

Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.7.2024
Sohun

1.1 Locus 2 of intersection of two straight lines

(1) Exam question 11

When t changes while taking the value of a real number, regarding the two straight lines
 $L : x+t(y-3)=0$, $M : tx-(y+3)=0$

- ① Show that the straight line L passes through a fixed point regardless of the value of t .
- ② When t moves through the real numbers, what shape does the intersection of straight lines L and M draw?

(2) Experimental result (Grapes version simulation)

【Experiment day】

February 7, 2024

【PC used】

Lavie NX850/N

【GRAPES used】

GRAPES 7.84

【Script used】

Self-made file

『examquestion11.gps』

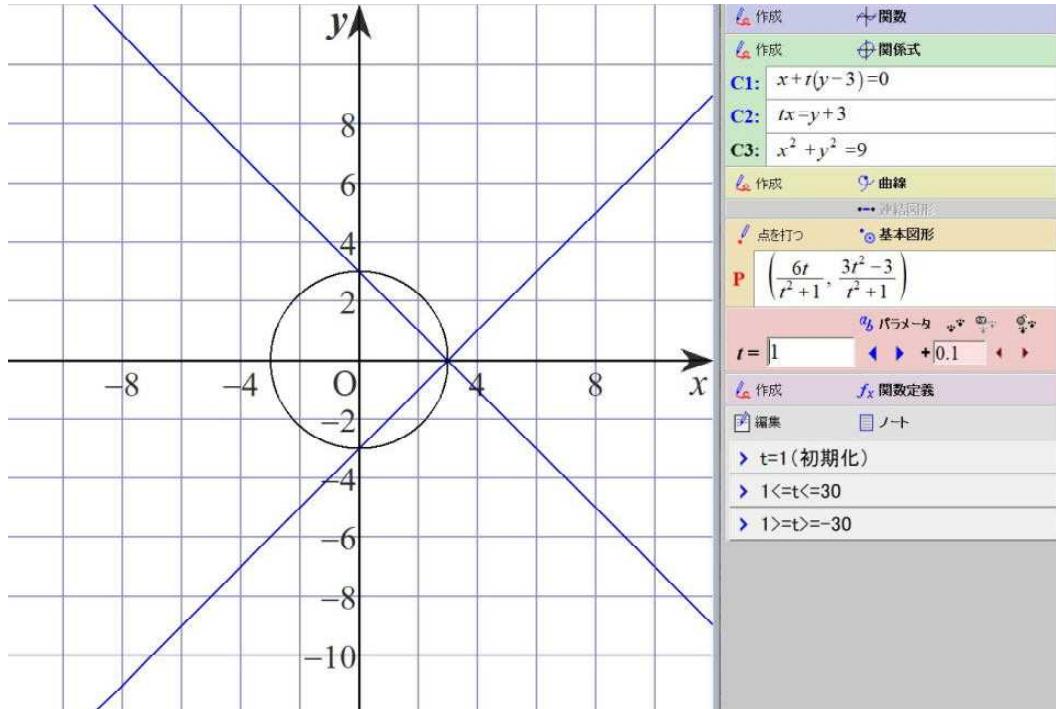
【Consideration】

I varied the value of t from -30 to 30 and observed the intersection P of two straight lines L and M . When $t > 1$, the intersection P of the two straight lines L and M on the counterclockwise arc of the circle ①: $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ whose ends are points $(3,0)$ and $(0,3)$ on the circle ①.

(However, both ends are excluded.) When $t < 1$, the intersection P of the two straight lines L and M on the counterclockwise arc of the circle ① whose ends are points $(3,0)$ and $(0,3)$ on the circle ①. (However, both ends are excluded.) When $t=1$, the coordinates of the intersection P of the two straight lines L and M are $(3,0)$. Therefore, the founded shape is a circle: $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ (point $(3,0)$ is excluded). Combine $x+t(y-3)=0$ and $tx-(y+3)=0$, and solve for x and y .

$x=6t / (t^2+1)$, $y=3(t^2-1) / (t^2+1)$, and equation for circle ① can be derived.)

① When the value of t is 1



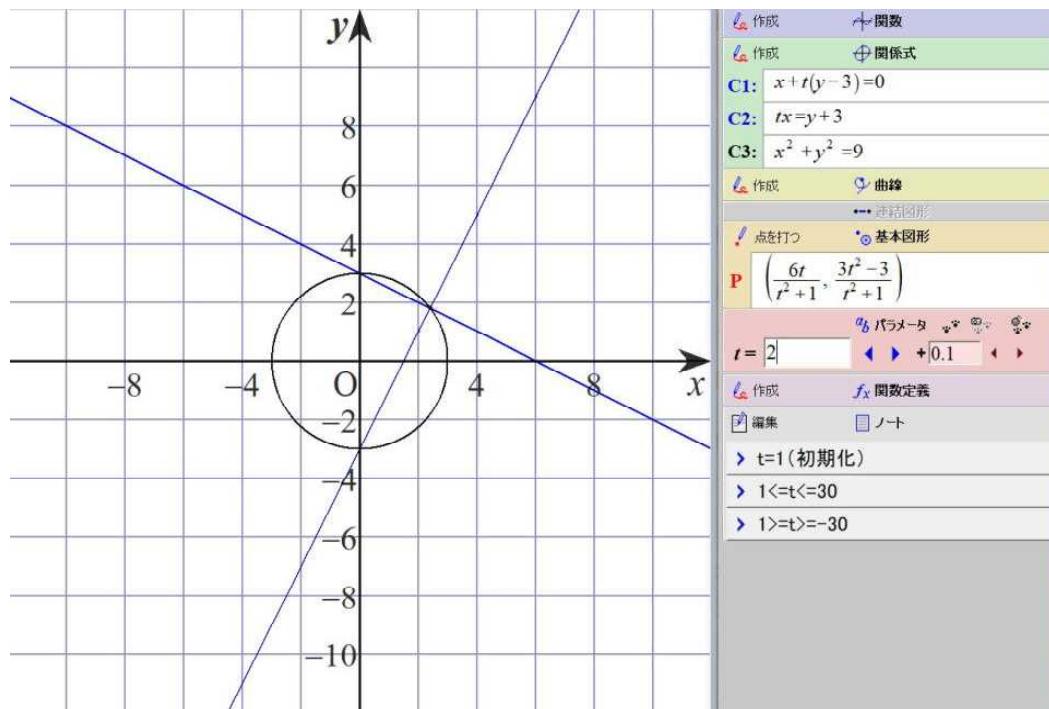
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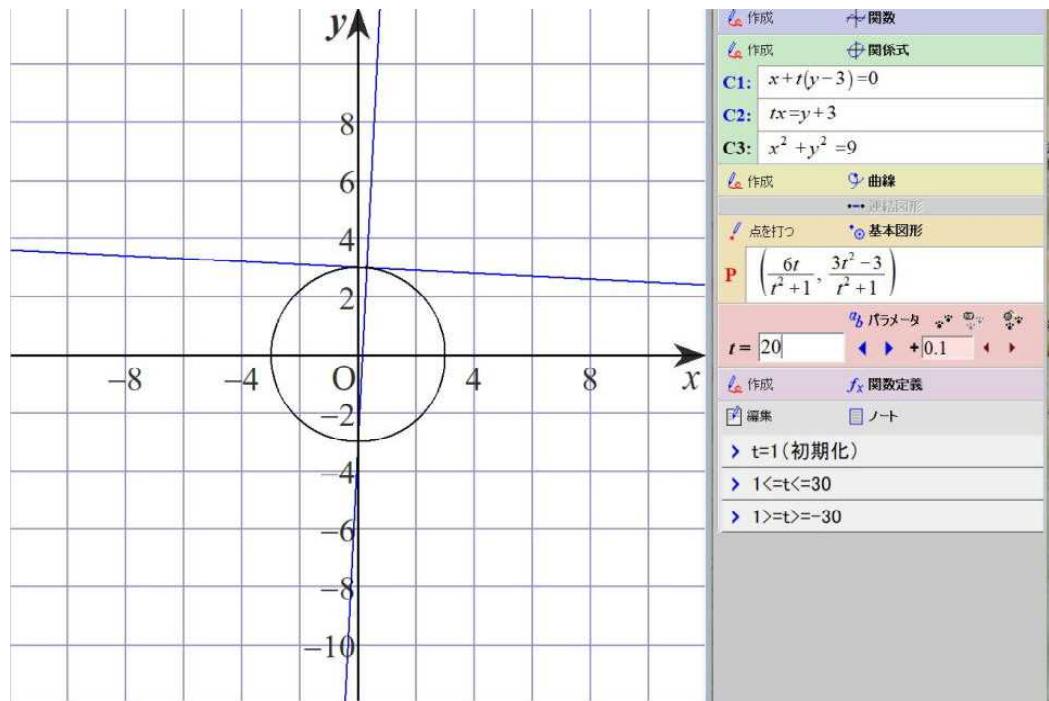
1.1 Locus 2 of intersection of two straight lines

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

② When the value of t is 2



③ When the value of t is 20



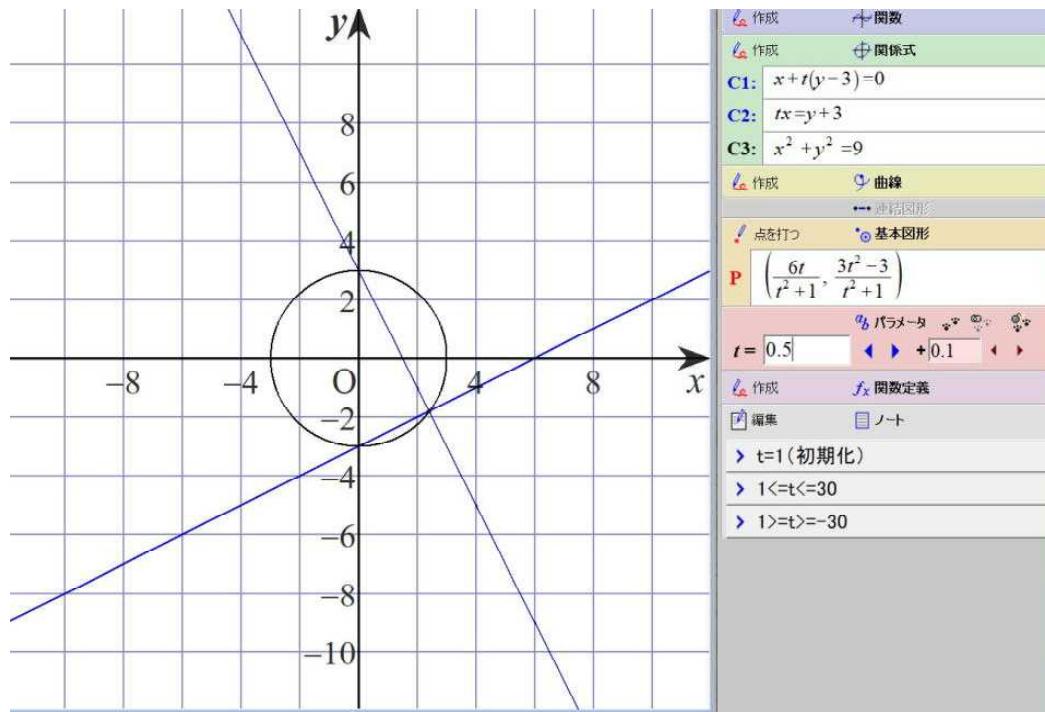
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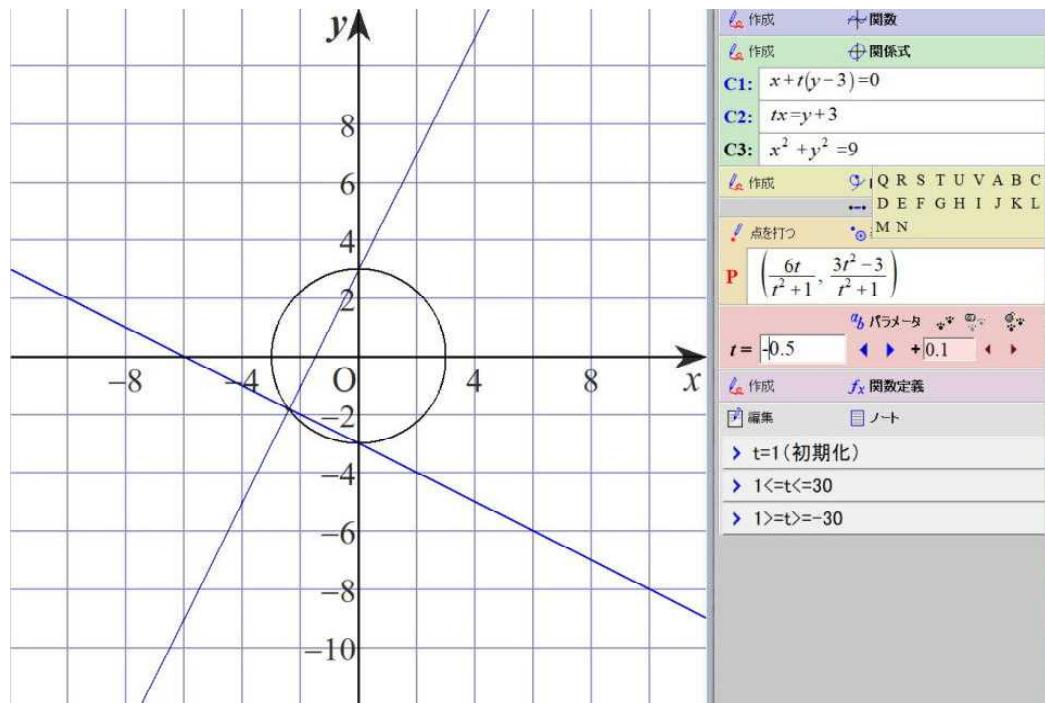
1.1 Locus 2 of intersection of two straight lines

