

# A line - multiple representations for $y = mx + c$

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Select GRAPH mode from the main menu by using the arrow keys to highlight the GRAPH icon or pressing 5.



This worksheet shows how the calculator can be used to draw multiple lines, use it to see the relationship to the change in the gradient 'm' in  $y = mx + c$ .

## Introduction

Open the GRAPH-window, and make sure that the V-Window is appropriate to see the graphs that you will be drawing.

**SHIFT** **F3** Change the settings to the conditions shown here.



Now, the **EXIT** or **EXE** key to go back to the *Graph Func* window.

Using  $[A=1,2,3]$  at the end of the equation gives the effect of a 'dynamic graph'.

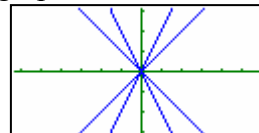
**Example 1:** Draw the graphs of  $y = -2x$ ,  $y = -1x$ ,  $y = 1x$ ,  $y = 2x$

**Answer:** Type in  $AX, [A=-2,-1,1,2]$  into the 'Y1 space'

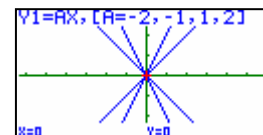
Press **EXE** to store this equation



Press **EXE** or **F6** to draw the graphs. You will see the lines being drawn one at a time.



To 'trace' them use the TRACE **SHIFT** **F1** and the  $\downarrow$  or  $\uparrow$  or  $\rightarrow$  or  $\leftarrow$  arrows to trace either of the 4 graphs  $y = -2x$  or  $y = -1x$  or  $y = 1x$  or  $y = 2x$ .



**Example 2:** Draw the graphs of  $y = -2x + 1$ ,  $y = -1x + 1$ ,  $y = 1x + 1$ ,  $y = 2x + 1$

**Answer:** Type in  $AX+1, [A=-2,-1,1,2]$  into the 'Y1 space' and repeat the steps shown in Example 1 above.

