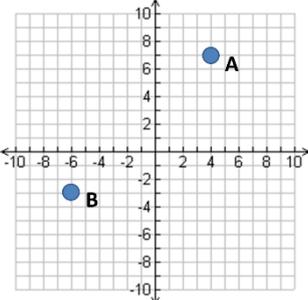
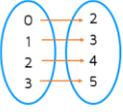
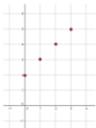
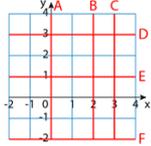
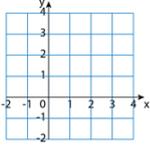
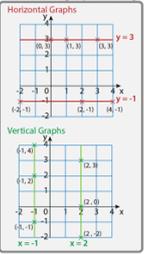
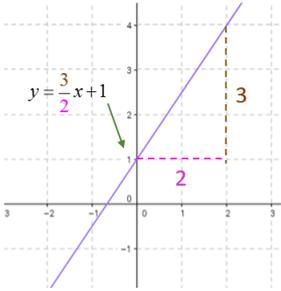
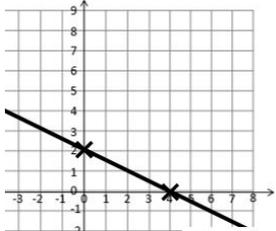
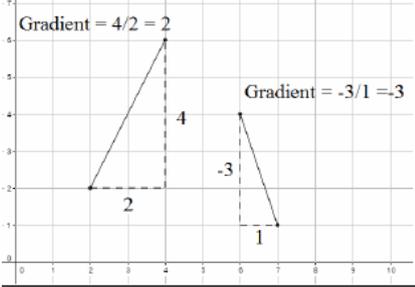


Core Knowledge

Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example																
1. Coordinates	<p>Written in <b>pairs</b>. The <b>first</b> term is the <b>x-coordinate</b> (movement <b>across</b>). The <b>second</b> term is the <b>y-coordinate</b> (movement <b>up or down</b>).</p> <p>The <b>origin</b> is the set of coordinates (0,0)</p>	 <p>A: (4,7) B: (-6,-3)</p>																
2. Mapping	<p>A function or combination of functions to change one number (input) into another (output).</p> <p>The input is the x coordinate The output is the y coordinate</p>	<p><b>Mapping</b>      <b>Table</b>      <b>Graph</b>      <b>Ordered Pairs</b></p> <p>Domain (Inputs)      Range (Outputs)</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="1107 591 1190 707"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  <p>{(0,2), (1,3), (2,4), (3,5)}</p>	x	y	0	2	1	3	2	4	3	5						
x	y																	
0	2																	
1	3																	
2	4																	
3	5																	
3. Linear Graph	<p><b>Straight line</b> graph.</p> <p>The general equation of a linear graph is</p> $y = mx + c$ <p>where <b>m</b> is the <b>gradient</b> and <b>c</b> is the <b>y-intercept</b>.</p> <p>The <b>equation</b> of a linear graph can contain an <b>x-term</b>, a <b>y-term</b> and a <b>number</b>.</p>	<p>Horizontal and Vertical Graphs</p> <p><b>Learning Objective:</b> Recognise, sketch and produce horizontal and vertical graphs using equations in x and y and the Cartesian plane.</p> <p>Give the letter of the graphs that match these equations.</p>  <p>Write the equations of the graphs that pass through.</p>  <p>i) (0,-1) and (0, 3) ii) (-2, 1) and (-2, -2) iii) (3, -2) and (3, 3)</p> 																
4. Plotting Linear Graphs	<p>Method 1: <b>Table of Values</b> Construct a table of values to calculate coordinates.</p> <p>Method 2: <b>Gradient-Intercept Method</b> (use when the equation is in the form <math>y = mx + c</math>)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plots the y-intercept</li> <li>2. Using the gradient, plot a second point.</li> <li>3. Draw a line through the two points plotted.</li> </ol> <p>Method 3: <b>Cover-Up Method</b> (use when the equation is in the form <math>ax + by = c</math>)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cover the x term and solve the resulting equation. Plot this on the x – axis.</li> <li>2. Cover the y term and solve the resulting equation. Plot this on the y – axis.</li> <li>3. Draw a line through the two points plotted.</li> </ol>	<table border="1" data-bbox="979 1144 1437 1249"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>-3</th> <th>-2</th> <th>-1</th> <th>0</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>y = x + 3</math></td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>   <p><math>2x + 4y = 8</math></p>	x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	$y = x + 3$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3											
$y = x + 3$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6											

**Core Knowledge**

<p>5. Gradient</p>	<p>The gradient of a line is how <b>steep</b> it is.</p> <p><b>Gradient</b> =</p> $\frac{\text{Change in } y}{\text{Change in } x} = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}}$ <p>The gradient can be positive (sloping upwards) or negative (sloping downwards)</p>	
<p>8. Parallel Lines</p>	<p>If two lines are <b>parallel</b>, they will have the <b>same gradient</b>. The value of m will be the same for both lines.</p>	<p>Are the lines <math>y = 3x - 1</math> and <math>2y - 6x + 10 = 0</math> parallel?</p> <p>Answer: Rearrange the second equation in to the form <math>y = mx + c</math></p> $2y - 6x + 10 = 0 \rightarrow y = 3x - 5$ <p>Since the two gradients are equal (3), the lines are parallel.</p>

Links to function machines, sequences, proportion, substitution, rate of change,