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

- ④ When the value of t is 0.5



- ⑤ When the value of t is -0.5



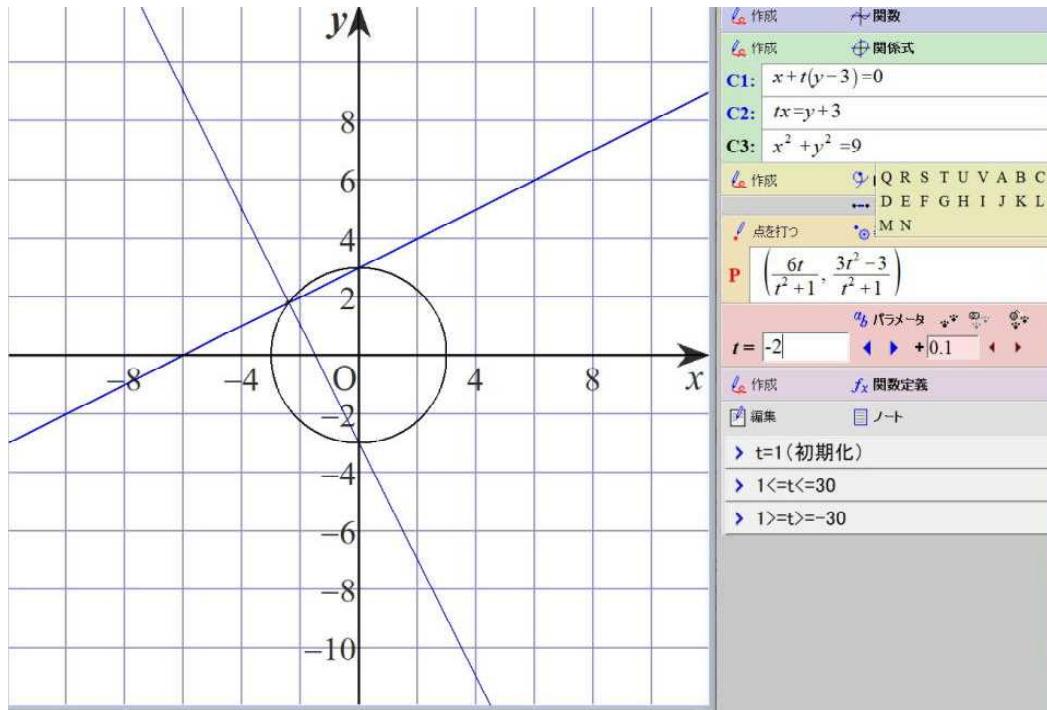
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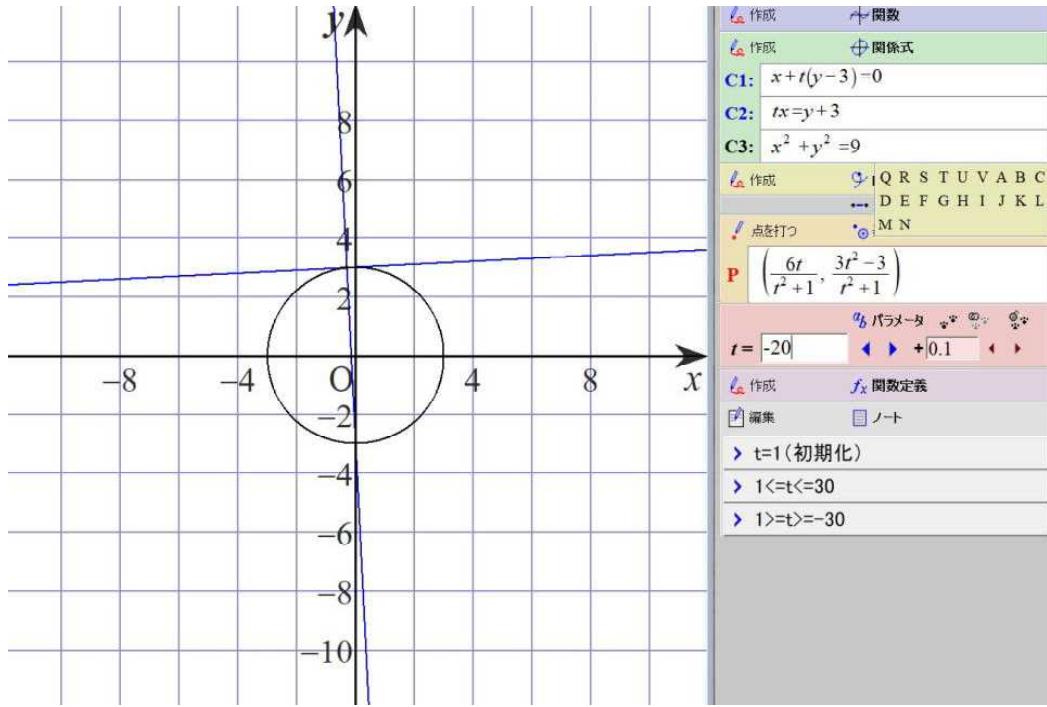
1.1 Locus 2 of intersection of two straight lines

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

⑥ When the value of t is -2



⑦ When the value of t is -20



Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.8.2024
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1 2 Locus of the midpoint of the intersections of a straight line and a parabola

(1) Exam question 12

Suppose that the straight line $y=mx$ intersects the parabola $y=x^2+1$ at two different points P and Q.

- ① When m changes while satisfying this condition , find the range of possible values of a.
- ② At this time , find the locus of the midpoint M of the line segment PQ.

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

【Experiment day】

February 8 , 2024

【PC used】

Lavie NX850/N

【GRAPES used】

GRAPES 7.84

【Script used】

Self-made file

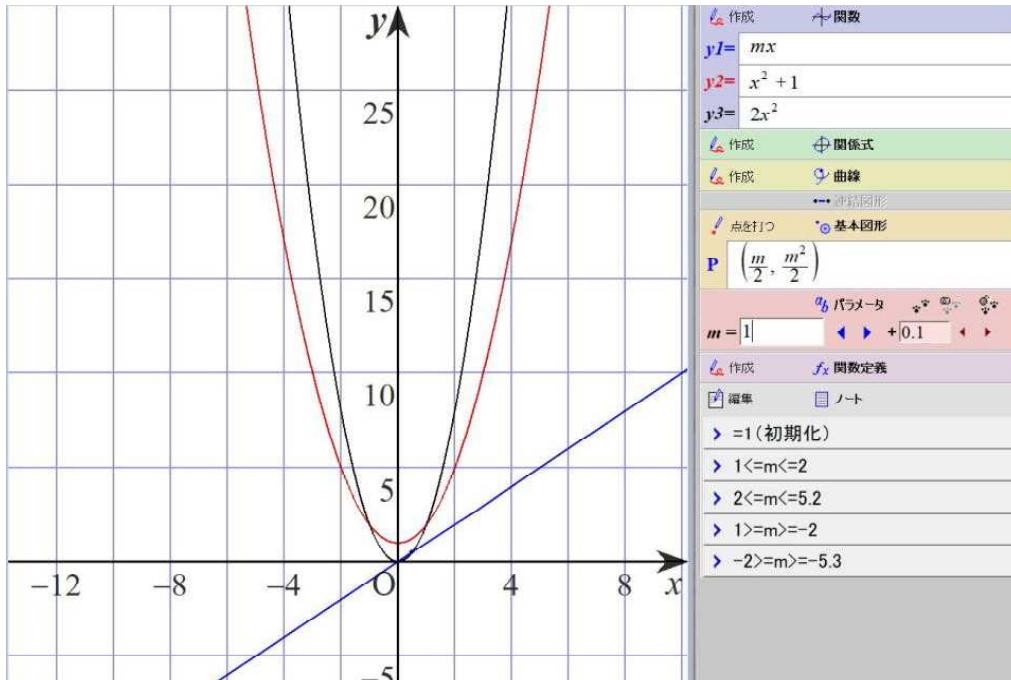
『examquestion12.gps』

【Consideration】

I varied the value of m from -5.3 to 5.2 and observed the common points of the straight line $y=mx$ and the parabola $y=x^2+1$, and the locus of the midpoint M between the intersections P and Q. When $m=2$ and $m=-2$, the straight line touches the parabola at one point. When $-1 < m < 1$, there is no common point between the straight line and the parabola. When $m < -2$, $2 < m$, the straight line intersects the parabola at two different points. (By combining $y=mx$ and $y=x^2+1$, the values of m -2 and 2 when they touch can be found from the multiple solution condition. In the same way , based on the condition that there are two different real solutions , we can find the range of m values $m < -2$, $2 < m$ when they intersect at two different points. From the coordinates $x=m/2$, $y=m^2/2$ of the midpoint M of PQ , $y=2x^2$ can be found.)

Therefore , the locus of the midpoint M is a parabola $y=x^2$ ($x < -1$, $1 < x$).

① When the value of m is 1



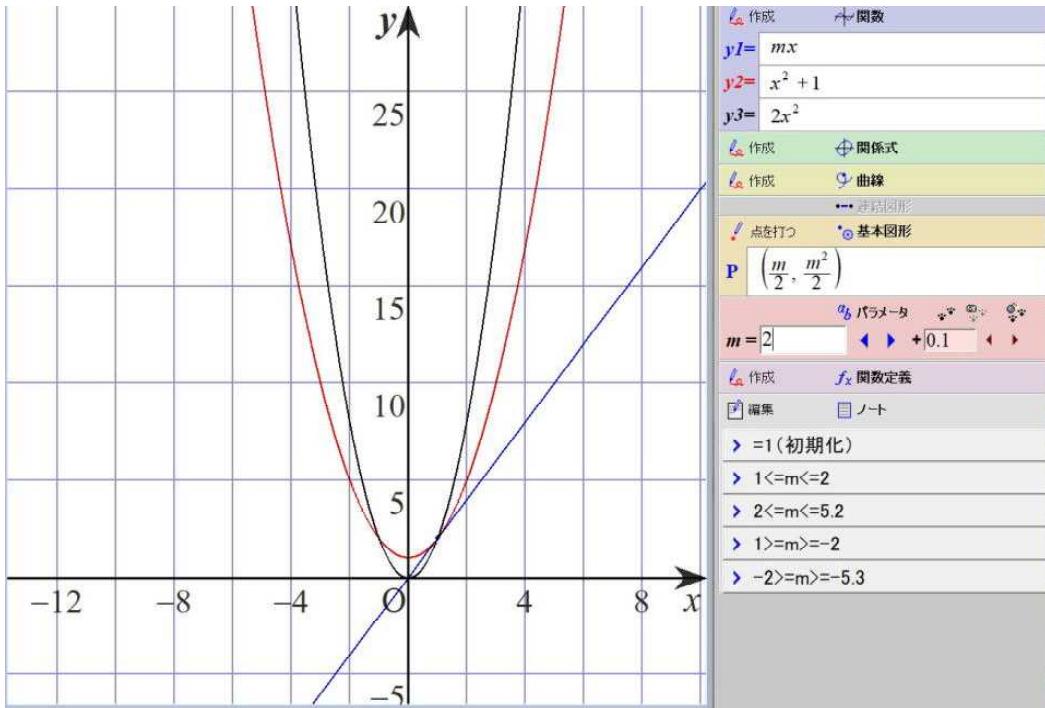
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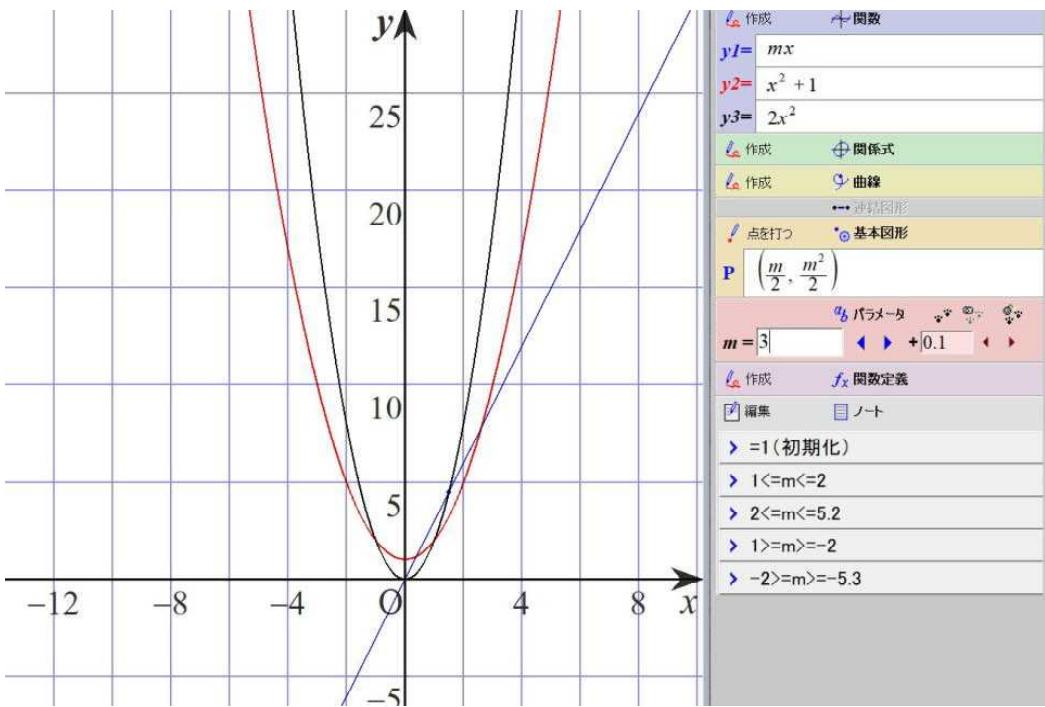
1 2 Locus of the midpoint of the intersections of a straight line and a parabola

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

② When the value of m is 2



③ When the value of m is 3



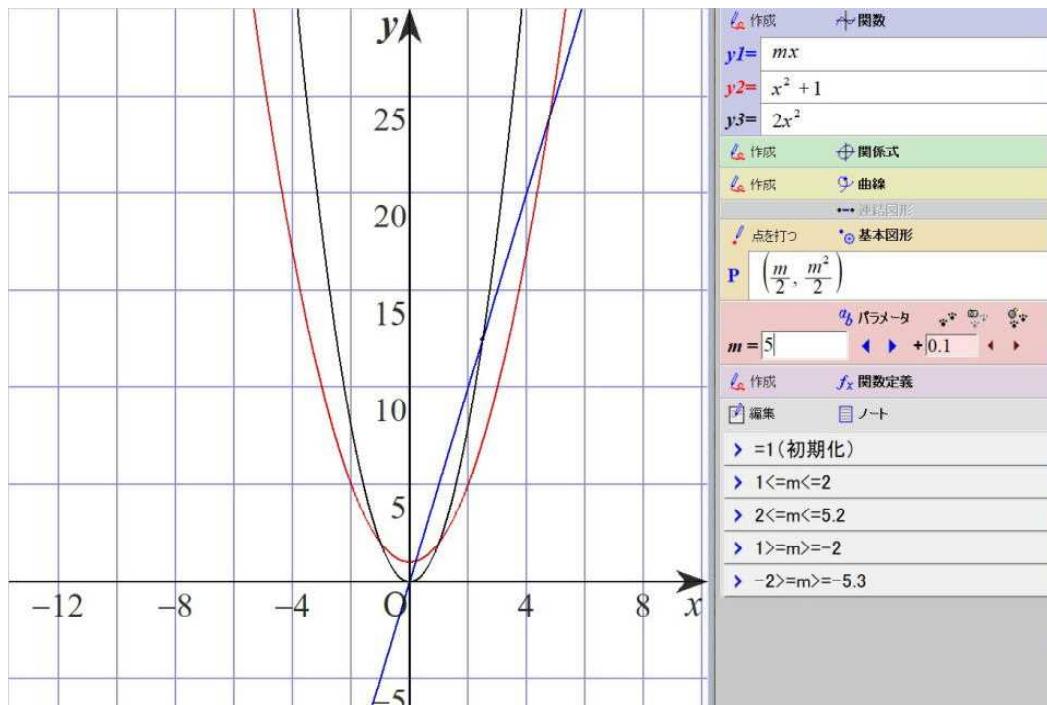
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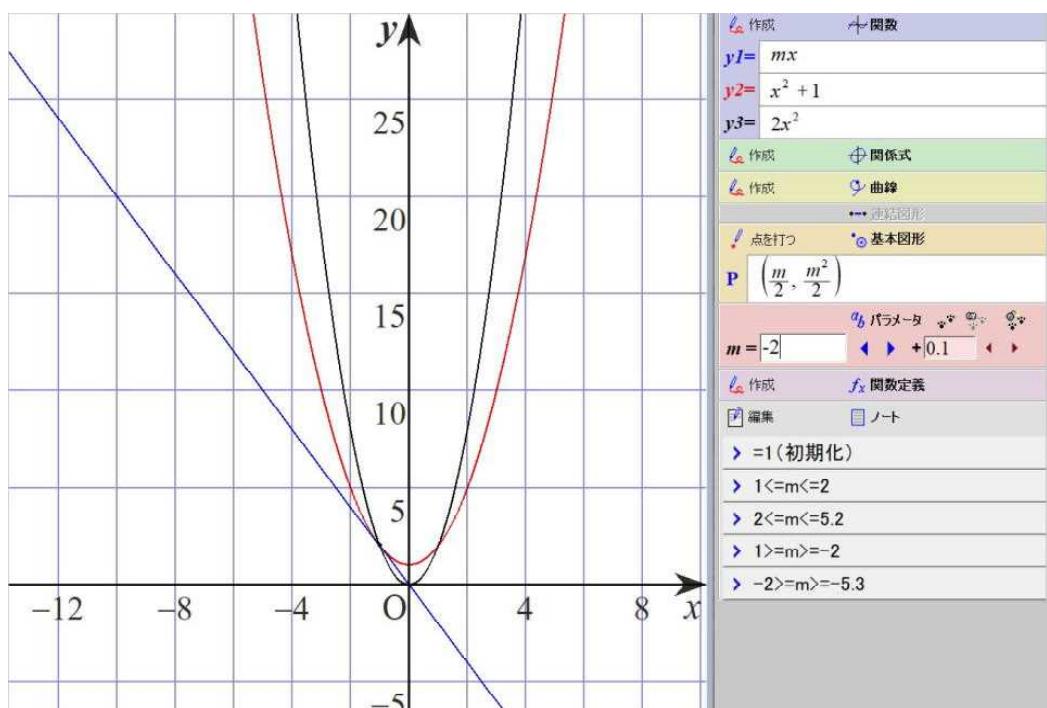
1.2 Locus of the midpoint of the intersections of a straight line and a parabola

