

## Curriculum Outcomes:

(PR1) Generalize a pattern arising from a problem-solving context using linear equations and verify by substitution.

(PR2) Graph linear relations, analyze the graph and interpolate or extrapolate to solve problems.

Student Friendly: Quiz Review



Here is a pattern made with toothpicks. The pattern continues.



Figure 1

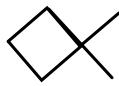


Figure 2

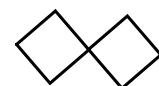


Figure 3

- a) Create a table of values for the above pattern.

F	T
1	4
2	6
3	8
4	10
5	12

- b) Write an equation that relates the number of toothpicks,  $t$ , to the figure number,  $f$ .

$$T = 2f + 2$$

- c) Use your equation to determine how many toothpicks would be in figure number 280?

$$T = 2f + 2$$

$$T = 2(280) + 2$$

$$T = 560 + 2$$

$$T = 562$$

- d) Use your equation to determine which figure number has 134 toothpicks?

$$T = 2f + 2$$

$$134 = 2f + 2$$

$$\frac{132}{2} = \frac{2f}{2}$$

$$66 = f$$

# Warm Up

Create a table of values to graph the following equations.

hint: must use your equation to determine the change in your x values

$$\frac{2}{5}x - y = -4$$

$\frac{+5}{+5}$      $\frac{+5}{+5}$      $\frac{+5}{+5}$

$$2x - 5y = -20$$

$\frac{2x}{2x}$      $\frac{-5}{-5}$

$$\Delta x = 5$$

x	y
-5	2
0	4
5	6

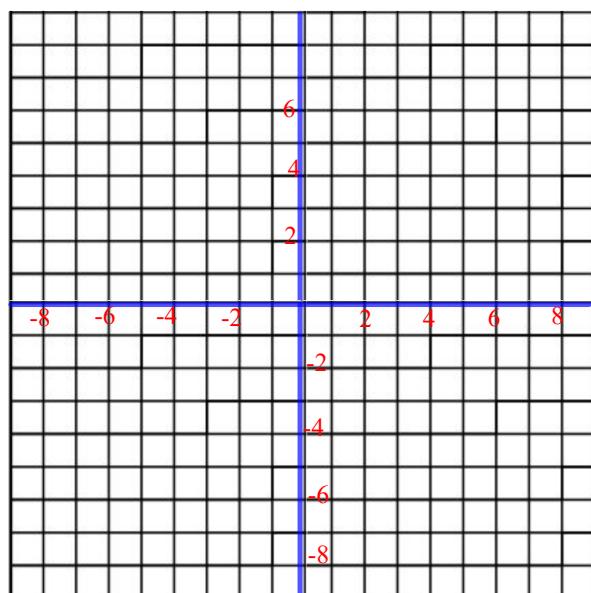
$$-5y = -2x - 20$$

$\frac{-5}{-5}$      $\frac{-5}{-5}$      $\frac{-5}{-5}$

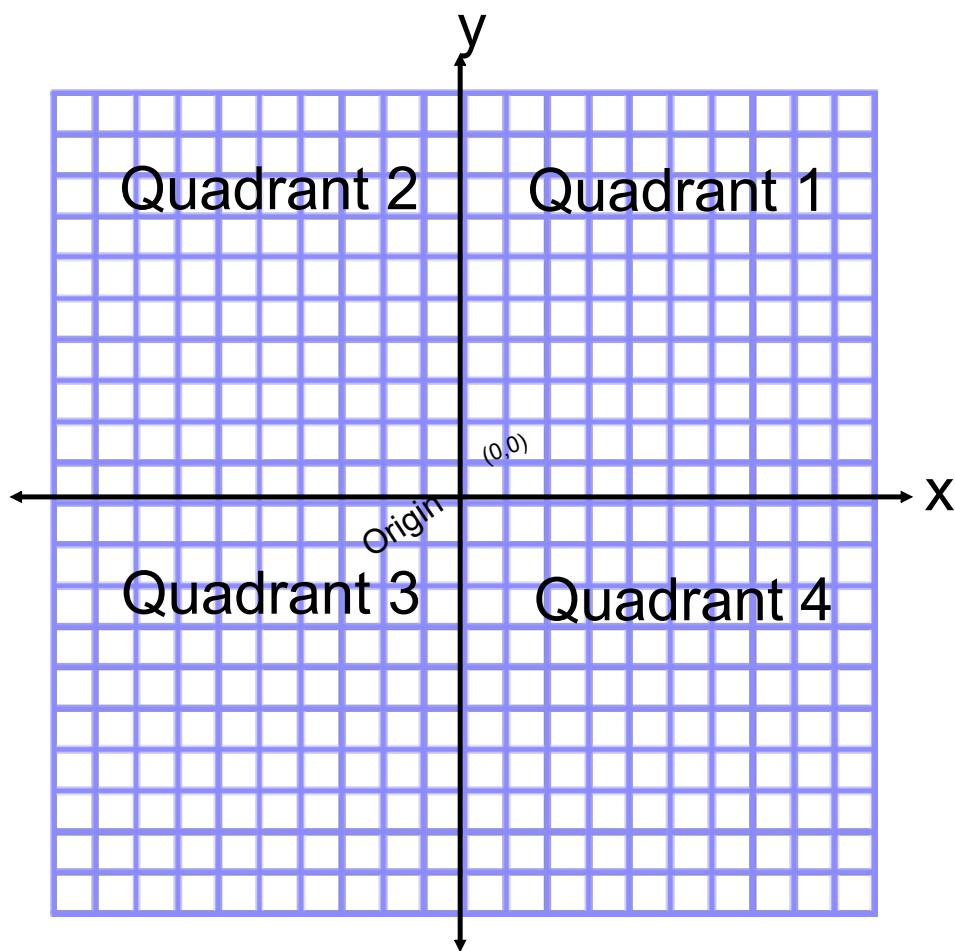
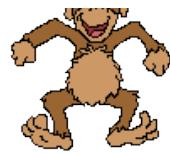
$$y = \frac{2x + 4}{5}$$

$$\Delta x = 5$$

$x = -5$	$y = \frac{2(-5) + 4}{5}$ $y = -2 + 4$ $y = 2$	$x = 0$	$y = \frac{2(0) + 4}{5}$ $y = 0 + 4$ $y = 4$
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# Coordinate Geometry Review



# Equation

$$y = \left( \frac{\text{Change } y}{\text{Change } x} \right) (\text{"x"}) \pm \#$$

X → independent

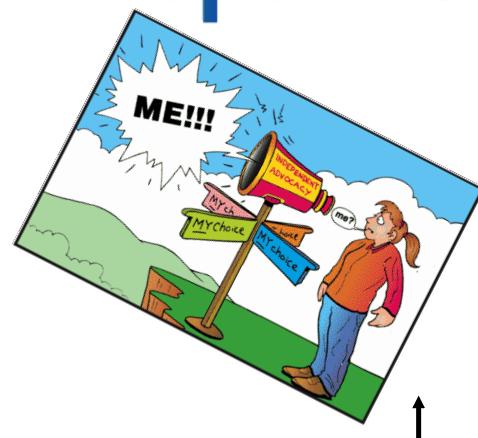
y → dependent

# Dependent VS. Independent

If the equation is:  $P = 2n + 4$

P is the dependent variable

n is the independent variable



Dependent variable is always plotted on vertical axis (y-axis)

Independent variable is always plotted on the horizontal axis (x-axis)

# Linear Relation

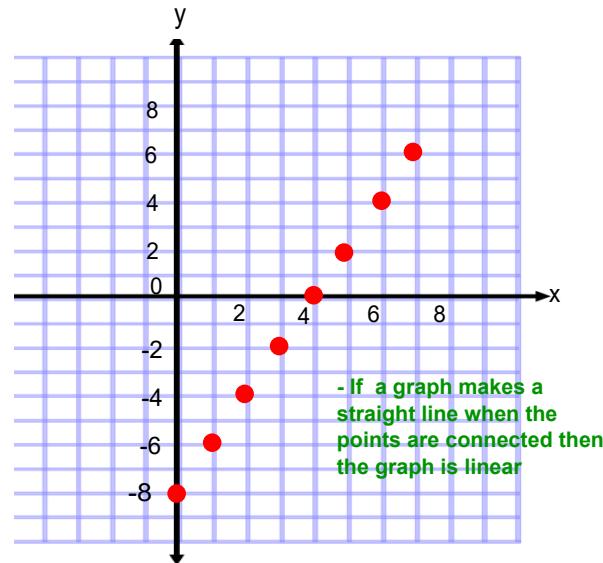


- is when the graph is a straight line
- a constant change in 'x' causes a constant change in 'y'

