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Objective

To distinguish between linear and nonlinear functions and to solve problems using linear functions



1 Introduction

Review linear equations, focusing on equations in slope-intercept form. Define a linear function as any function for which the graph is a straight line. A linear function has an equation that can be written in slopeintercept form. Identify the linear function from the given examples. Work through the second sample item to help students use a table to determine the equation of a function and then graph the function. Review how to use the slope formula.

Think About It



Students should recognize real-life situations that can be represented with a linear relationship. For example, the relationship between the number of pounds of apples and the total cost is a linear relationship.

Common Core State Standards

8.F.3 Interpret the equation y = mx + b as defining a linear function, whose graph is a straight line; give examples of functions that are not linear.

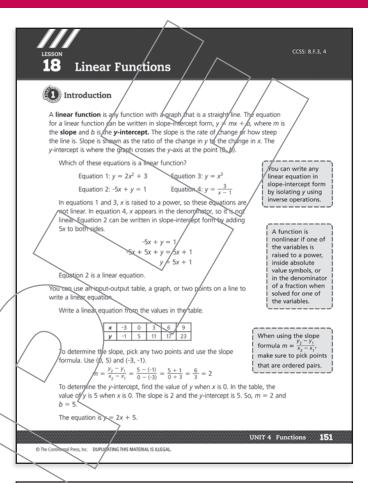
8.F.4 Construct a function to model a linear relationship between two quantities. Determine the rate of change and initial value of the function from a description of a relationship or from two (x, y)values, including reading these from a table or from a graph. Interpret the rate of change and initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a table of values.

Vocabulary

linear function: a function that has the same change in y-values for each change in x-values. Its graph is a straight line.

slope: the steepness of a line that shows how the change in one variable relates to the change in the other variable

y-intercept: the point (0, b) where a line intersects the y-axis



ear equation from the grap



The graph crosses the y-axis at -4, so the y-intercept is -4.

To find the rate of change, pick any two points and use the slope formula:

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{4 - 2}{4 - 3} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

So, the equation is y = 2x - 4.

Think About It

What is an example of a linear relationship in your daily life?

2 Focused Instruction

the relationship between the variables and the constants in the situation.

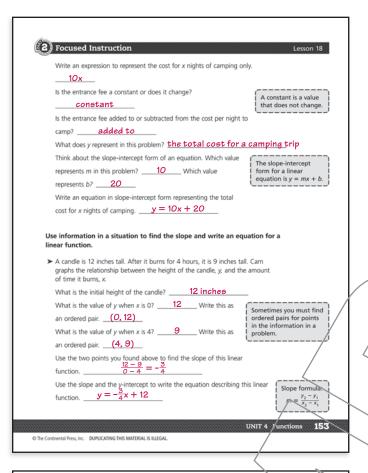
> The Parker family went camping. The campground charged an entrance fee of \$20 and \$10 per night. Write a function to determine the total cost, y, for a camping trip for x nights.

How much does the campground charge per night? ____\$10

How much does the campground charge for entrance? ____\$20

What does x represent in this problem? the number of nights spent camping

152 UNIT 4 Functions

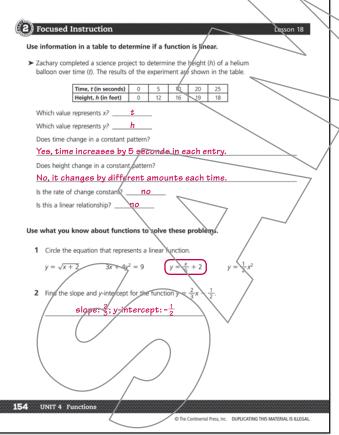




Pocused Instruction

Students will write linear equations to describe real-life situations. In the first problem, students must decide which values in the situation are variables and which are constants. In the second problem, students use the information given to find two points that would appear on the graph of the function. They use the points to find the slope and then write the equation for the function. In the third problem, students use information in a table to determine if a function is linear or nonlinear.

Conclude the Focused Instruction section by having students answer two questions about linear functions.



Connections to Standards for Mathematical Practice

- Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- Model with mathematics.
- Use appropriate tools strategically.
- Attend to precision.
- Look for and make use of structure.