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

④ When the value of m is 5



⑤ When the value of m is -2



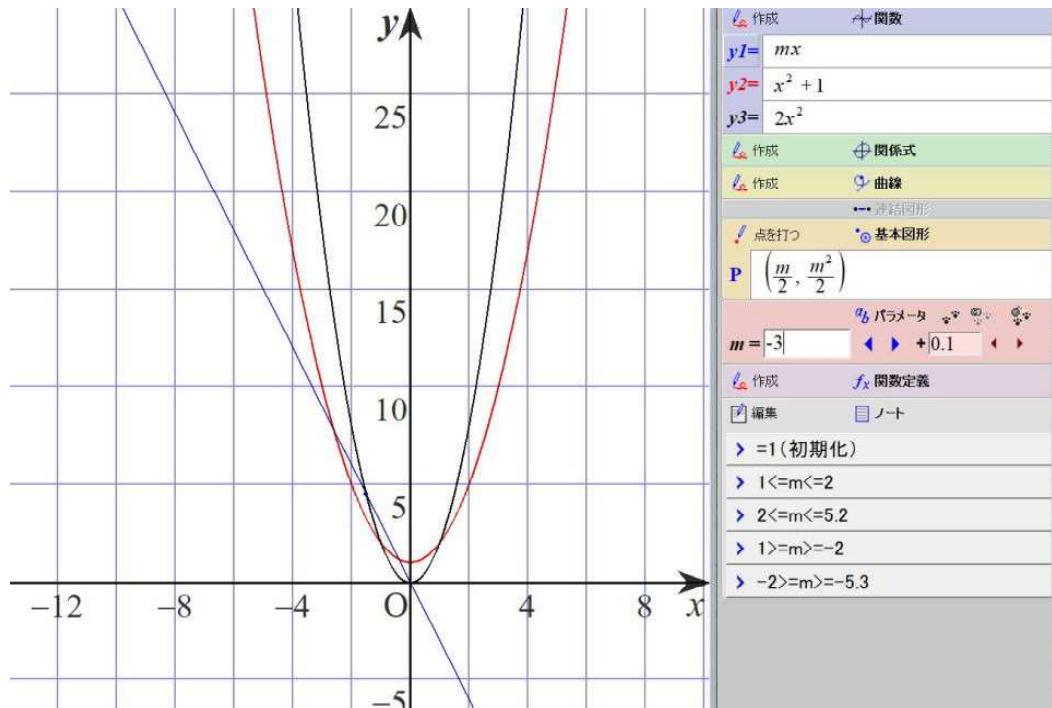
Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.8.2024
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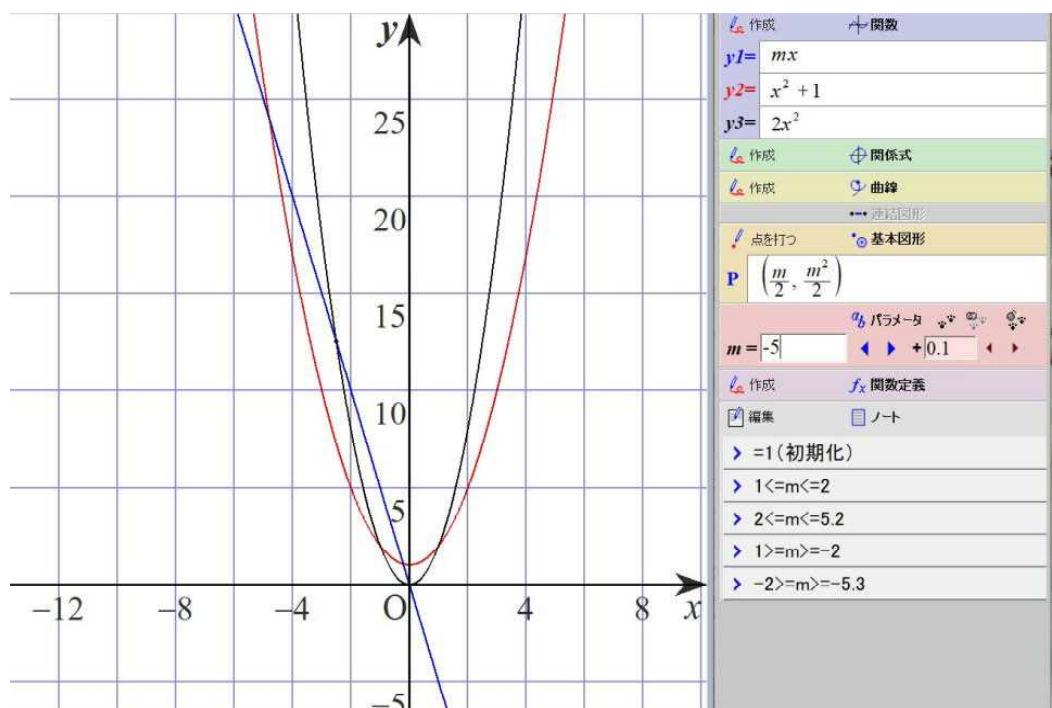
1.2 Locus of the midpoint of the intersections of a straight line and a parabola

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

⑥ When the value of m is -3



⑦ When the value of m is -5



Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.9.2024
Sohun

1.3 Parallel and perpendicular conditions

(1) Exam question 13

Find the value of the constant k when the two lines ①: $2x+5y-3=0$, ②: $5x+ky-2=0$ are parallel and perpendicular, respectively.

(2) Experimental result (Grapes version simulation)

【Experiment day】

February 9, 2024

【PC used】

Lavie NX850/N

【GRAPES used】

GRAPES 7.84

【Script used】

Self-made file

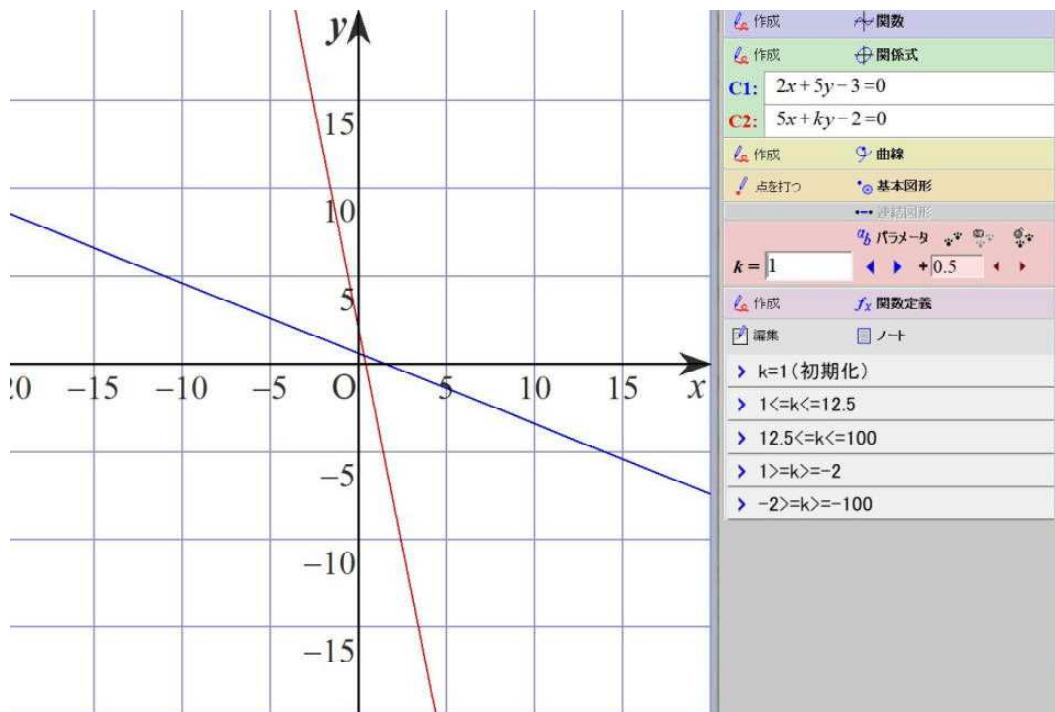
『examquestion13.gps』

【Consideration】

I varied the value of k from -100 to 100 and observed the positional relationship between straight line ① and straight line ②. When $k=12.5$, straight line ① and straight line ② are parallel. When $k=-2$, straight line ① and straight line ② are perpendicular. Also, when the value of k is other than 12.5, the two straight lines are not parallel. Furthermore, the two straight lines are not perpendicular when the value of k is other than -2.

(Generally, when two straight lines $ax+by+c=0$ and $dx+ey+f=0$ are parallel, $ae=bd$ holds true. When perpendicular, $ad+be=0$ holds true. Therefore, from $2k=5 \times 5$, $k=12.5$ can be found when they are parallel. From $2 \times 5+5k=0$, $k=-2$ can be found when they are perpendicular.)

① When the value of k is 1



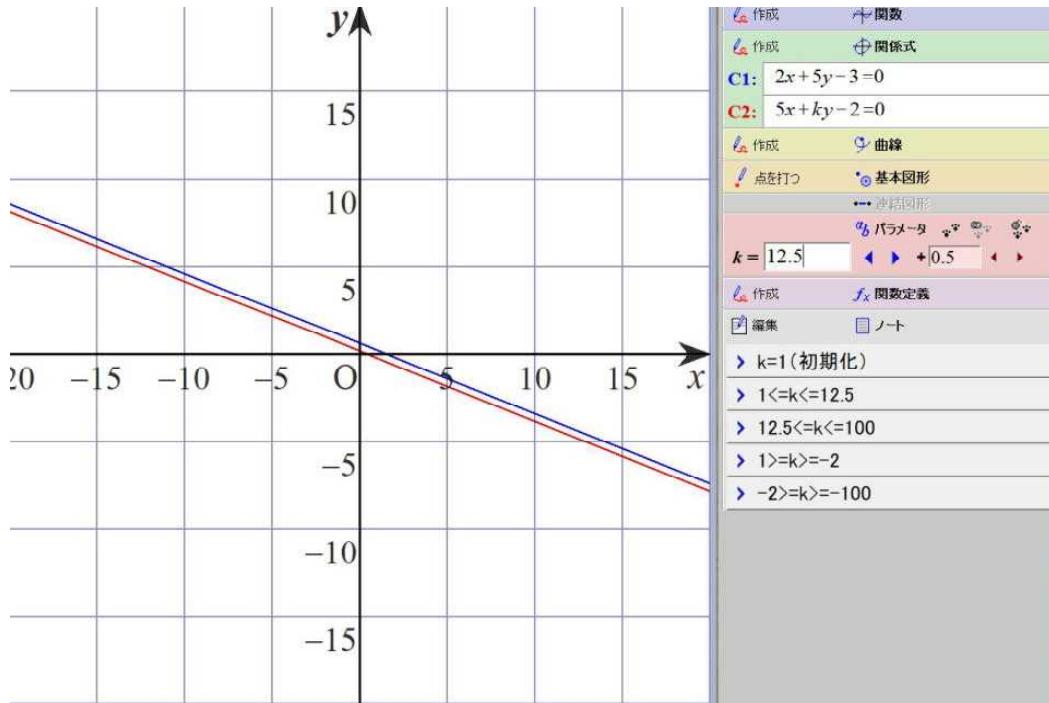
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2.9.2024
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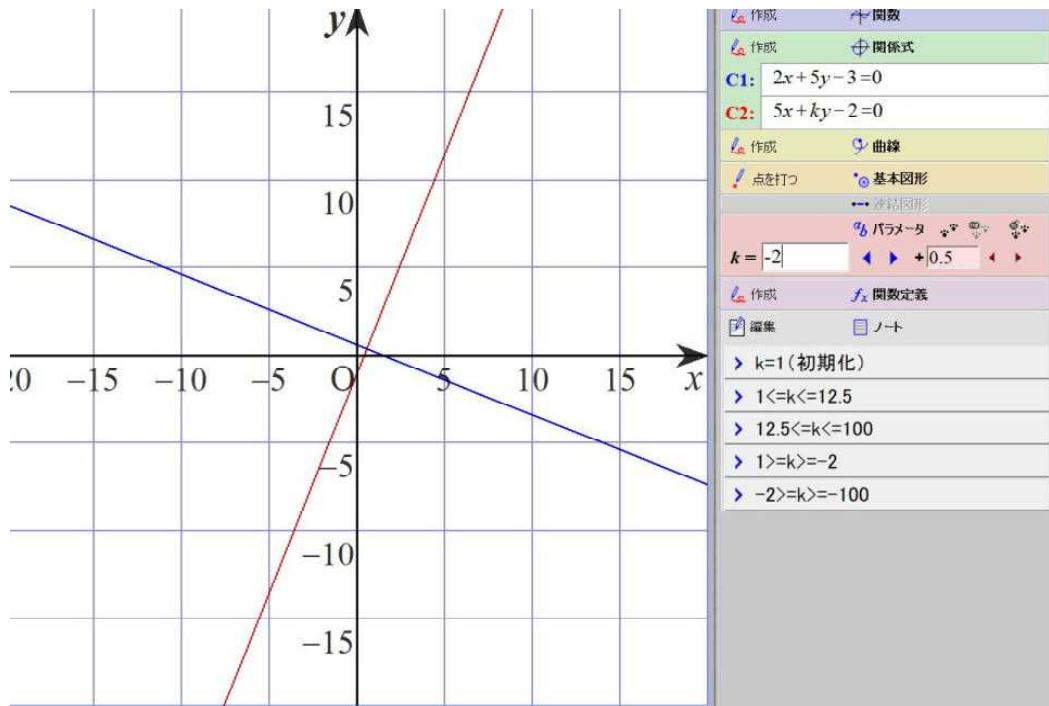
1.3 Parallel and perpendicular conditions

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

② When the value of k is 12.5



③ When the value of k is -2



Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.10.2024
Sohun

1 4 Straight line passing through 3 points

(1) Exam question 14

Find the value of the constant a when three points $A(a, -2)$, $B(3, 2)$, $C(-1, 4)$ are on the same straight line.

