

Alessandro Bogoni

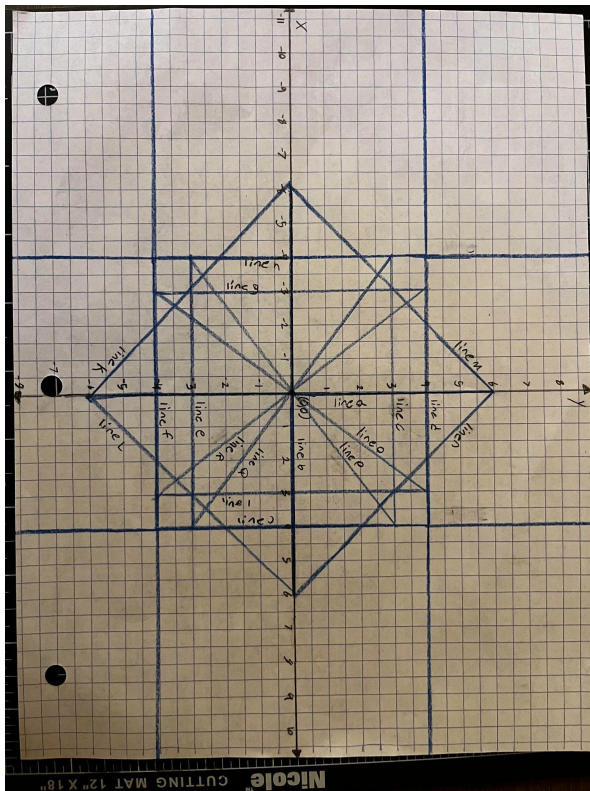
Teacher's Name: Ms. Gasser

Algebra 1, C Band

Algebra 1, Quarter 2 Benchmark: Make Your Own Design!

Introduction:

In this benchmark project, I had to make a design on paper and transfer it to lined paper. After that, I had to explain the different types of lines and equations and then show how I found each line. After all of that, I input it into desmos an online graphing system. I chose this shape or design I made because I like how the lines meet to make a symmetrical shape.



1. Slope-intercept form

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For this example, we will use line P. Find the y-intercept this is where the line crosses the y-axis = b of the equation $y = MX + b$. Plot the y-intercept. The point will be (0, b) on our paper we can see line P goes through the y-intercept at point (0,0) or the origin. Find the slope= m of the equation $y = MX + b$ to do this we look at rise over run. Make a single step from one point to another point on our graph I will use (0,0) to (1.5, 2) using the rise 1.5 the amount on the y we go up, and run the amount we go horizontal on the x from the slope. (Make sure you go up to the right if positive and down to the right if negative.) Connect those two points with your line to get ($y=1.5/2x$) remember our b is 0 so we don't even have to write it.

2. Point-slope form

To graph point-slope form ($y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$), first plot the point (x_1, y_1) . Then, use the slope (m) to find a second point on the line. Finally, draw a straight line through the two points. Then, use the slope to find a third point. We will use line O. Starting at the origin the slope of line O is (2/1.5), so move up 2 and right 1.5. The new point is (2, 1.5). Plot this point. Finally, draw a line through these two points.

Ex. Graph $y - 7 = -2/1.5(x - 1.5)+2$

3. Horizontal lines

Horizontal lines have a slope of zero. This means no rise value. To graph, a horizontal line in the coordinate system, use the equation $y = k$, where k gives the point on the y. y-axis that the line will intersect. to show this we will use line F where $y = -4$ because there are no increasing or decreasing values this stays the same.

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4. **Vertical lines**

Vertical lines go up and down and have a slope that is undefined this means no y-axis.

Graphs of horizontal lines are parallel to the x-axis. Graphs of vertical lines are parallel to the y-axis. Let's use the equation $x = k$, where k gives the point on the x. x-axis that the line will intersect. to show this we will use line g where $x = -3$ because there are no increasing or decreasing values this stays the same.

5. **Parallel lines**

Parallel lines are straight lines that never meet each other no matter how long we extend them. Line e is parallel to line f, and line h is parallel to line g.

6. **Perpendicular lines**

Perpendicular lines are lines that intersect at a right (90 degrees) angle. They have opposite reciprocals this means their slope is completely opposite to one another but the y-int doesn't matter because they will intercept always. An example of these lines r and p. there equations are $y = -2/1.5x$ and for p since they are opposite are just flipped being $y = 1.5/2x$. There is no b because these lines pass through the origin.

Now I am going to implement these types of equations into graphing.

