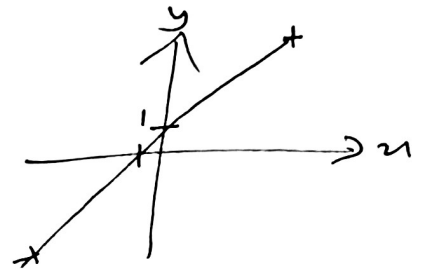


Garis Lurus

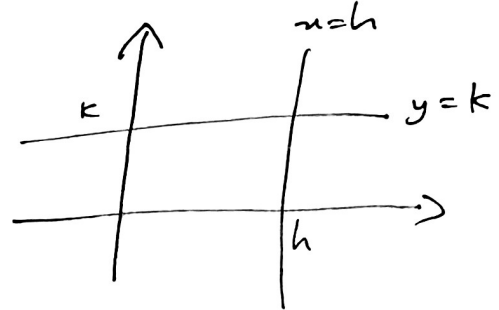
$$y = mx + c$$

m - kecerunan
 c - piltasan- y
 (bila $x=0$)



$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

► Cari m , kemudian
 cari c .



* Bentuk lain $ax + by = c$

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

Bila $ax + by = c$

$$by = -ax + c \quad [: b]$$

$$y = -\frac{a}{b}x + \frac{c}{b}$$

$$\text{kecerunan} = -\frac{a}{b}$$

$$\text{piltasan-}y = \frac{c}{b}$$

Bila $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$

$$\frac{y}{b} = -\frac{x}{a} + 1 \quad [\times b]$$

$$y = -\frac{b}{a}x + b$$

$$\text{kecerunan} = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{piltasan-}y = b$$

* garis 'selari'
 (ke) kecerunan sama.

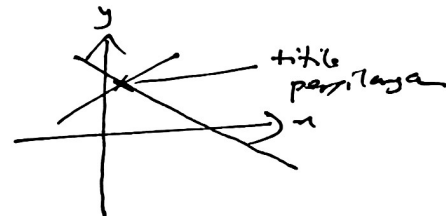
$$y = m_1x + c_1$$

$$y = m_2x + c_2$$

$$m_1 = m_2$$

► Titik Persilangan.

— titik sepunya yg. memuaskan kedua-dua persamaan garis lurus itu.



2) Kaedah Penggantian

$$2x + 5y = 4 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$x + 3y = 3 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{Dari (2), } x = 3 - 3y \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Gantikan (3) ke dalam (1).

$$2(3 - 3y) + 5y = 4$$

$$6 - 6y + 5y = 4$$

$$-y = -2$$

$$y = 2 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\text{(4) ke dlm (3): } x = 3 - 3(2)$$

$$x = 3 - 6$$

$$x = -3$$

∴ titik persilangan = $(-3, 2)$ #.