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

【Experiment day】

February 10, 2024

【PC used】

Lavie NX850/N

【GRAPES used】

GRAPES 7.84

【Script used】

Self-made file

『examquestion14.gps』

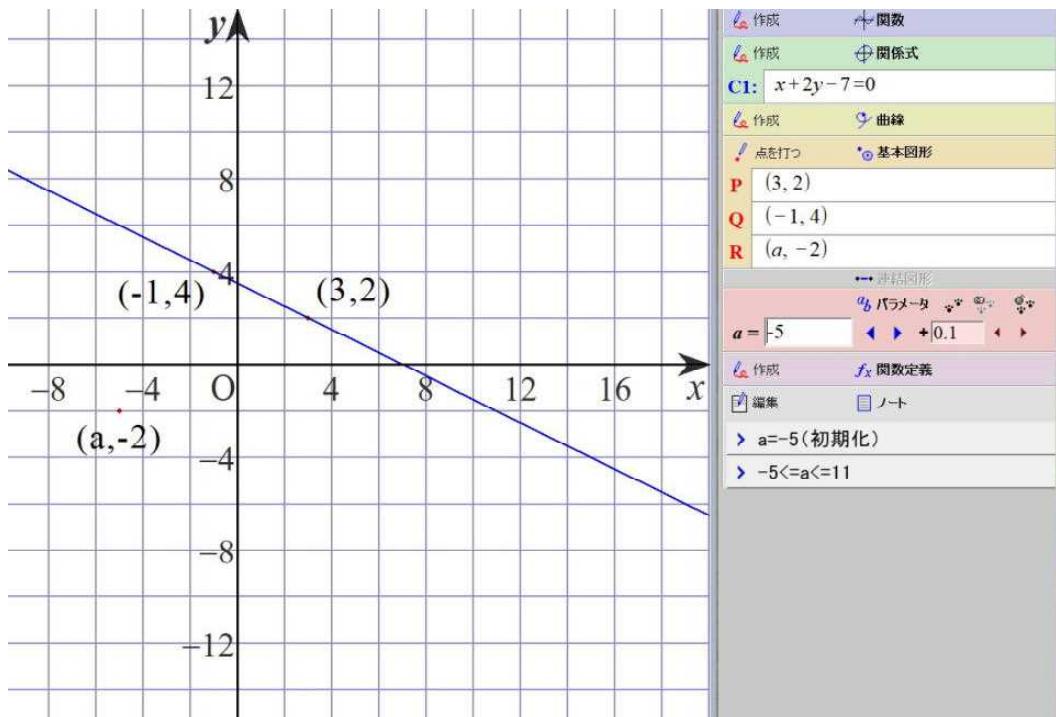
【Consideration】

I varied the value of a from -5 to 11 and observed the positional relationship between point $A(a, -2)$ and the straight line BC. When $a=11$, point $A(a, -2)$ is on the straight line BC.

Therefore, when $a=11$, three points A, B, and C are on the same straight line.

(Find the equation of the straight line passing through the two points B and C. Since the coordinates of point A $x=a$ and $y=-2$, satisfy this straight line equation, we can find $a=11$ by substitution.)

① When the value of a is -5



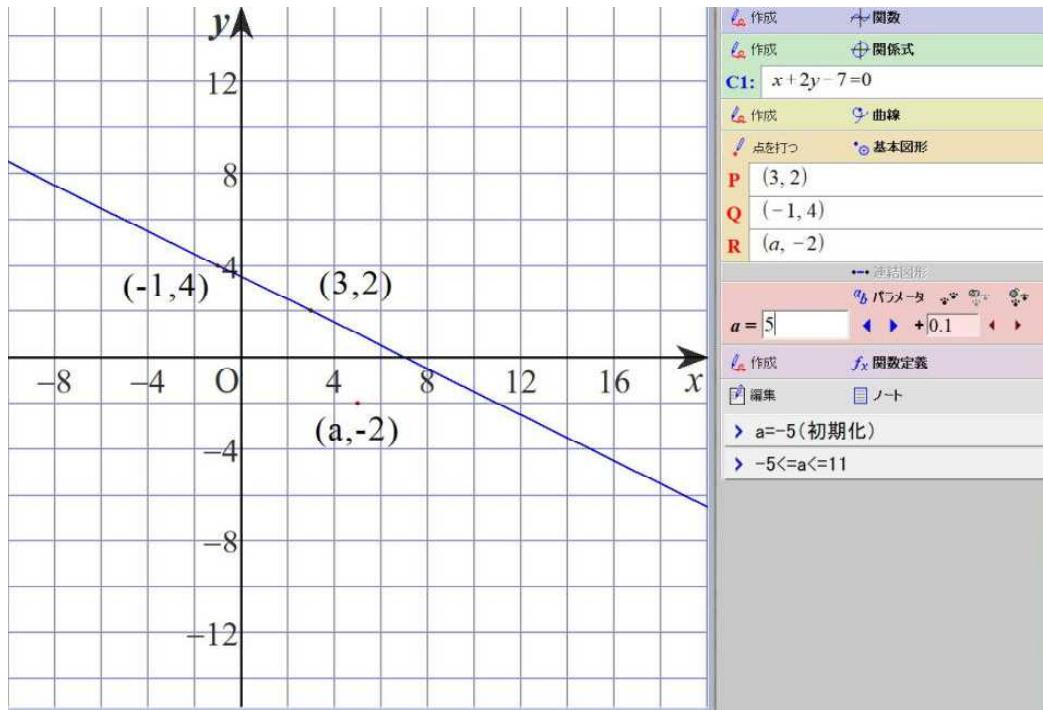
Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.10.2024
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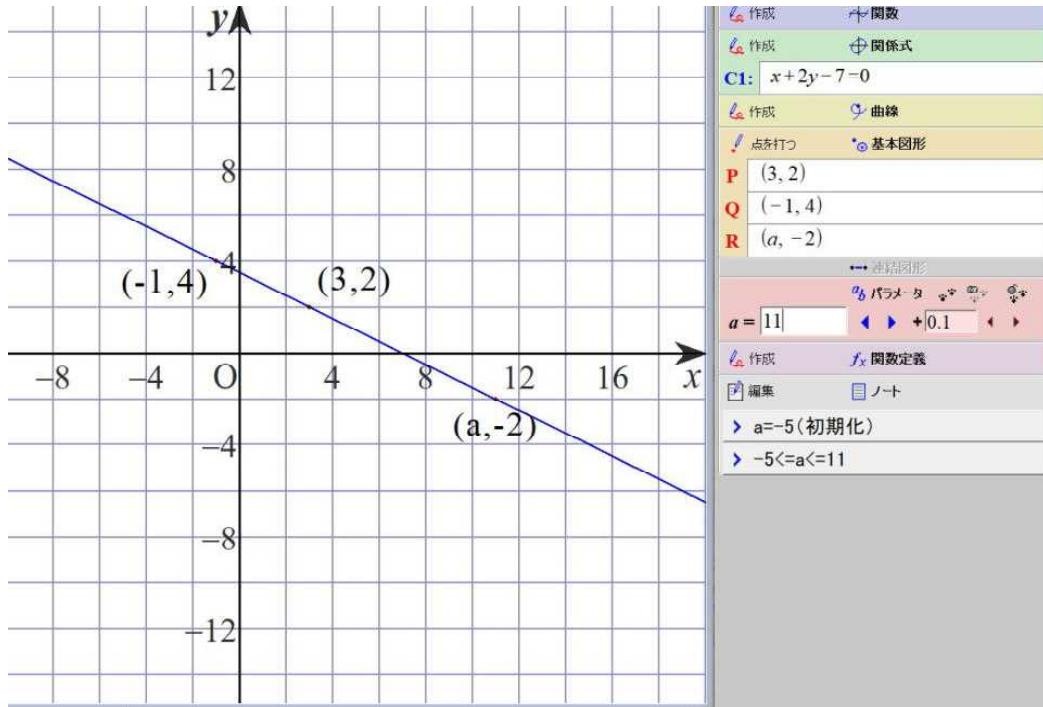
1 4 Straight line passing through 3 points

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

② When the value of a is 5



③ When the value of a is 11



Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.11.2024
Sohun

15 3 straight lines passing through one point

(1) Exam question 15

When three straight line ①: $2x+y+3=0$, ②: $x-y+6=0$, ③: $ax+y+24=0$ intersect at one point , find the value of the constant a.

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

【Experiment day】

February 11 , 2024

【PC used】

Lavie NX850/N

【GRAPES used】

GRAPES 7.84

【Script used】

Self-made file

『examquestion15.gps』

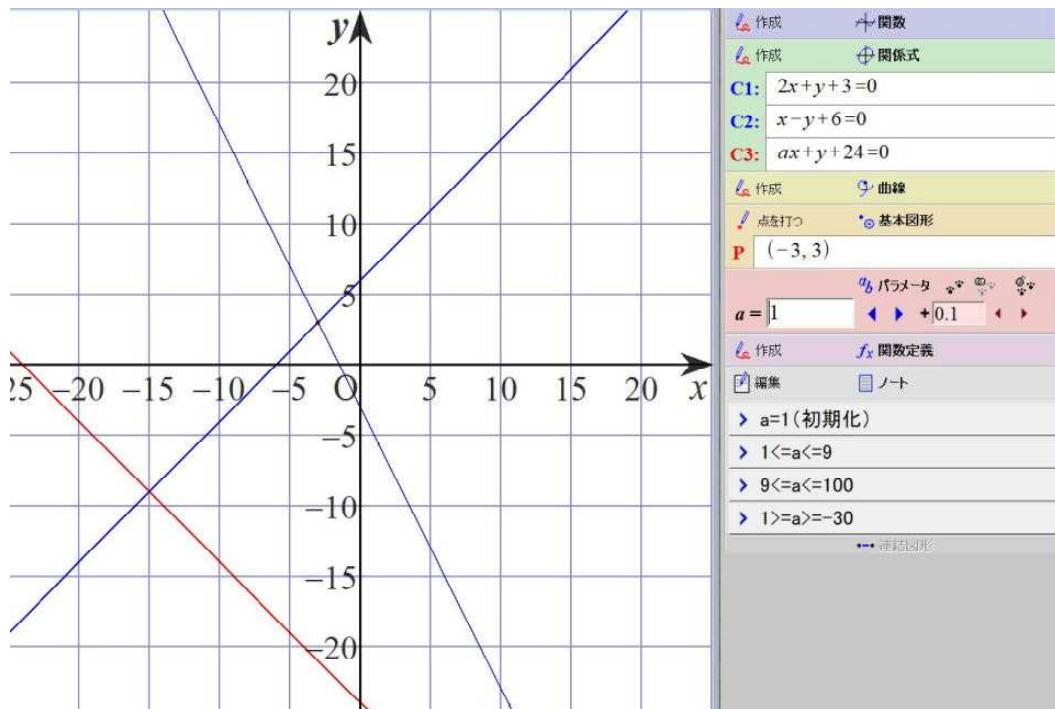
【Consideration】

I varied the value of a from -30 to 100 and observed the intersection of three straight lines.

When $a=9$, the three straight lines intersect at one point.

(Find the intersection of the two straight lines ① and ②. Since the coordinates of this intersections , $x=-3$, $y=3$ satisfy the straight line equation $ax+y+24=0$, we can find $a=9$ by substituting.)

① When the value of a is 1



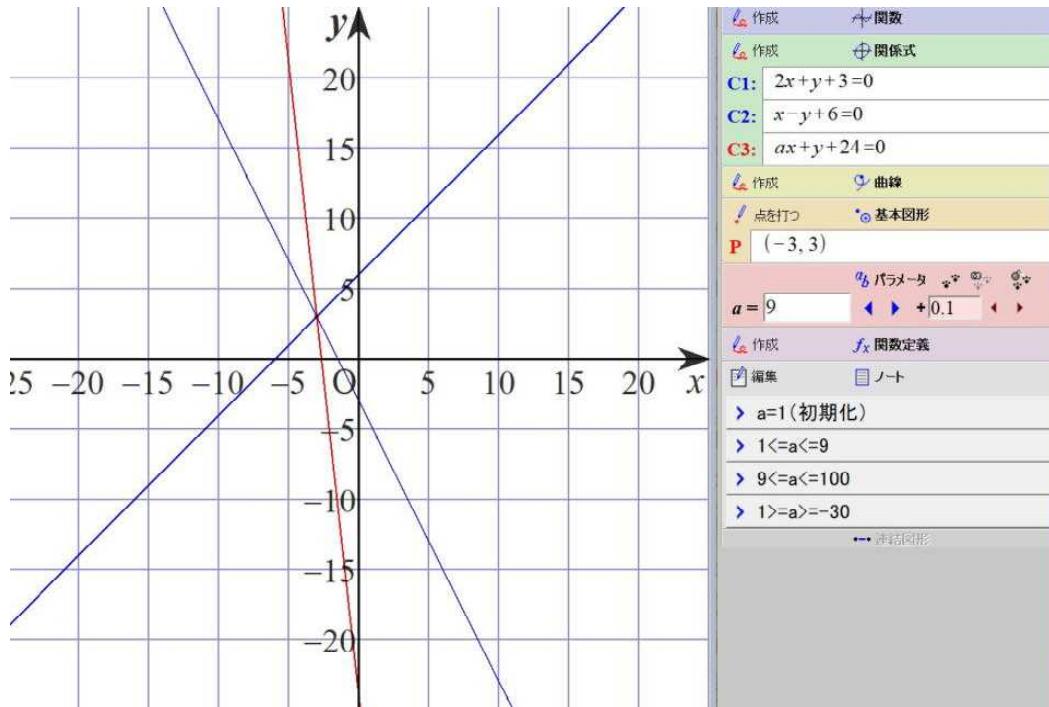
Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.11.2024
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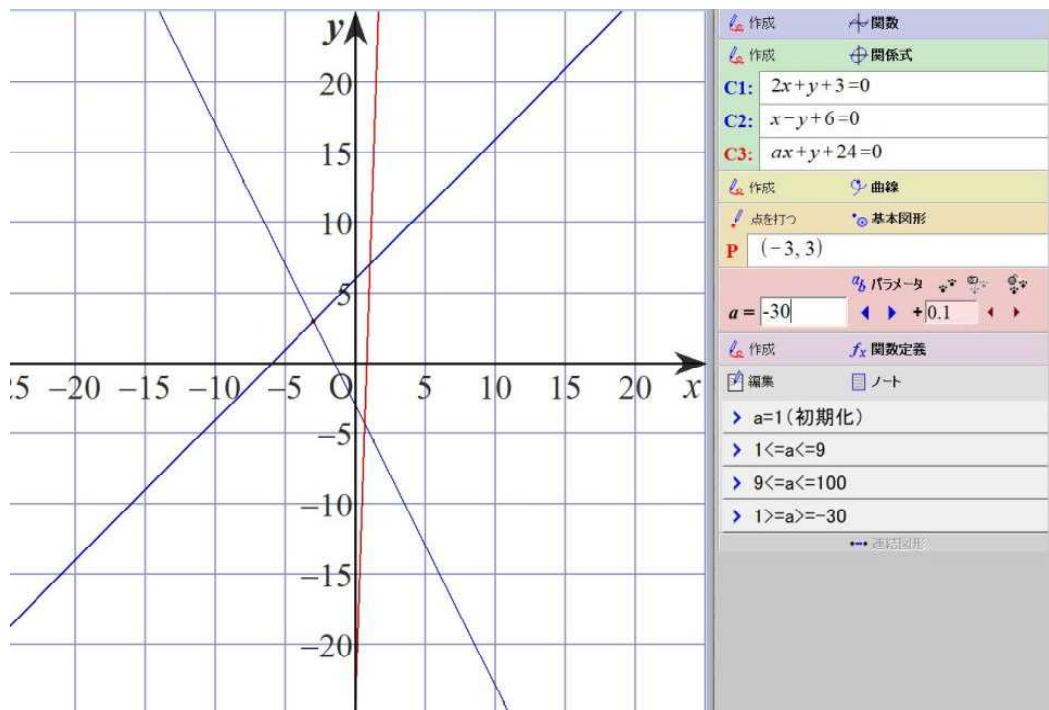
15 3 straight lines passing through one point

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

② When the value of a is 9



③ When the value of a is -30



Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.12.2024
Sohun

16 A circle tangent to both the x and y axis

(1) Exam question 16

Find the equation of circle ① whose center is on the straight line $y=-4x+5$ and is tangent to both the x-axis and y-axis.

