# Quick Test - Straight Line Graphs

Here's some notes:
- Straight line graphs follow the general form 'y = mx + c'
- 'm' is the gradient - the easiest way to calculate is the difference in y / difference in x
- Gradients that look like a tick are positive
- The other way is negative
- 'c' means the point that the line crosses the y axis
- If you don't know 'c' use any set of co-ordinates to calculate
- You'll only usually need 3 or 4 points to draw a straight line, on an exam
- The line goes on forever (might be useful to work out some answers)

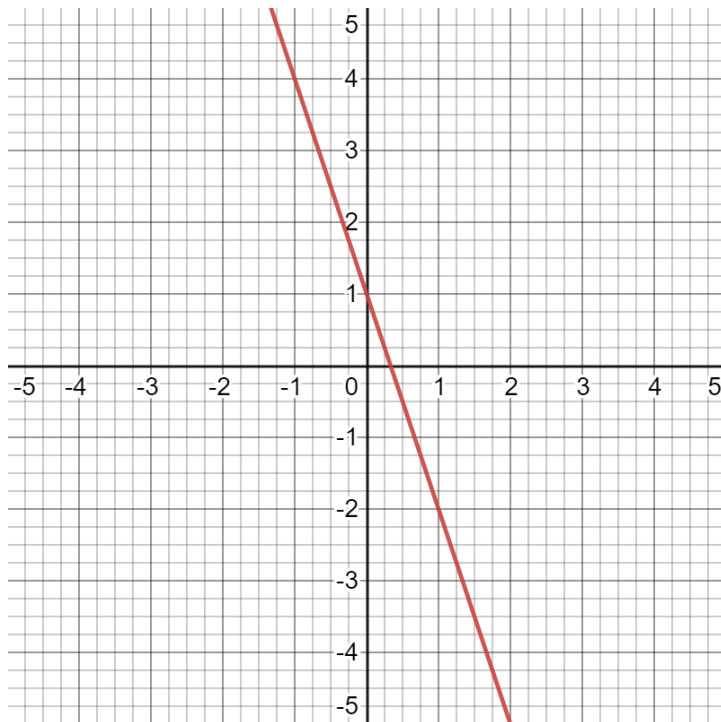1. The line L is drawn on the grid below. Find the gradient of line L.
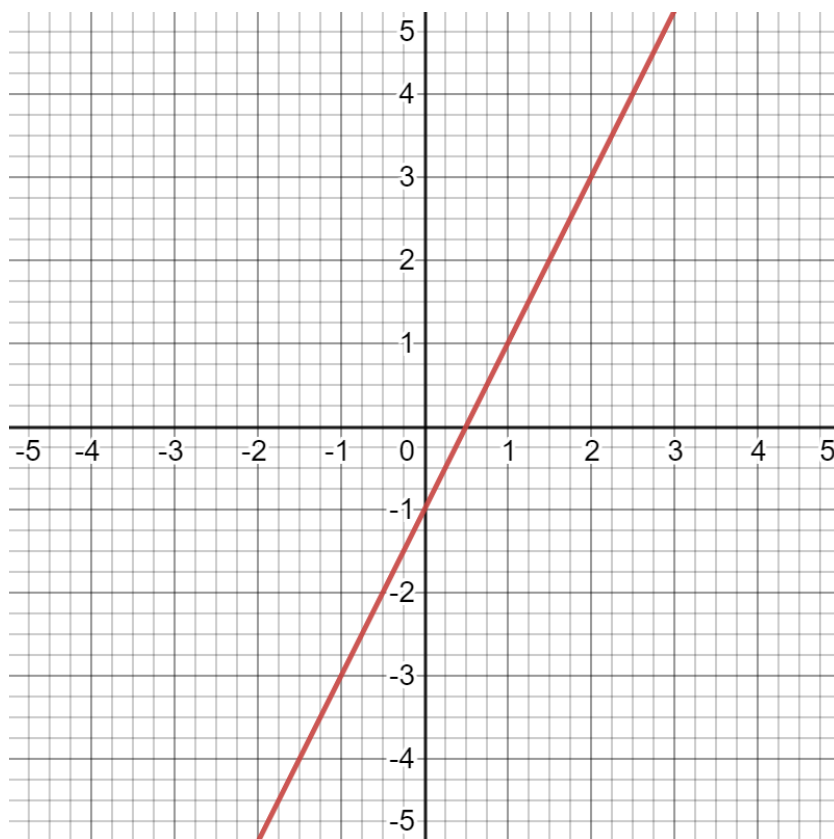
2. The line L is drawn on the grid below. Find the gradient of line L.
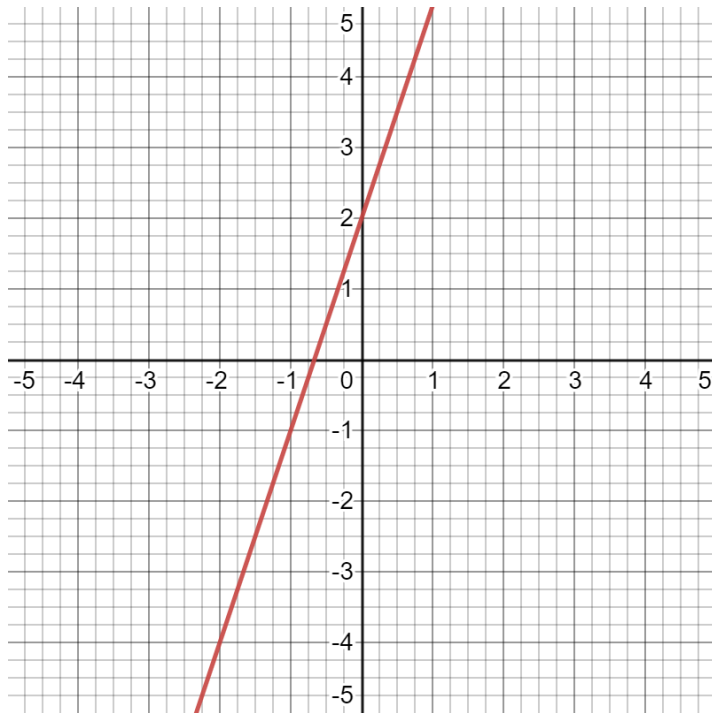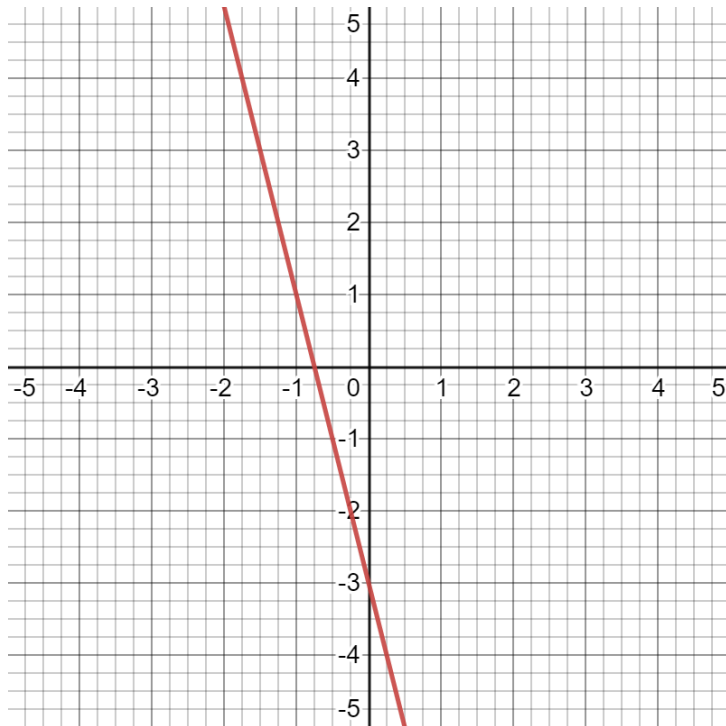

