightarrow x = |0-1| + 1 = 1+1 = 2 \\ y = 1 &\Rightarrow x = |1-1| + 1 = 1 \\ y = 2 &\Rightarrow x = |2-1| + 1 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Note: you could have picked different pts here instead of  $y = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$



x-intercept: let  $y = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow x = |0-1| + 1 = 1+1 = 2$   
 $(2, 0)$  is the x-intercept

y-intercept: let  $x = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow 0 = |y-1| + 1$   
 $\Rightarrow -1 = |y-1|$   
 no solution since  $|y-1|$  cannot be negative.  
 so no y-intercept.

3. Mark the point  $P(1,2)$  on a  $x$ - $y$  plane. Determine the points on the  $x$ -axis that are distance 3 away from  $P$  and mark them on the coordinate plane.

A pt  $Q(x,y)$  is on the  $x$ -axis if  $y=0 \Rightarrow Q(x,0)$   
 And  $Q$  is distance 3 away from  $P$  if

$$d(P, Q) = 3$$

$$\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2} = 3$$

$$\text{but } (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 9$$

but we know  $y=0$  so

$$(x-1)^2 + (0-2)^2 = 9$$

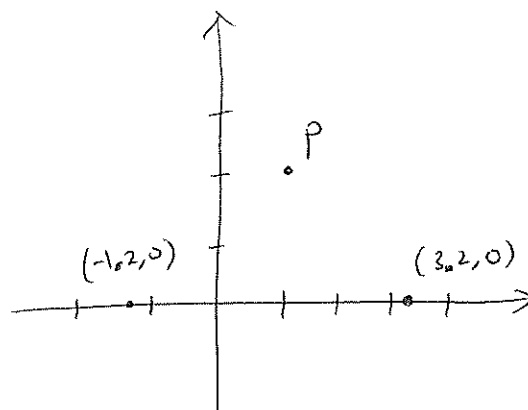
$$(x-1)^2 + 4 = 9$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 5$$

$$x-1 = \pm\sqrt{5}$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{5} + 1$$

$$\approx 3.2, -1.2$$



4. Write an equation of a circle centered at  $(1,0)$  with a radius 3.

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 3^2$$

5. (a) Find  $a$  such that

$$x^2 + 6x = (x + a)^2 - c$$

for some  $c$ .

$$x^2 + 6x = x^2 + 2ax + a^2 - c$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 2ax$$

$$6 = 2a$$

$$3 = a$$

$$9 = a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 6x = (x + 3)^2 - 9$$

- (b) Find  $b$  such that

$$y^2 - 2y = (y + b)^2 - d$$

for some  $d$ .

$$y^2 - 2y = y^2 + 2by + b^2 - d$$

$$\Rightarrow -2y = 2by$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$b^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 - 2y = y^2 - 2y + 1 - 1 = (y - 1)^2 - 1$$

- (c) Put the following equation of a circle in the standard form

$$x^2 + 6x + y^2 - 2y + 7 = 0$$

$$(x + 3)^2 - 9 + (y - 1)^2 - 1 + 7 = 0$$

$$(x + 3)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 3$$