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

【Experiment day】

February 12, 2024

【PC used】

Lavie NX850/N

【GRAPES used】

GRAPES 7.84

【Script used】

Self-made file

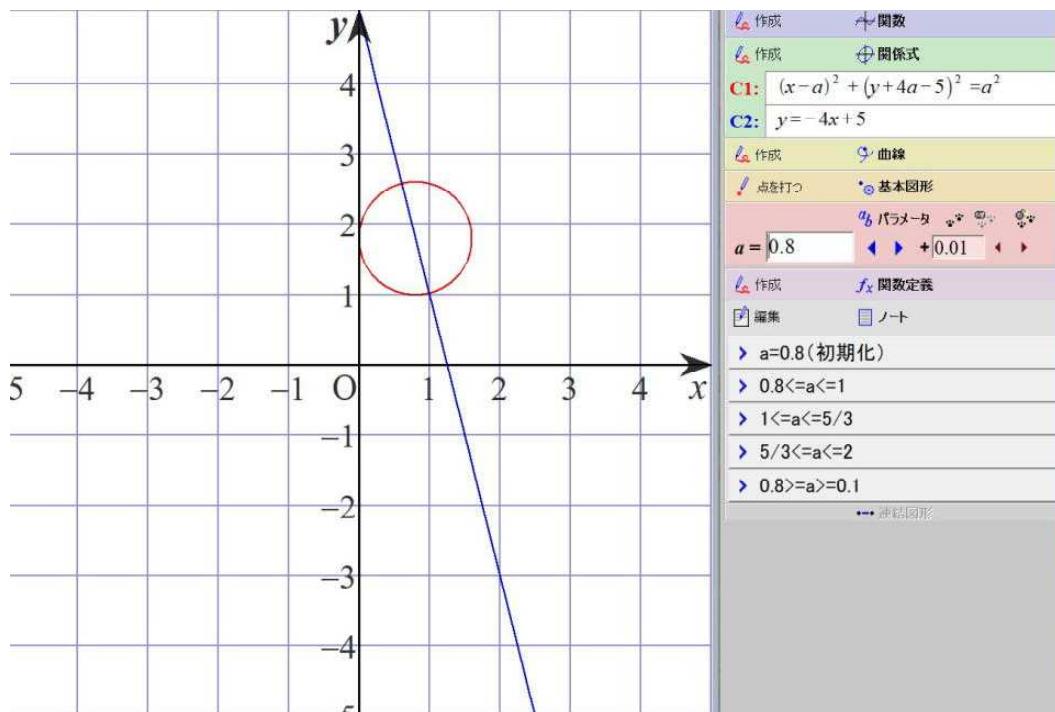
『examquestion16.gps』

【Consideration】

I varied the value of a from 0.1 to 2 and observed the positional relationship between the circle ①, the x-axis, and the y-axis. When $a=1$, circle ① is in the first quadrant and touches both the x-axis and y-axis. When $a=5/3$, circle ① is in the 4th quadrant and touches both the x-axis and y-axis. (The coordinates of the center of the circle in the first quadrant are $(a, -4a+5)$, and since it touches both the x-axis and y-axis, $a=-4a+5$ holds true. Therefore, $a=1$ can be found.) (The coordinates of the center of the circle in the 4th quadrant are $(a, -4a+5)$, and since it touches both the x-axis and y-axis, $a=-(-4a+5)$ holds true. Therefore, $a=5/3$ can be found.)

$$\text{Therefore, } (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1, \quad \left(x-\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + \left(y+\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{9}.$$

① When the value of a is 0.8



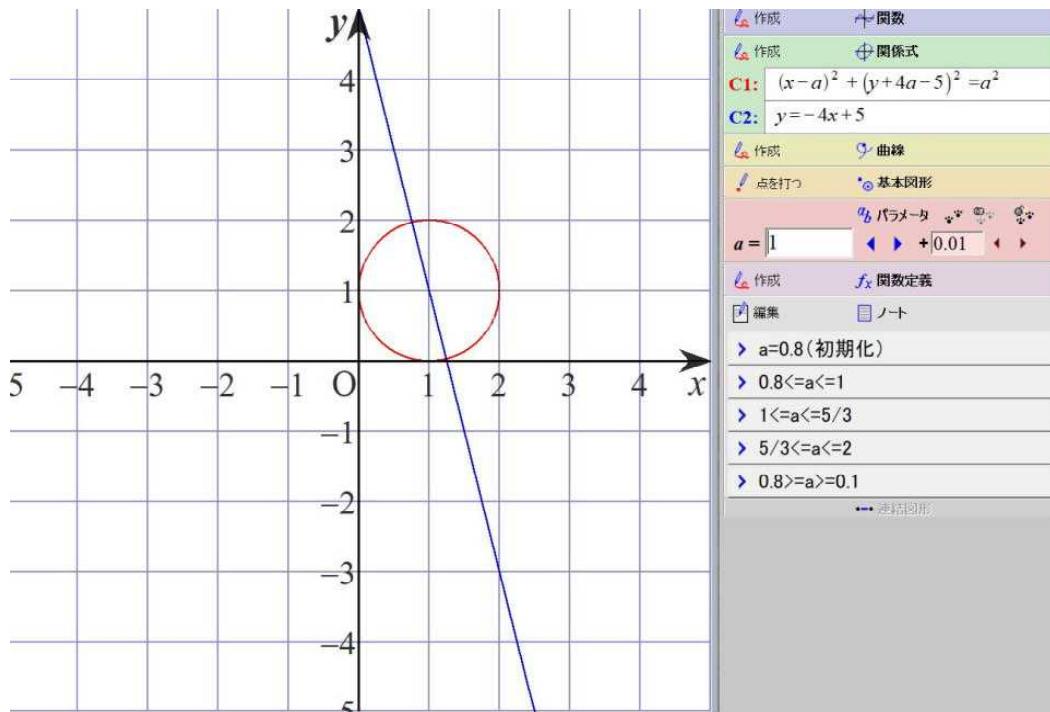
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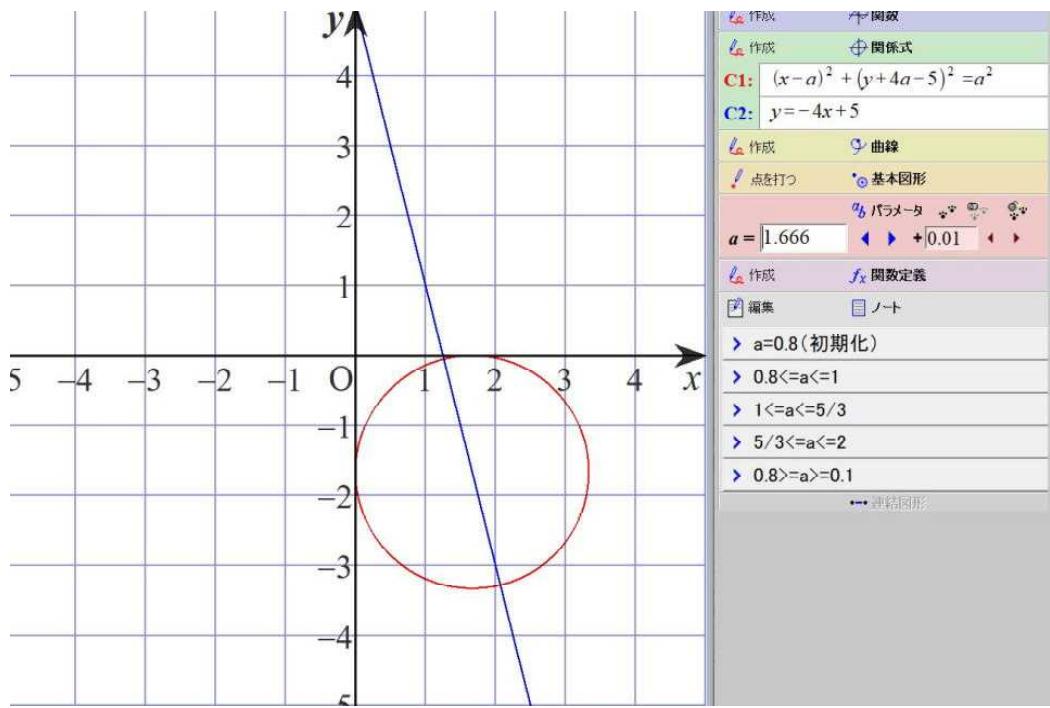
16 A circle tangent to both the x and y axis

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

② When the value of a is 1



③ When the value of a is $5/3$



Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.12.2024
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17 A straight line that passes a fixed point and touches a circle

(1) Exam question 17

Find the equation of the straight line L that passes through the point (3,1) and is tangent to the circle C: $x^2 + y^2 = 2$, and the coordinates of the point of contact at that time.

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

【Experiment day】

February 12, 2024

【PC used】

Lavie NX850/N

【GRAPES used】

GRAPES 7.84

【Script used】

Self-made file

『examquestion17.gps』

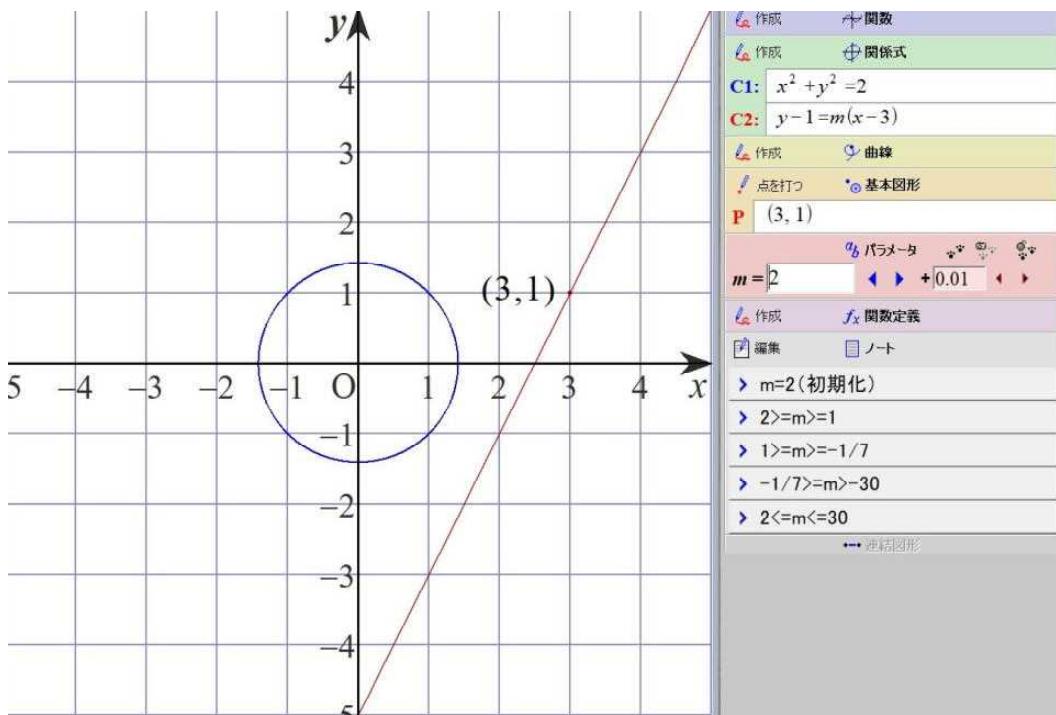
【Consideration】

I varied the value of m from -30 to 30 and observed the positional relationship between circle C and straight line L. When $m=1$, straight line L touches circle C. When $m=1/7$, straight line L touches circle C.

(If the coordinates of the point of contact are (x_i, y_i) , the equation of the tangent to circle C is $L_1: x_i x + y_i y = 2$. Since the tangent L_1 passes through $(3,1)$, it satisfies ①: $3x_i + y_i = 2$. Also, since (x_i, y_i) is a point on circle C, it satisfies ②: $x_i^2 + y_i^2 = 2$. If you solve ① and ② simultaneously, you will find $x_i=1$, $y_i=-1$, and $x_i=1/5$, $y_i=7/5$.)

Therefore, $x-y=2$, $x+7y=10$.

① When the value of m is 2



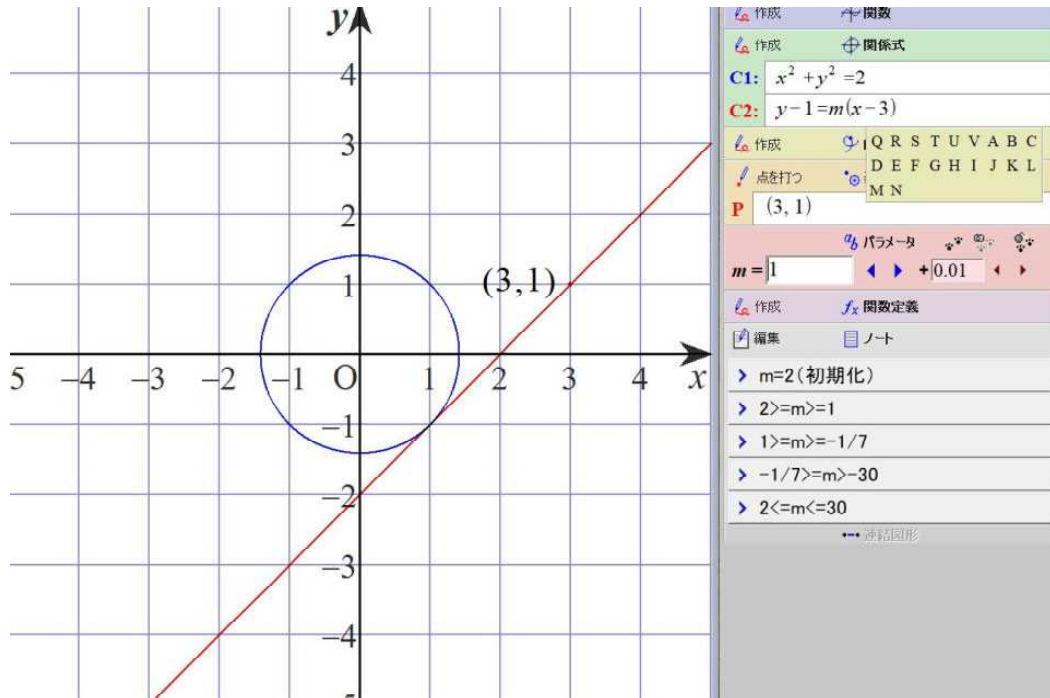
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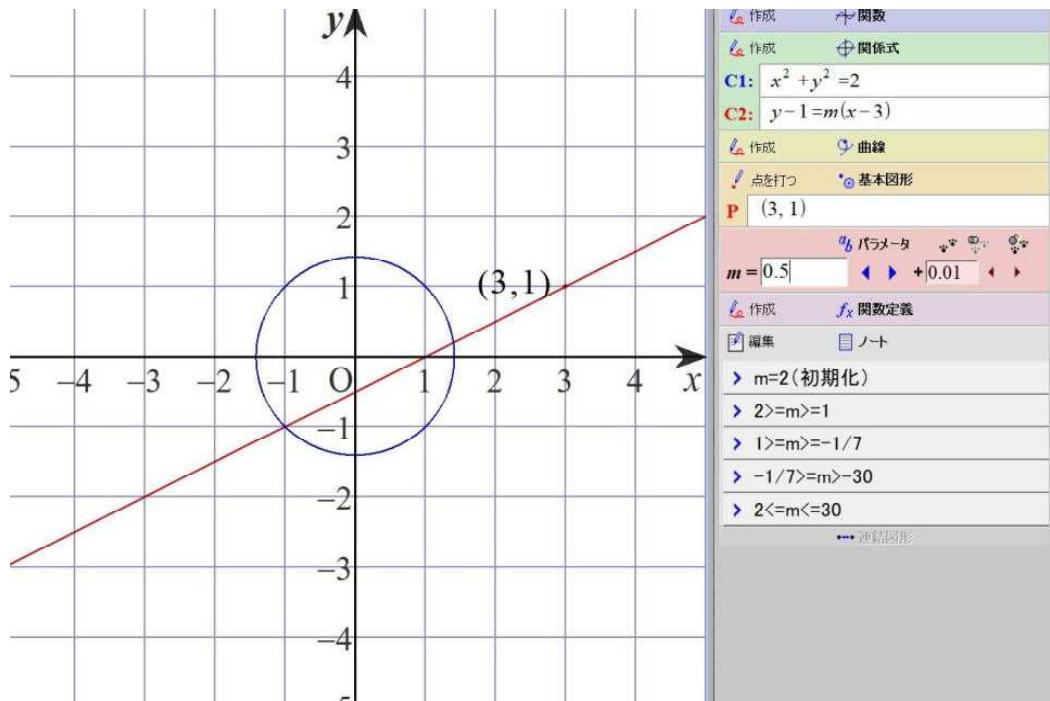
17 A straight line that passes a fixed point and touches a circle

