

## 5.6 Properties of Linear Relations

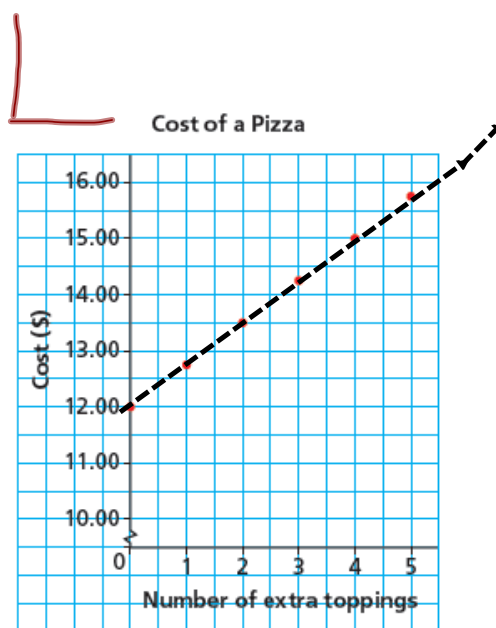
### LESSON FOCUS

Identify and represent linear relations in different ways.

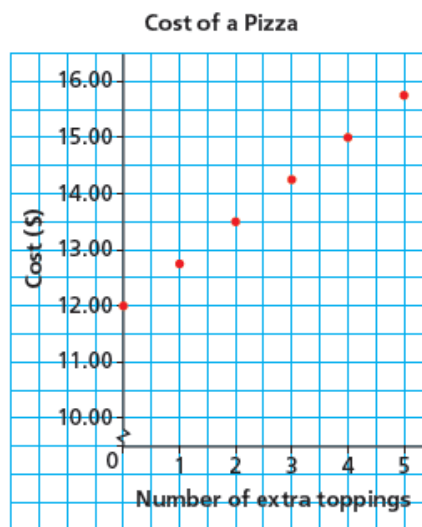
### Make Connections

The table of values and graph show the cost of a pizza with up to 5 extra toppings.

Number of Extra Toppings	Cost (\$)
0	12.00
1	12.75
2	13.50
3	14.25
4	15.00
5	15.75



Number of Extra Toppings	Cost (\$)
0	12.00
1	12.75
2	13.50
3	14.25
4	15.00
5	15.75



What patterns do you see in the table?

Write a rule for the pattern that relates the cost of a pizza to the number of its toppings.

How are the patterns in the table shown in the graph?

How can you tell from the table that the graph represents a linear relation?

$$C = 12 + 0.75n$$

5.6 Properties of Linear Relations

### Here is another example of a linear relation...

The cost for a car rental is \$60, plus \$20 for every 100 km driven.

The **independent variable** is the distance driven and the **dependent variable** is the cost.

We can identify that this is a linear relation in different ways.

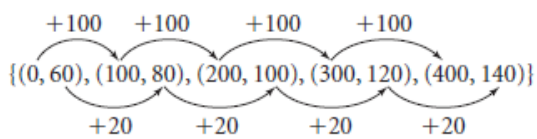
- a table of values

Independent variable	Distance (km)	Cost (\$)	Dependent variable
	0	60	
+100	100	80	+20
+100	200	100	+20
+100	300	120	+20
+100	400	140	+20

For a linear relation, a constant change in the independent variable results in a constant change in the dependent variable.

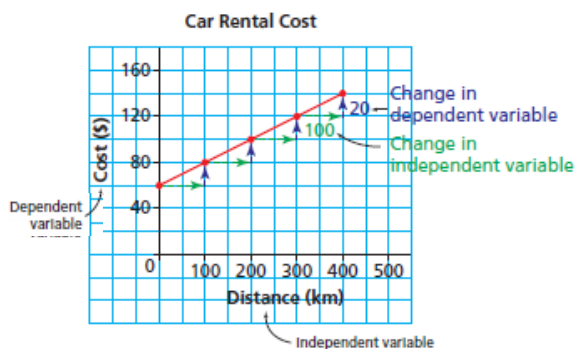
## How to identify a linear relation...