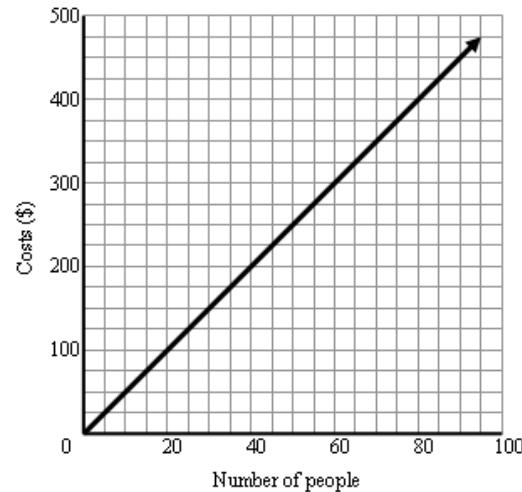
Table of Values

X	Y
0	-8
1	-6
2	-4
3	-2

+1                    +2  
+1                    +2  
+1                    +2



- In a table if the x values change by a constant, and the y values change by a constant then the graph is linear



# Concrete vs. Discrete

Discrete : \_\_\_\_\_ Dots

Continuous : \_\_\_\_\_ Connect

-Look at the "x" and see if you can have half values



Cost of video games

Number of Video games	Cost, C(\$)
1	25
2	50
3	75

Can you buy 1.5 video games?

So would you connect the dots???



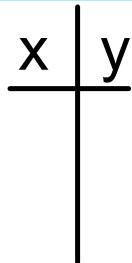
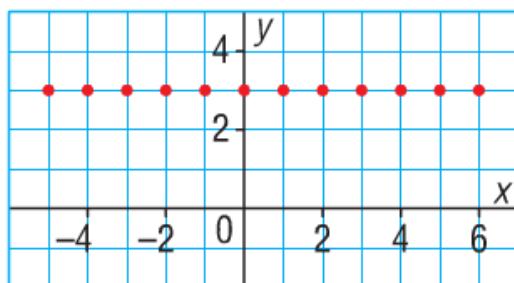
Babysitting Job

Number of Hours	Earnings, C(\$)
1	10
2	20
3	30

Can you work 1.5 hours?

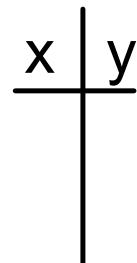
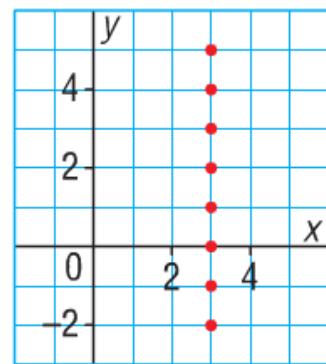
So would you connect the dots???

# Horizontal vs. Vertical



For every 'x' value y  
will always equal 3

$$\text{Equation : } y = 3$$

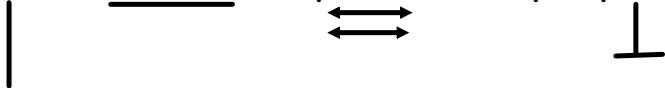


For every 'y' value x  
will always equal 3

$$\text{Equation: } x = 3$$



An oblique line can be diagonal, sloping or slanted. It is not vertical, horizontal, parallel or perpendicular



## Oblique Linear Equations

$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} x + \#$$

$$ax + by = c$$

$$y = 2x + 5$$

$$3x - 4y = 8$$



These are some other ways to write the equation of a linear relation.