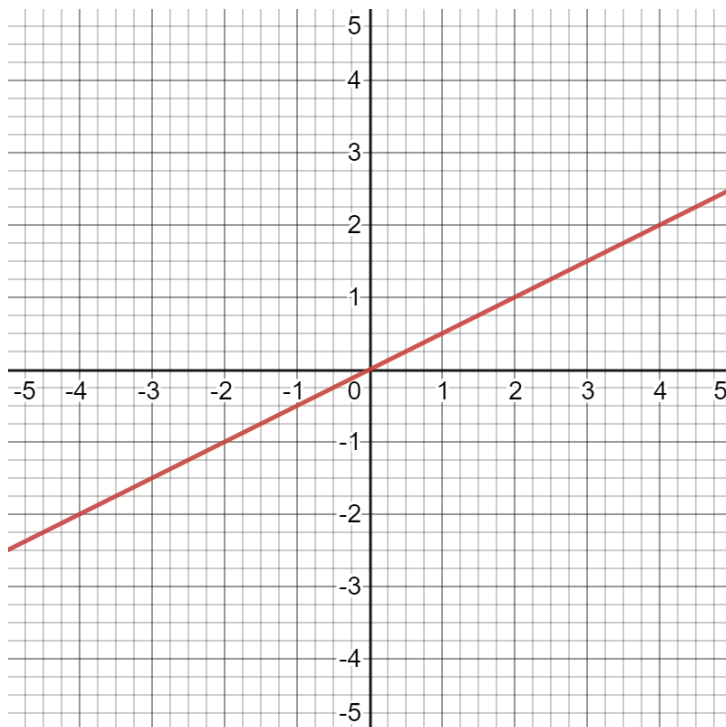3. The line L is drawn on the grid below. Find the gradient of line L.

4. The line L is drawn on the grid below. Find the gradient of line L.
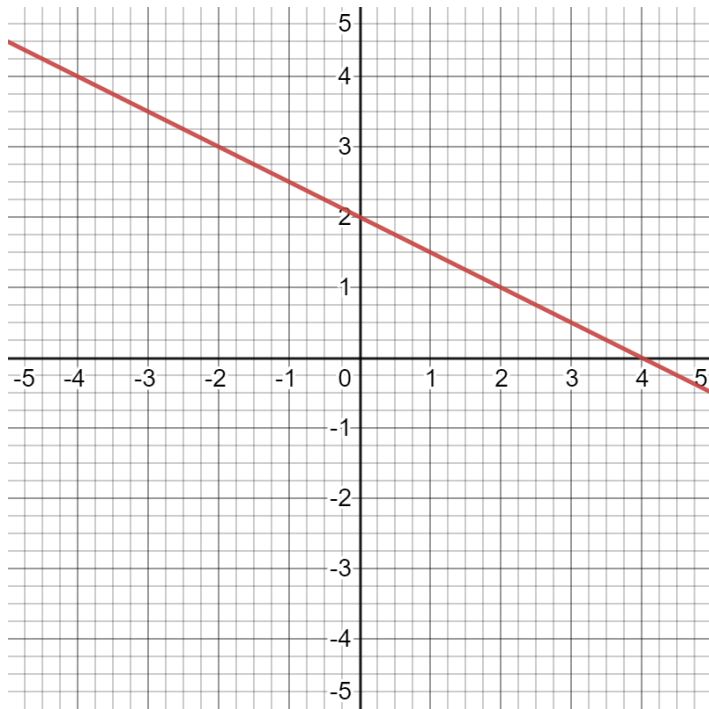

5. The line L is drawn on the grid below. Find the gradient of line L.

6. The line L is drawn on the grid below. Find the gradient of line L.

7. Find the gradient of the line that passes through the coordinates (2, 1) and (4, 7)

8. Find the gradient of the line that passes through the coordinates (-3, 4) and (1, 6)

9. Find the gradient of the line that passes through the coordinates (1, -1) and (-3, -9)

10. Find the **equation** of the straight line with gradient 3, passing through the point (1, 5)

11. Find the equation of the straight line with gradient 4, passing through the point (1, 3)

12. Find the equation of the straight line with gradient -2, passing through the point (-2, 3)

Q13. Find the equation of the straight line which passes through the points (1, 4) and (4, 10)

Q14. Find the equation of the straight line which passes through the points (6, 2) and (12, 5)

Q15. Find the equation of the straight line which passes through the points (1, -5) and (-3, 7)