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Task 4

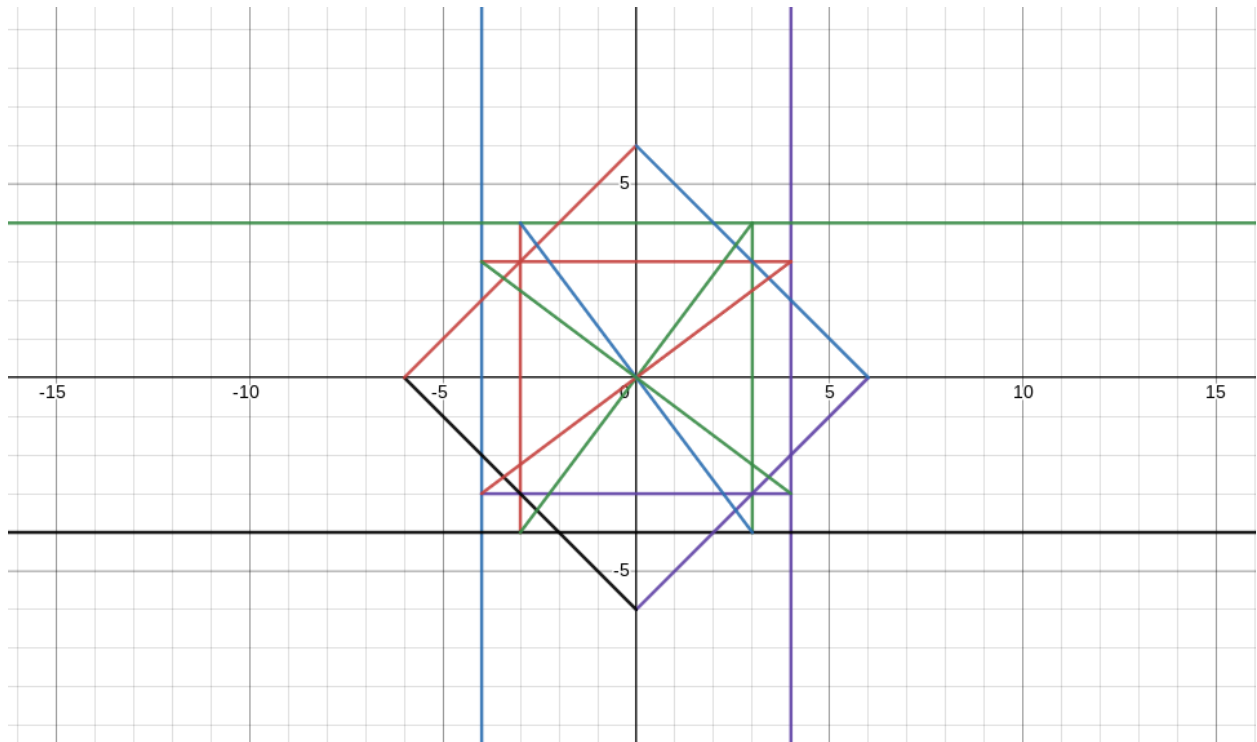
$\boxed{\text{line A}} \rightarrow y=0 \{-6 < x < 6\}$	$\boxed{\text{line M}} \rightarrow (0,6) (-1,-5)$ $m=1$ $y=1x+6 \{-6 < x < 6\} \{-6 < y < 6\}$	$\boxed{\text{line R}} (0,0) (-3,4)$ $y = \frac{-3}{4}x \{-4 < y < 4\} \{-4 < x < 4\}$
$\boxed{\text{line B}} \rightarrow x=0 \{-6 < y < 6\}$	$\boxed{\text{line N}} \rightarrow (0,6) (1,5)$ $m=-1$ $y=-1x+6 \{-6 < x < 6\} \{-6 < y < 6\}$	
$\boxed{\text{line C}} \rightarrow x=3 \{-4 < y < 4\}$	$\boxed{\text{line O}} \rightarrow (0,0) (3,4)$ $m = \frac{0-4}{0-3} = \frac{4}{3}$ $y = \frac{4}{3}x \{-4 < x < 4\} \{-4 < y < 4\}$	
$\boxed{\text{line D}} \rightarrow x=4$	$\boxed{\text{line P}} (0,0) (4,3)$ $y = \frac{3}{4}x \{-4 < x < 4\} \{-4 < y < 4\}$	
$\boxed{\text{line E}} \rightarrow x=-3 \{-4 < y < 4\}$	$\boxed{\text{line Q}} (0,0) (4,-3)$ $m = \frac{4}{-3}$ $y = \frac{-4}{3}x \{-4 < x < 4\} \{-4 < y < 4\}$	
$\boxed{\text{line F}} \rightarrow x=-4$		
$\boxed{\text{line G}} \rightarrow y=-3 \{-4 < x < 4\}$		
$\boxed{\text{line H}} \rightarrow y=-4$		
$\boxed{\text{line I}} \rightarrow y=3 \{-4 < x < 4\}$		
$\boxed{\text{line J}} \rightarrow y=4$		
$\boxed{\text{line K}} \rightarrow (0,6) (-1,5)$ $m=-1$ $y=1x-6 \{-6 < y < 6\} \{-6 < x < 6\}$		
$\boxed{\text{line L}} \rightarrow (0,6) (-1,5)$ $m=1$ $y=1x-6 \{-6 < y < 6\} \{-6 < x < 6\}$		

To look at these in a more clean and simplistic form I have inserted these equations into desmos.

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Reflection

I feel like during this project I managed my time really well asking questions constantly so I never got stuck. I learn how to talk about my mathematical thinking from the last 2 benchmarks which is a very useful skill for teaching myself. In this project, I learned how to graph lines with starting and ending points. Overall, I really did enjoy this benchmark because I've never done anything like this before.

This is my artistic version.

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