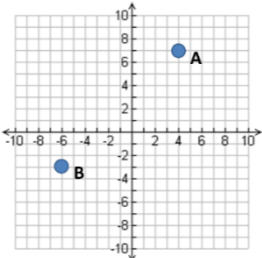
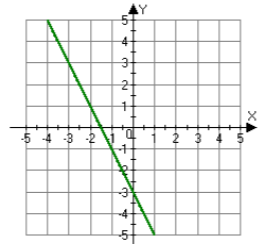
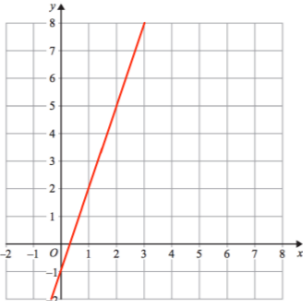
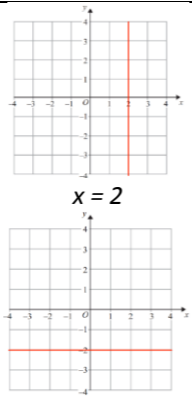
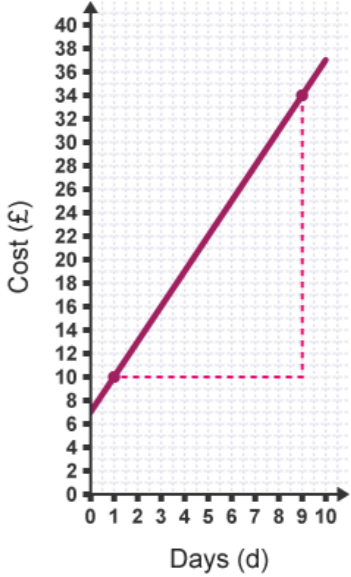
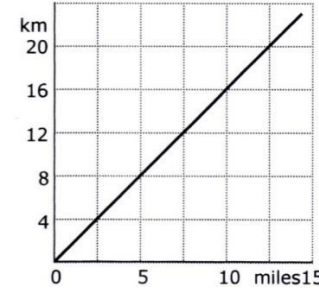


Coordinates		
Coordinates	Written in <b>pairs</b> . The <b>first</b> term is the <b>x-coordinate</b> (movement <b>across</b> ). The <b>second</b> term is the <b>y-coordinate</b> (movement <b>up or down</b> )	 <p>A: (4,7) B: (-6,-3)</p>

Linear Graphs		
Linear Graph	<b>Straight line graph.</b> 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> .	Example:  <p>Other examples:  <math>x = y</math>  <math>y = 4</math>  <math>x = -2</math>  <math>y = 2x - 7</math>  <math>y + x = 10</math>  <math>2y - 4x = 12</math></p>
Gradient and Intercept	$y = mx + c$  <b>Gradient (m)</b> is the steepness of the line. From a graph, find how many squares up/down the graph moves for every one square right.  <b>Intercept (c)</b> = Where the line crosses the y-axis. Also called the <b>y-intercept</b>	 <p>Gradient = 3 Intercept = -1 Equation: <math>y = 3x - 1</math></p>
Horizontal and Vertical lines	Line $x = ?$ is a <b>vertical line</b> . Line $y = ?$ is a <b>horizontal line</b> .	 <p><math>x = 2</math> <math>y = -2</math></p>

Real Life Graphs		
Real Life Graphs	<p>Graphs that are supposed to model some real-life situation.</p> <p>The actual meaning of the values depends on the labels and units on each axis.</p> <p>The <b>gradient</b> might have a contextual meaning.                      The <b>y-intercept</b> might have a contextual meaning.                      The <b>area</b> under the graph might have a contextual meaning.</p>	 <p>A graph showing the cost of hiring a ladder for various numbers of days.</p> <p>The gradient shows the cost per day. It costs £3/day to hire the ladder.</p> <p>The y-intercept shows the additional cost/deposit/fixed charge (something not linked to how long the ladder is hired for). The additional cost is £7.</p>
Conversion Graph	<p>A line graph to <b>convert one unit to another</b>.</p> <p>Can be used to convert units (eg. miles and kilometres) or currencies (\$) and (£)</p> <p>Find the value you know on one axis, read up/across to the conversion line and read the equivalent value from the other axis.</p>	<p>Conversion graph miles ↔ kilometres</p>  <p><math>8\text{ km} = 5\text{ miles}</math></p>