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

② When the value of m is 1



③ When the value of m is 0.5



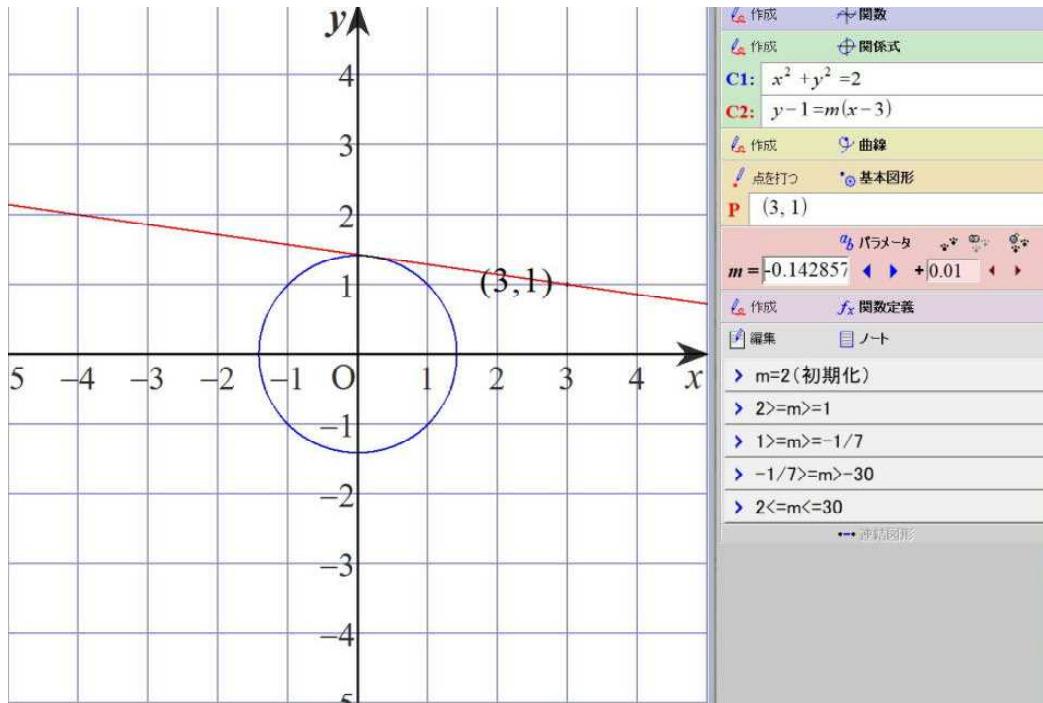
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2.12.2024
Sohun

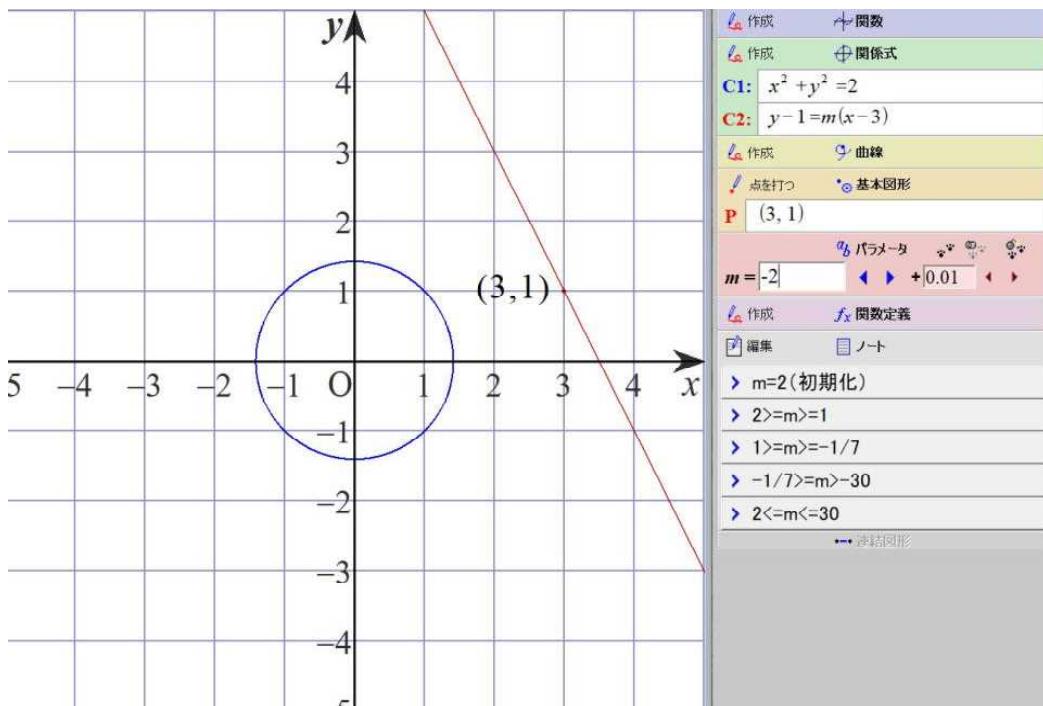
17 A straight line that passes a fixed point and touches a circle

(2) Experimental result (Grapes version simulation)

- ④ When the value of m is -1/7



- ⑤ When the value of m is -2



Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.13.2024
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18 Minimum value of quadratic function

(1) Exam question 18

Find the minimum value of the quadratic function $y=x^2-2x$ ($a \leq x \leq a+1$) .

(2) Experimental result (Grapes version simulation)

【Experiment day】

February 13, 2024

【PC used】

Lavie NX850/N

【GRAPES used】

GRAPES 7.84

【Script used】

Self-made file

『examquestion18.gps』

【Consideration】

I varied the value of a from -1.3 to 3 and observed the minimum value of the quadratic function.

When $a < 0$, the minimum value is obtained when $x = a + 1$.

When $0 \leq a \leq 1$, the minimum value is obtained at the vertex.

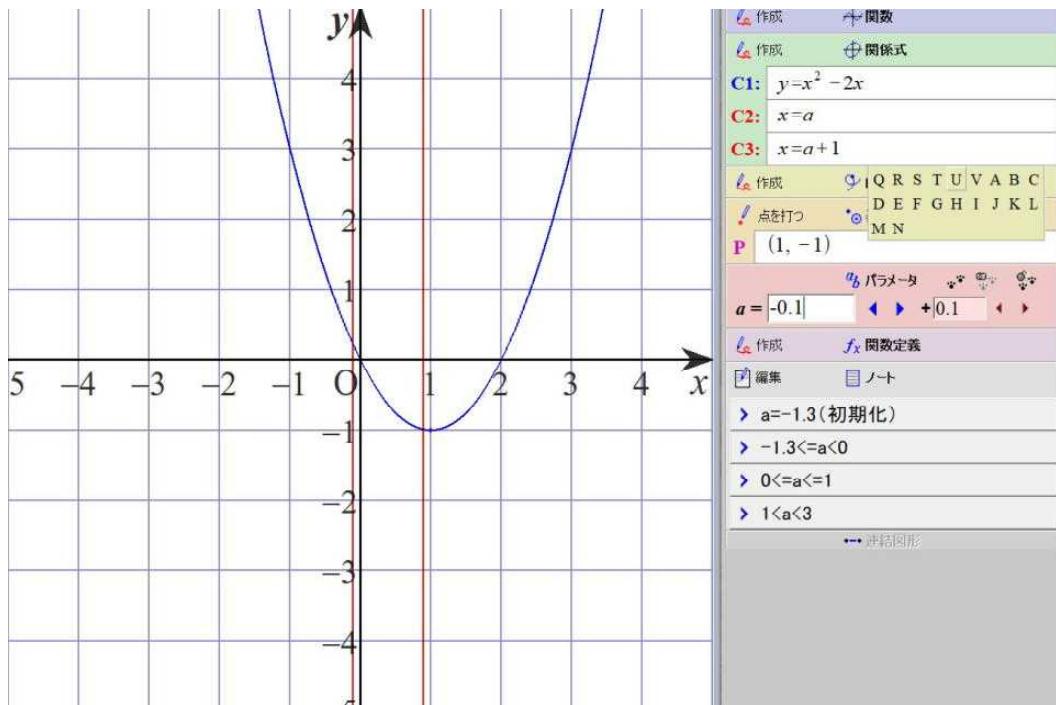
When $1 < a$, the minimum value is obtained when $x=a$.

Therefore, when $a < 0$, when $x=a+1$, the minimum value is $a^2 - 1$.

When $0 \leq a \leq 1$, the minimum value is -1 at the vertex.

When $1 < a$, when $x=a$, the minimum value is $a^2 - 2a$.

① When the value of a is -0.1



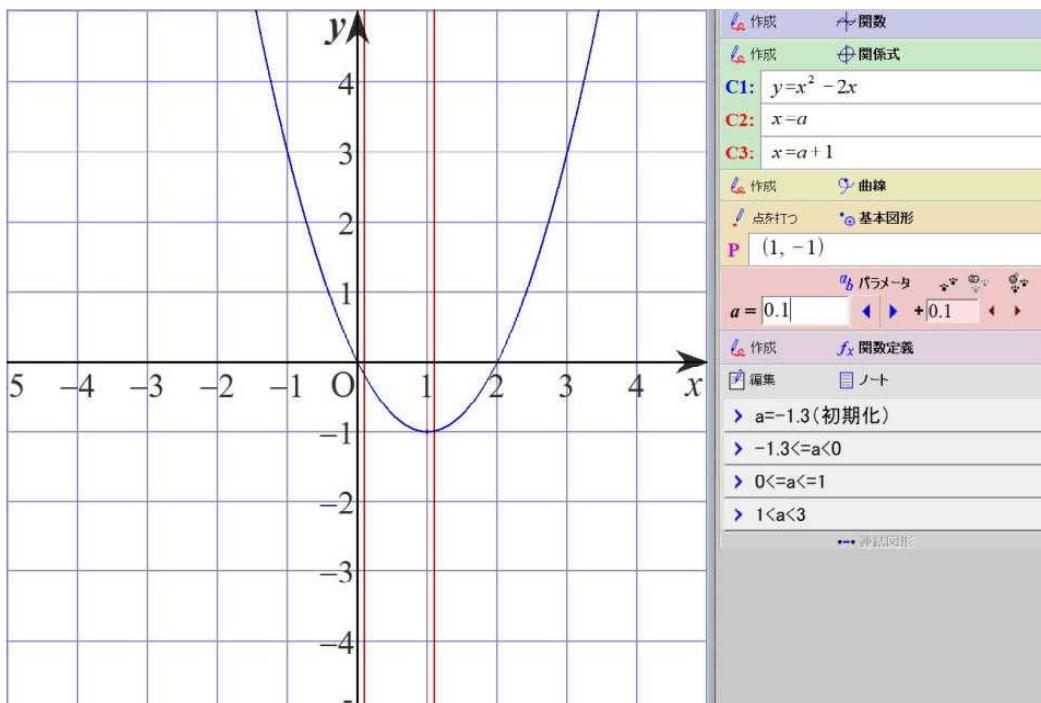
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2.13.2024
Sohun

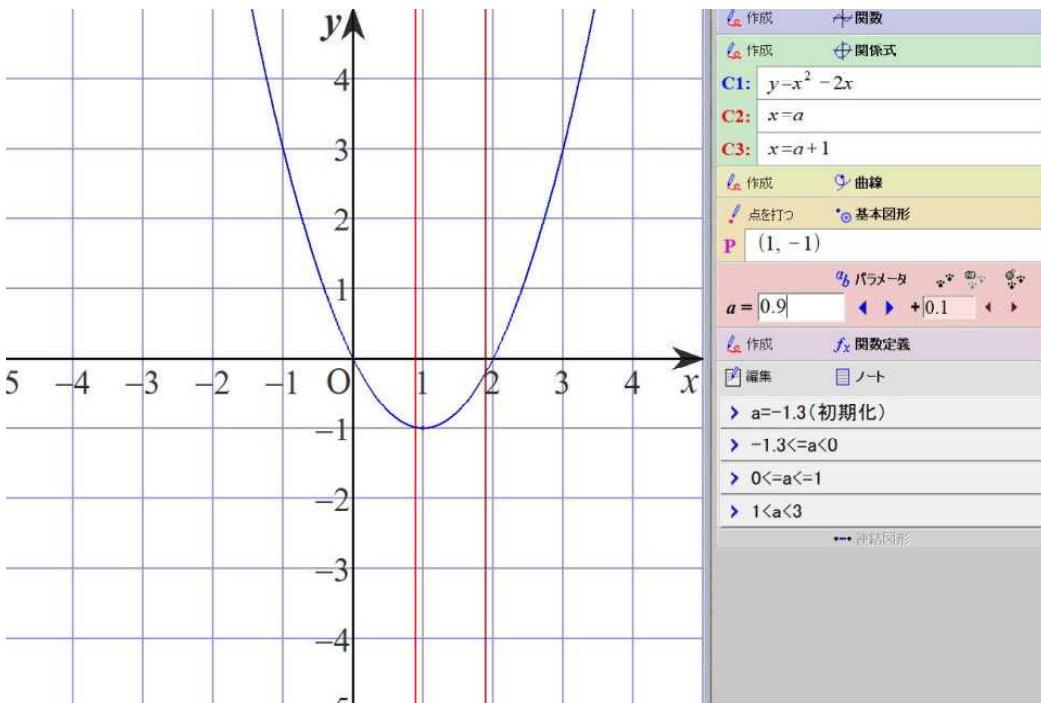
18 Minimum value of quadratic function

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

② When the value of a is 0.1



③ When the value of a is 0.9



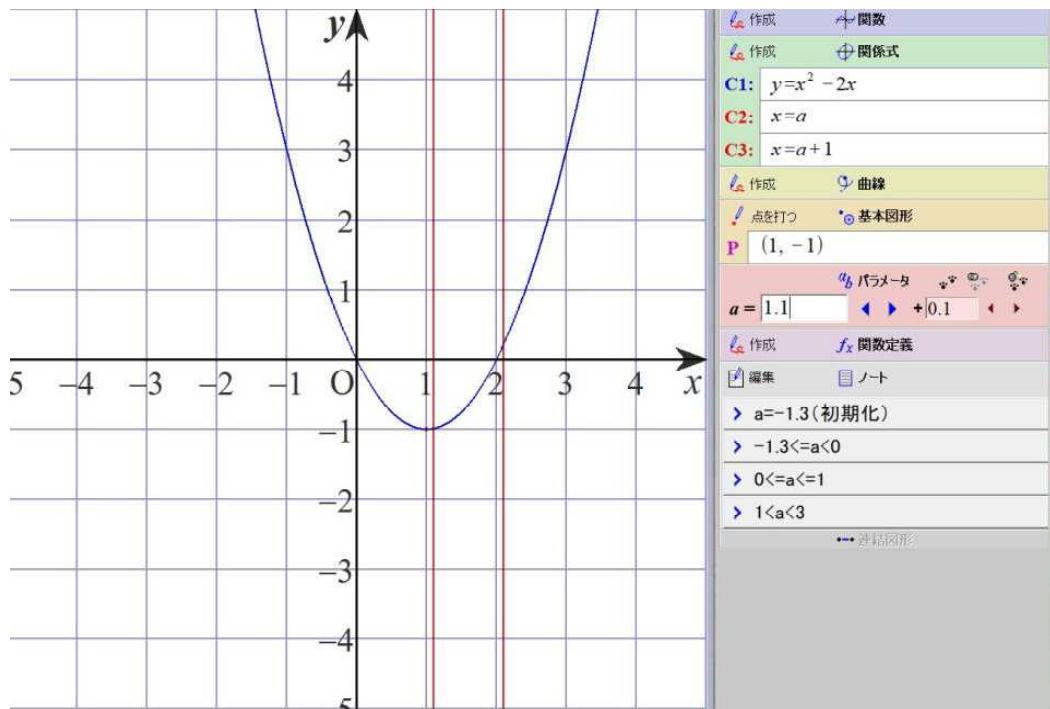
Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.13.2024
Sohun

18 Minimum value of quadratic function

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

- ④ When the value of a is 1.1



Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.14.2024
Sohun

19 Proof of cubic inequality

(1) Exam question 19

For all x with $x > 0$, find the range of values of constant a such that the cubic inequality $x^3 - 3a^2 x + 2 > 0$ holds true.