$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} x + \#$	Oblique
$ax + by = c$	Oblique
$x = \#$	Vertical
$y = \#$	Horizontal

## You Try

Make a table of values, and then graph. Show all work

$$-5x + 4y = 8$$

$$\frac{4y}{4} = \frac{5x}{4} + \frac{8}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{5x}{4} + 2$$

$$\Delta x = 4$$

x	y
-4	-3
0	2
4	7

remember

$$y = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} x \pm \#$$

$$x = -4$$

$$y = \frac{5(-4)}{4} + 2$$

$$y = -5 + 2$$

$$y = -3$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = \frac{5(0)}{4} + 2$$

$$y = 0 + 2$$

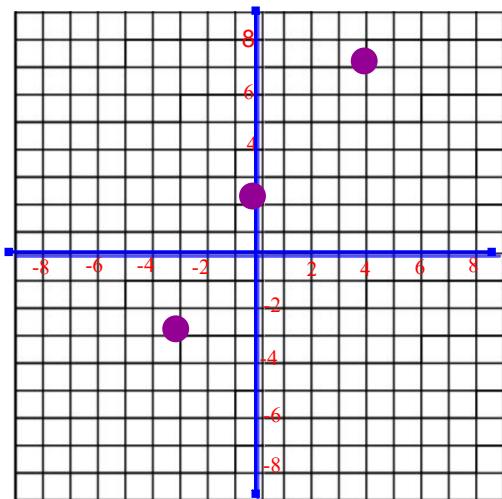
$$y = 2$$

$$x = 4$$

$$y = \frac{5(4)}{4} + 2$$

$$y = 5 + 2$$

$$y = 7$$



$$\frac{1}{3}x^6 + \frac{1}{2}y^6 = -3$$

$$2x^2 + 3y^2 = -18$$

$$\frac{3y}{3} = \frac{-2x}{3} - \frac{18}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{-2x}{3} - 6$$

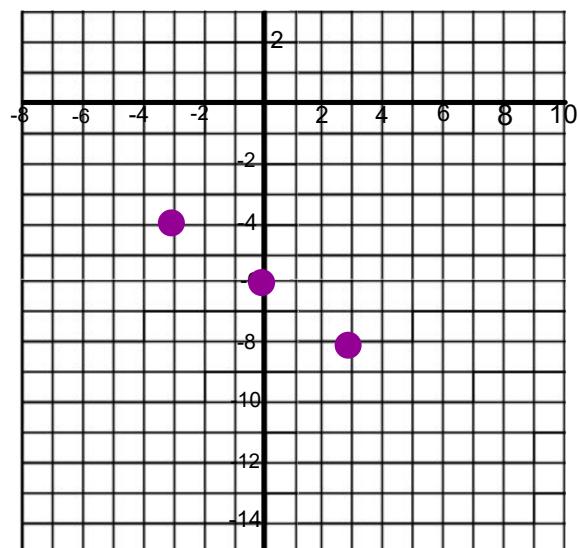
$$y = \frac{-2x}{3} - 6$$

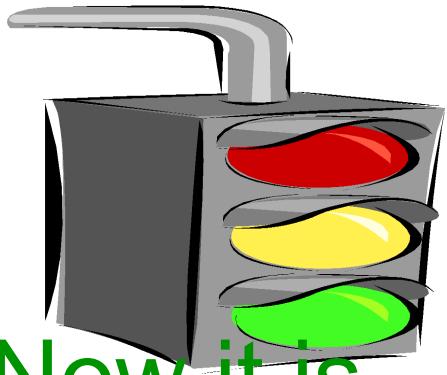
$\Delta x = 3$

x	y
-3	-4
0	-6
3	-8
—	—
—	—

$\Delta x = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -3 & x &= 0 \\ y &= \frac{-2(-3) - 6}{3} & y &= \frac{-2(0) - 6}{3} \\ y &= 2 - 6 & y &= 0 - 6 \\ y &= -4 & y &= -6 \end{aligned}$$





Now it is  
time for  
Home  
Learning

## Class/Homework

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QUESTIONS

1,2,3(bdf) Use own x  
values, 4,5ad,6,7

## Attachments

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Assignment 4.3.pdf