# Principles of Calculus Modeling: An Interactive Approach by Donald Kreider, Dwight Lahr, and Susan Diesel Exercises for Section 1.2

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# **1.** (1 pt)

Find the equation in general form of the line having slope equal  $\frac{1}{4}$  and passing through the point (3, 6).

x + \_\_\_\_\_ y = \_\_\_\_\_

Does the point (0, 7.25) lie on the line?

• no

• yes

## **2.** (1 pt)

For each pair of lines below, determine whether they are parallel, perpendicular, or neither.

1x + y = -20, -2x - y = 20

- parallel
- perpendicular
- neither

y = 0.1x + 9, 0.5x - 5y + 0.25 = 0

- parallel
- perpendicular
- neither

5x + y = -5, 10x - y = 5

- parallel
- perpendicular
- neither

y = 0.1x + 9, -0.6x + 6y + 0.25 = 0

- parallel
- perpendicular
- neither

y = 0.3x + 9, 0.3x - y + 0.25 = 0

- parallel
- perpendicular
- neither

y = 30x + 7, -0.03333333333333333x - y - 1 = 0

- parallel
- perpendicular
- neither

# **3.** (1 pt)

Given the following three points, what is the fourth point needed to form a square?

(2, 5), (10, 10), (7, -6) Fourth point: ( \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ )

# **4.** (1 pt)

Use slopes to determine whether the points (0.35, 25), (17, -50), (-4, 0) form a triangle.

- no
- yes

# **5.** (1 pt)

Let the line L have the following properties.

- A. It is perpendicular to the line 8x + 6y = 27
- B. The area of the triangle formed by L and the x and y axes equals 140.
- C. The y-intercept of L is positive.

Find the equation of L in slope-intercept form.

# y = \_\_\_\_\_ 6. (1 pt)

Find the equation in slope-intercept form of the perpendicular bisector of the line connecting the two points (-2.5, 4) and (20, 18).

y = \_

7. (1 pt)

The ratio of the horizontal distance a road runs to the vertical rise or drop over that distance is call the **grade**. This is the same definition as slope, but it is usually expressed as a percentage.

A road is to be designed with a maximum grade of 5%. It must climb a vertical distance of 1500 feet. What is the minimum horizontal distance the road will need to run? distance = \_\_\_\_\_\_ feet

#### **8.** (1 pt)

All but one of the following equations describe the same line. Which is different?

- y = -10.5x + 16
- y + 10.5x = 57.5
- 8y + 128 = -10.5(8x 56)
- -21x 2y = -115

## **9.** (1 pt)

The two temperature scales Celsius and Fahrenheit are related by a linear equation. The freezing temperature of water is 0 degrees Celsius and 32 degrees Fahrenheit; its boiling temperatures are 100 and 212 degrees, respectively.

Find the relationship between the two scales. Express it as the equation of a line F = mC + b. F = \_\_\_\_\_

At what temperature is Celsius equal to Fahrenheit?

## **10.** (1 pt)

Find the equation of the line parallel to y+4 = 18(x-1) passing through the point (8, 10).

y = \_\_\_\_\_

# **11.** (1 pt)

Find the equation of a line (in slope-intercept form) through the point (1.5, 2.5) that is perpendicular to the line containing the points (2, -0.5) and (8.5, 3.5).

*y* = \_\_\_\_\_

**12.** (1 pt)

Consider a triangle with vertices (-0.5,8), (-6,3), and (8.5,-1.5). Determine the point (x,y) where the perpendicular bisectors of the triangle meet.

 $(x,y) = ( \underline{\qquad} )$ 

## **13.** (1 pt)

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Consider a quadrilateral with vertices (6,3), (5,-6), (-3.5,-3.5), and (-1.5,3.5). Determine the point (x,y) where the diagonals of the quadrilateral intersect.

 $(x,y) = ( \_ \_ \_ , \_ \_ \_ )$ 

#### **14.** (1 pt)

Given the following three points, determine the point in the second quadrant ( $x \ge 0, y \le 0$ ), needed to form a parallelogram. (-4, 3.5), (5.5, 1), (-7.5, -1.5)

Fourth point: (x, y) = ( \_\_\_\_\_,

## **15.** (1 pt)

Consider the triangle *ABC* with vertices A = (3.5, 6.5), B = (-5, -3.5), and C = (6, 4.5). Determine the equation of the altitude of the triangle *ABC* through the vertex *A*. (The altitude through a vertex of a triangle is the line perpendicular to the opposite side of the triangle.)

y = \_\_\_\_\_