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

【Experiment day】

February 14, 2024

【PC used】

Lavie NX850/N

【GRAPES used】

GRAPES 7.84

【Script used】

Self-made file

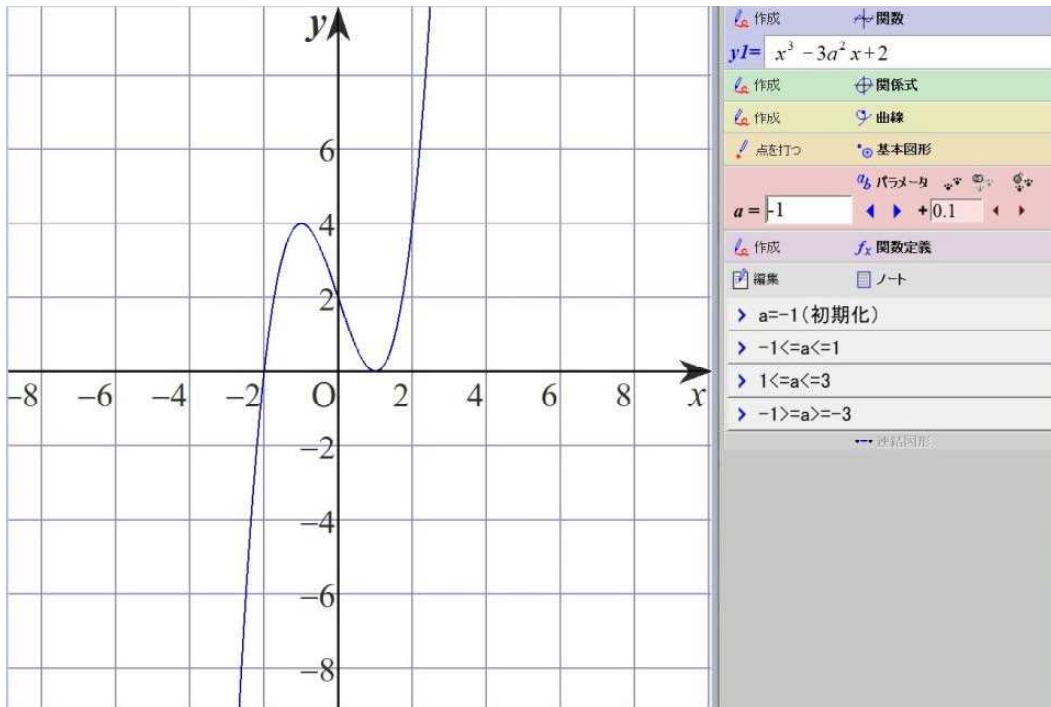
『examquestion19.gps』

【Consideration】

I varied the value of a from -3 to 3 and observed the graph of the cubic function $y = x^3 - 3a^2 x + 2$. When $-1 < a < 1$, the graph of the cubic function $y = x^3 - 3a^2 x + 2$ is above the x -axis for all $x \geq 0$.

(Since the local minimum value (minimum value) of the cubic function $y = x^3 - 3a^2 x + 2$ when $x \geq 0$ is greater than 0, we can find $-1 < a < 1$.)
Therefore, $-1 < a < 1$.

① When the value of a is -1



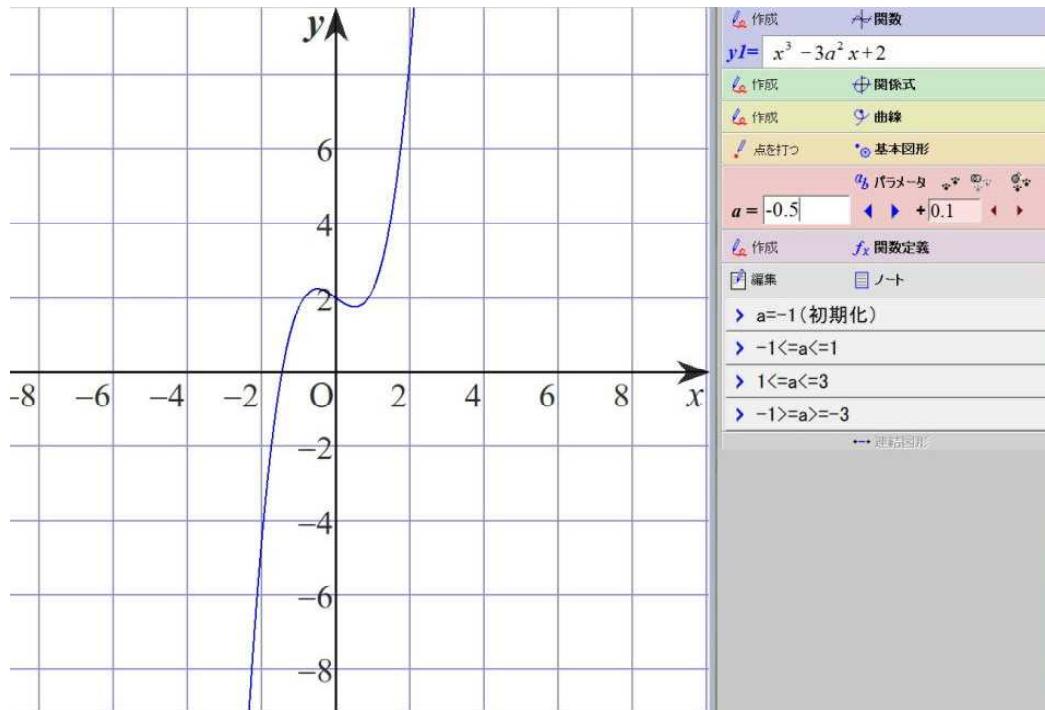
Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

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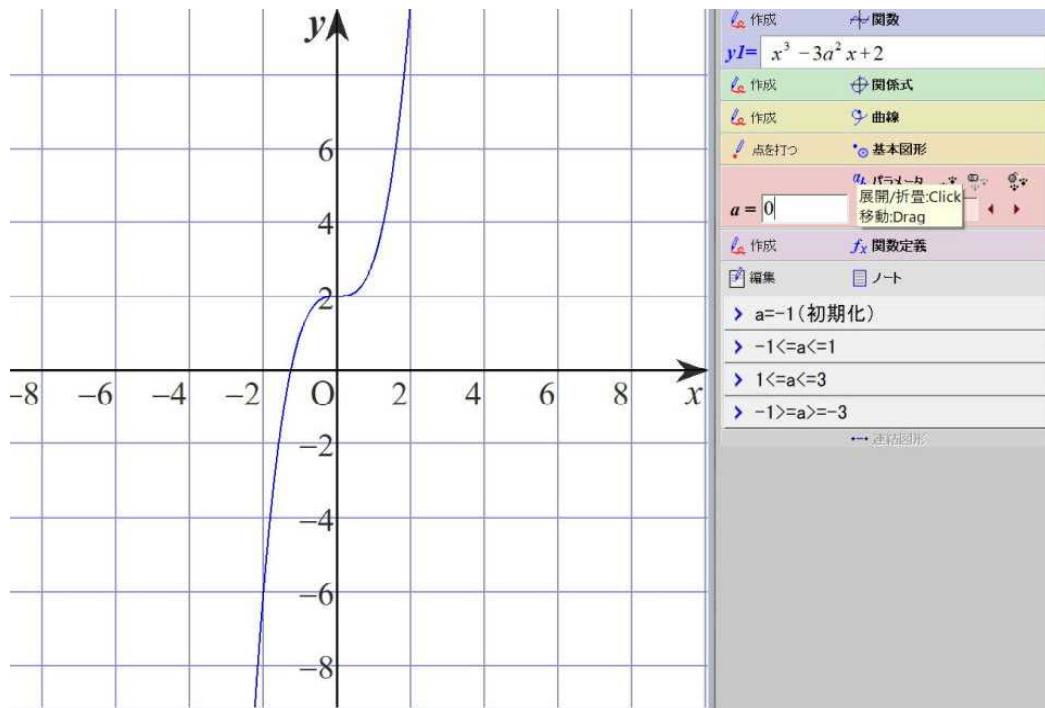
19 Proof of cubic inequality

(2) Experimental result (Grapes version simulation)

② When the value of a is -0.5



③ When the value of a is 0



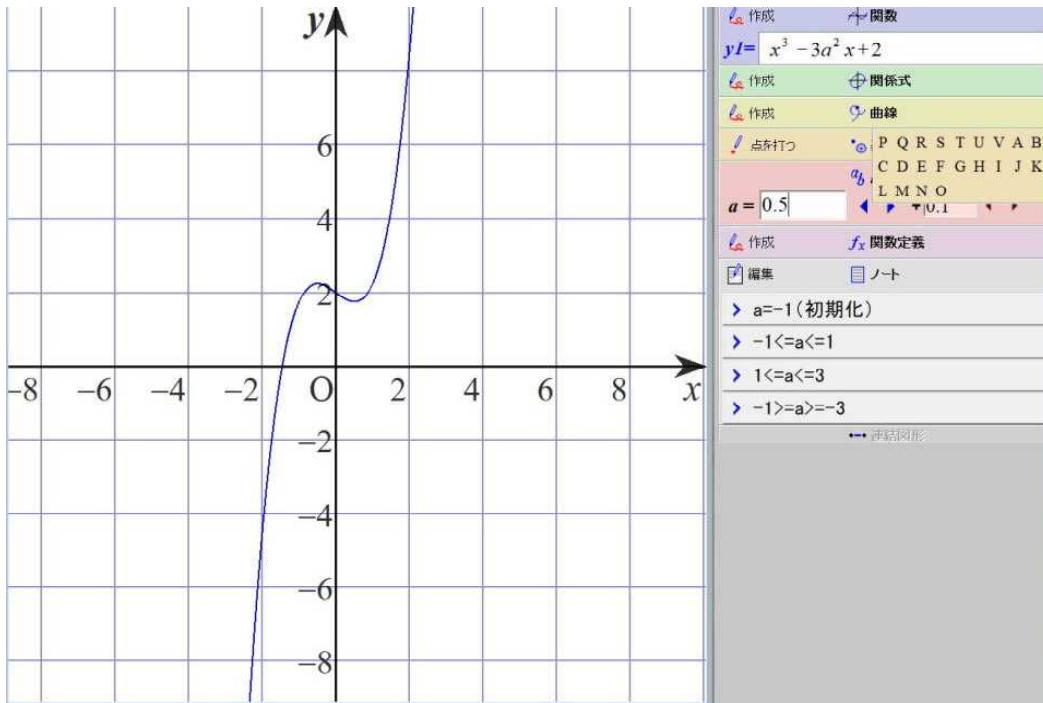
Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.14.2024
Sohun

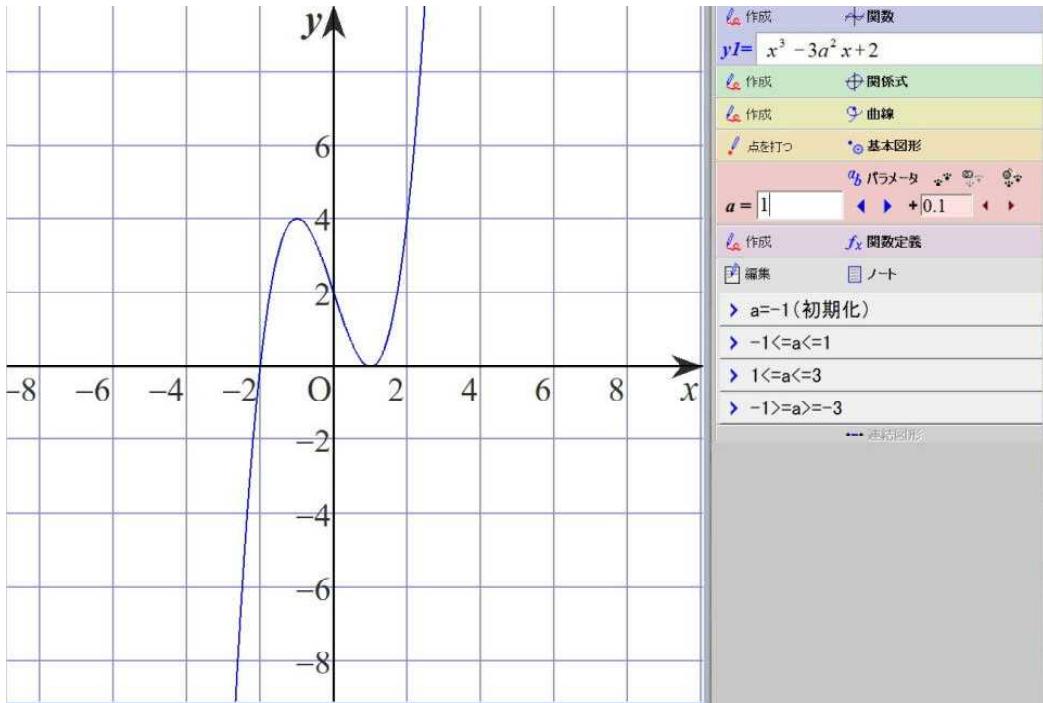
19 Proof of cubic inequality

(2) Experimental result (Grapes version simulation)