- a set of ordered pairs



Why is it important that the ordered pairs are listed so their first elements are in numerical order?

- a graph



The graph of a linear relation is a straight line.

We can use each representation to calculate the rate of change.

The rate of change can be expressed as a fraction:

$$\frac{\text{change in dependent variable}}{\text{change in independent variable}} = \frac{\$20}{100 \text{ km}} = \$0.20/\text{km}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}}$$

Which table of values represents a linear relation? Justify your answer.

a) The relation between the number of bacteria in a culture,  $n$ , and time,  $t$  minutes.

$t$	$n$
0	1
20	2
40	4
60	8
80	16
100	32

*Handwritten notes:* Red arrows on the left indicate  $t$  increases by 20. Red arrows on the right indicate  $n$  increases by 1, 2, 4, 8, 16. The text "Not Linear" is written in red and underlined.

b) The relation between the amount of goods and services tax charged,  $T$  dollars, and the amount of the purchase,  $A$  dollars

$A$	$T$
60	3
120	6
180	9
240	12
300	15

*Handwritten note:* The word "Linear" is written in red and underlined.

The rate of change is \$0.20/km; that is, for each additional 1 km driven, the rental cost increases by 20¢. The rate of change is constant for a linear relation.

We can determine the rate of change from the equation that represents the linear function.

Let the cost be  $C$  dollars and the distance driven be  $d$  kilometres.

An equation for this linear function is:

$$C = 0.20d + 60$$

Dependent variable  $C$

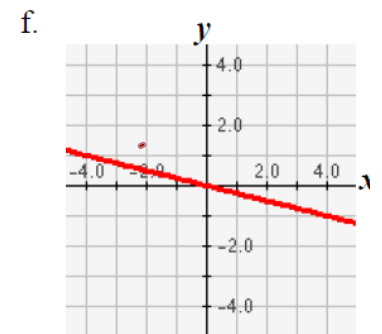
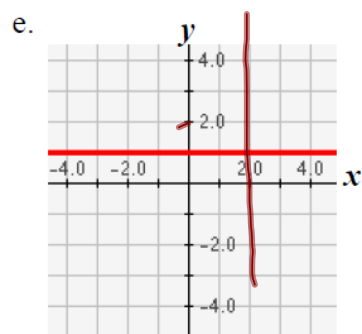
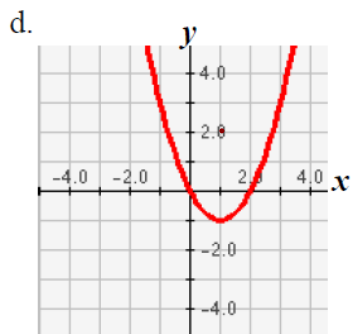
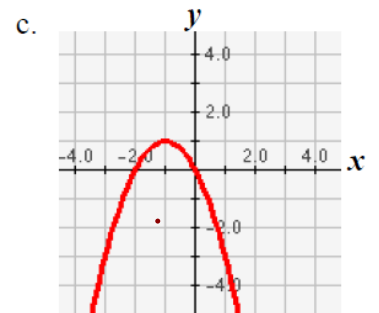
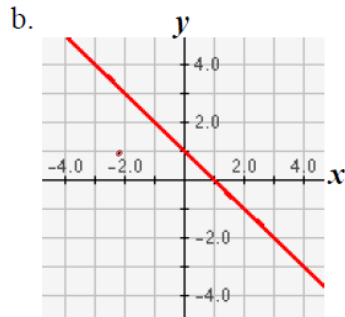
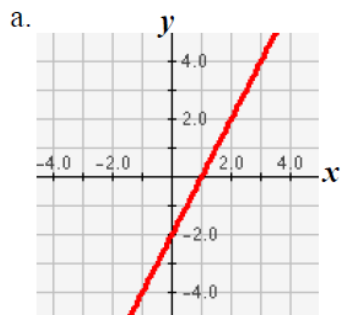
initial amount 60

independent variable  $d$

rate of change 0.20

dependent variable  $C = 0.20d + 60$

1. State if each graph represents a linear or nonlinear relationship?



## Attachments

---

Mr lams data.84state