- ④ When the value of a is 0.5



- ⑤ When the value of a is 1



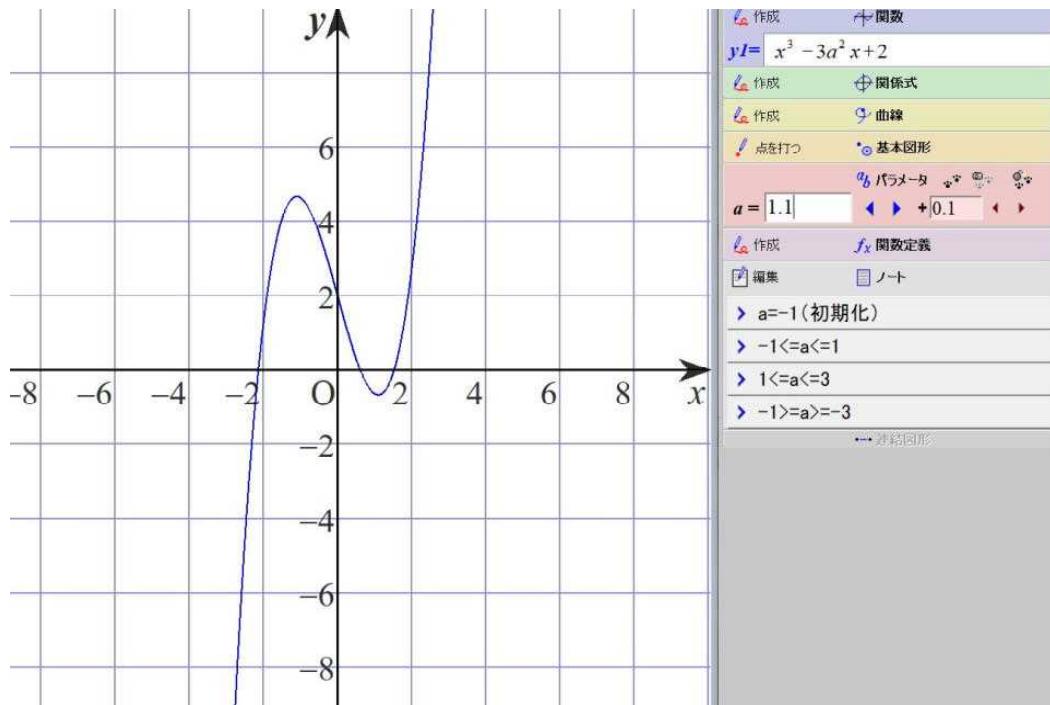
Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.14.2024
Sohun

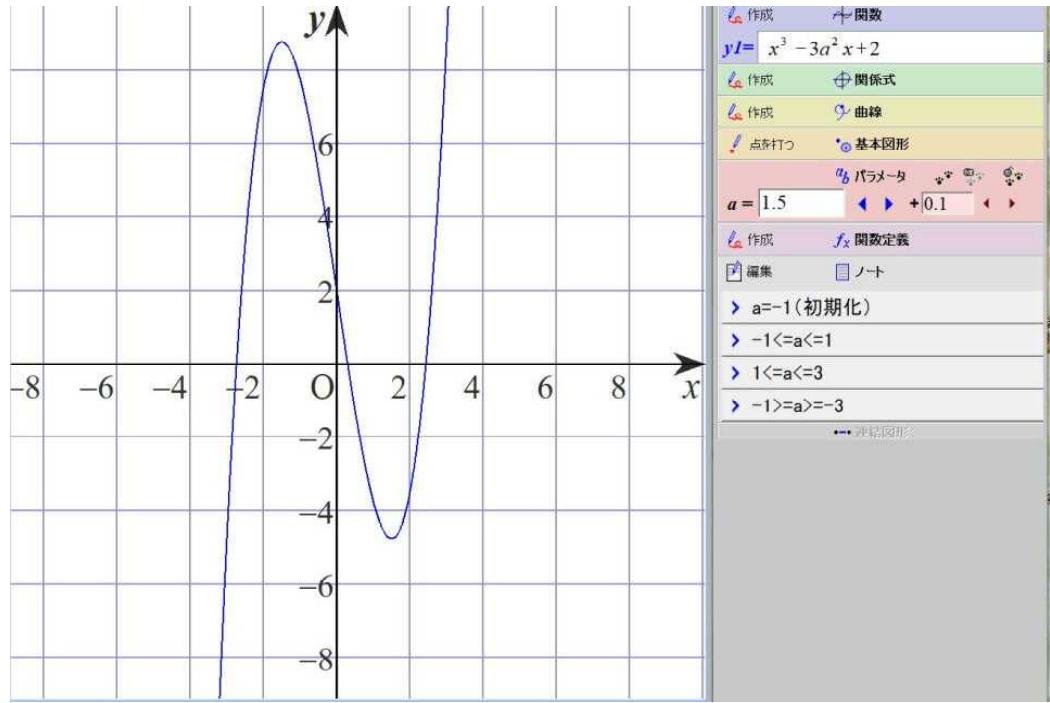
19 Proof of cubic inequality

(2) Experimental result (Grapes version simulation)

⑥ When the value of a is 1.1



⑦ When the value of a is 1.5



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2 O Absolute value graph

(1) Exam question 20

Let a be a constant.

Find the number of solutions to the equation $x^2|x-3|=a$.

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

【Experiment day】

February 15, 2024

【PC used】

Lavie NX850/N

【GRAPES used】

GRAPES 7.84

【Script used】

Self-made file

『examquestion20.gps』

【Consideration】

I varied the value of a from -0.9 to 4.8 and observed the graphs of ①: $y=x^2|x-3|$ and ②: $y=a$.

When $a < 0$, there is no common point between graphs ① and ②.

When $a=0$, the number of common points between graphs ① and ② is 2.

When $0 < a < 4$, the graphs of ① and ② intersect at four points.

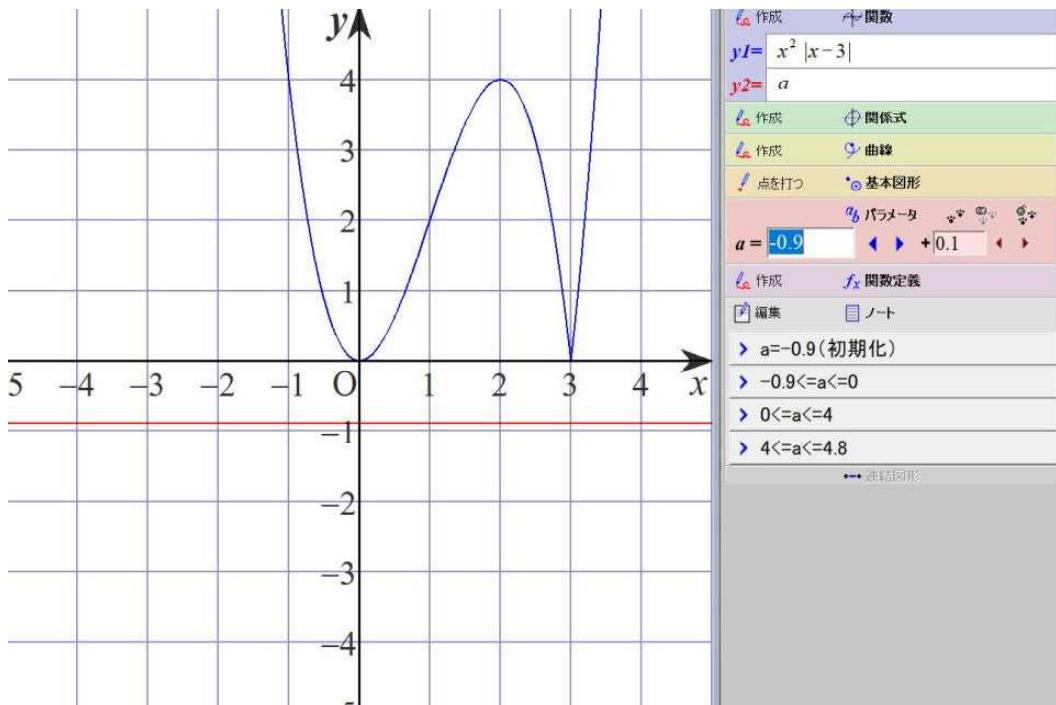
When $a=4$, the number of common points between graphs ① and ② is 3.

When $a > 4$, the graphs of ① and ② intersect at two points.

Therefore,

When $a < 0$, 0. When $a=0$, 2. When $0 < a < 4$, 4. When $a=4$, 3. When $a > 4$, 2.

① When the value of a is -0.9



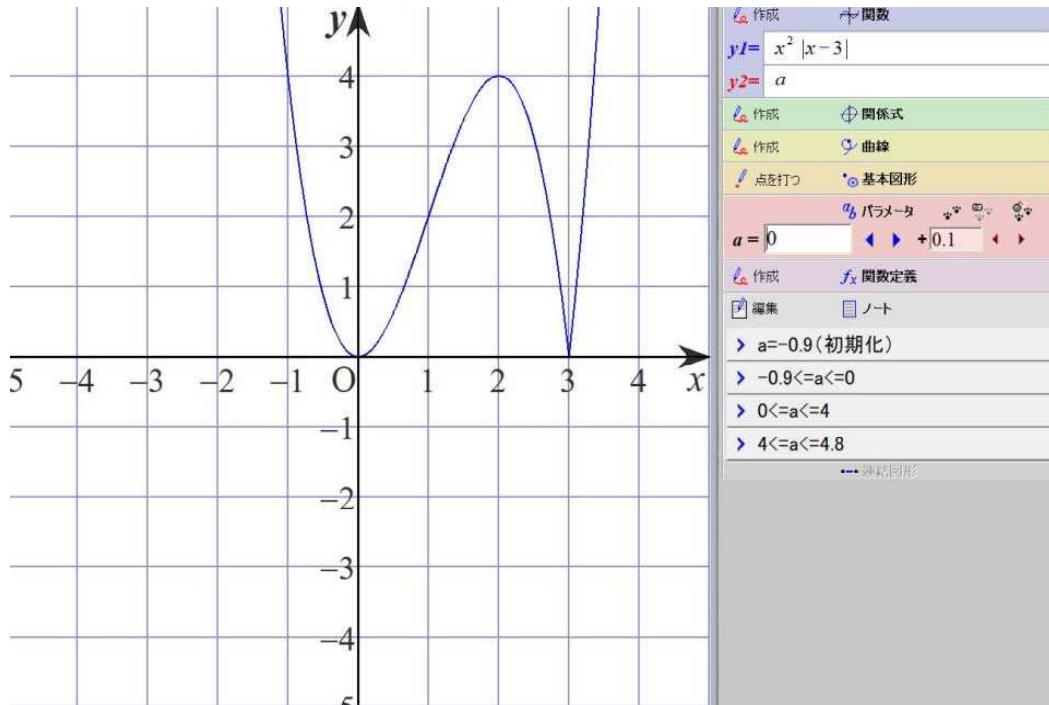
Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

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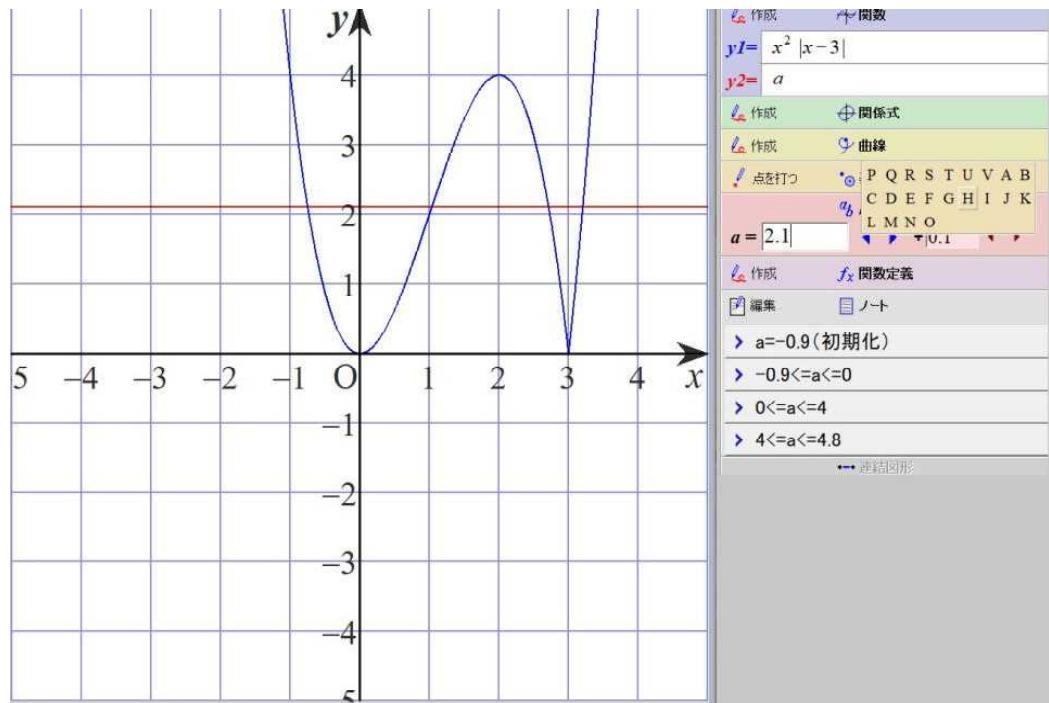
2 O Absolute value graph

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

② When the value of a is 0



③ When the value of a is 2.1



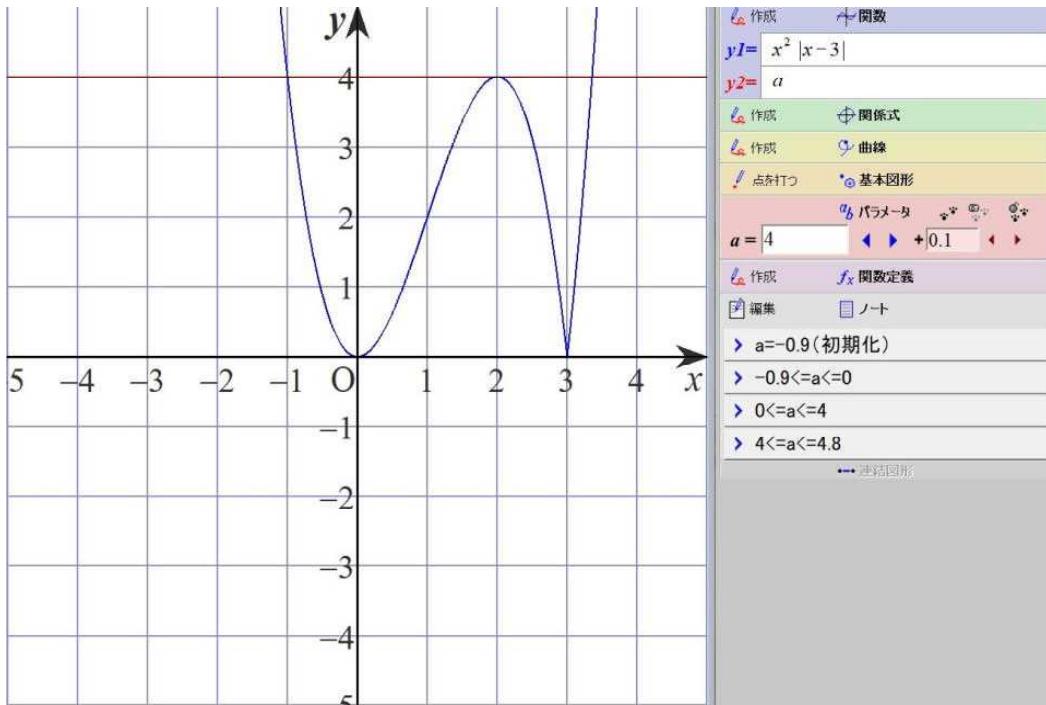
Interesting Simulation II (Grapes)

2.15.2024
Sohun

2 O Absolute value graph

(2) Experimental result (**Grapes** version simulation)

- ④ When the value of a is 4



- ⑤ When the value of a is 4.3