3 Guided Practice

Students should complete the Guided Practice section on their own. Offer assistance as needed, pointing out the reminder and hint boxes along the right side of the page.

Independent Practice Answer Rationales

1 PART A The formula comparing temperature is written in the slope-intercept form, y = mx + b. So 1.8 is m, the slope or rate of change.

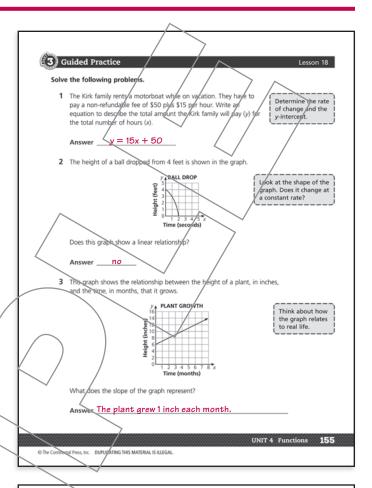
PART B The Fahrenheit temperature when the Celsius temperature is 0° is the same as the *y*-intercept. When solving for the *y*-intercept, set *x*, or *C*, equal to 0: F = (1.8)(0) + 32; F = 0 + 32 = 32.

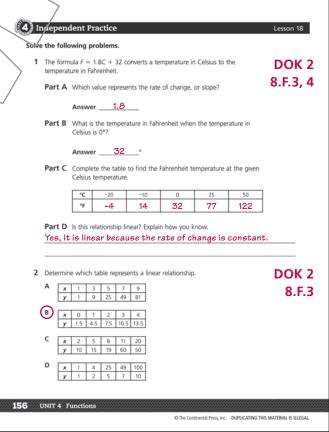
PART C Substitute the value of C to find F:

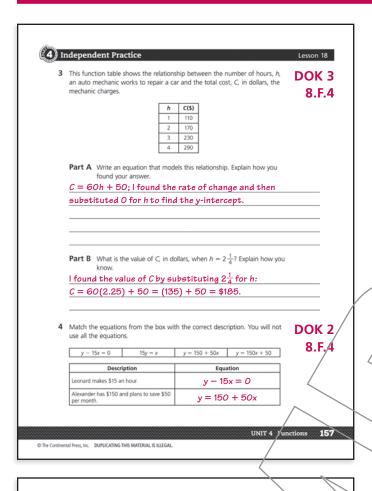
°C	°F
-20	F = (1.8)(-20) + 32 $F = -36 + 32$ $F = -4$
-10	F = (1.8)(-10) + 32 F = -18 + 32 F = 14
0	F = (1.8)(0) + 32 F = 0 + 32 F = 32
25	F = (1.8)(25) + 32 F = 45 + 32 F = 77
50	F = (1.8)(50) + 32 $F = 90 + 32$ $F = 122$

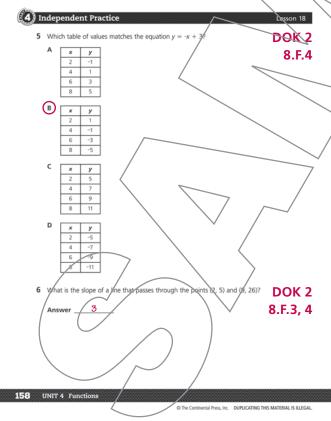
PART D A linear relationship is in the form y = mx/+b, where m is the slope and b is the y-intercept. The formula comparing temperatures is in this form, which means that it is a linear relationship.

2 A table that shows a linear relationship has a constant change. Choice A is represented by the equation $y = x^2$, which is not a linear relationship. Choice B has a constant change of 3 because each y-value is 3 more than the corresponding x-value. In choice C, the slope between two points is not consistent: $\frac{15-10}{5-2} = \frac{5}{3}$, $\frac{19-15}{8-5} = \frac{4}{3}$. In choice D, the relationship is modeled by the equation $y = \sqrt{x}$, so it is not a linear function. Choice B is correct.









3 PART A To write an equation in the form y = mx + b, find the rate of change for x by using two points and the slope formula. In this relationship, x is represented by h and y is represented by C. Using the points (1, 1/0) and (2, 170), find the slope: $\frac{170 - 110}{2 - 1} = \frac{60}{1} = 60$. The slope is 60. Find b by substituting two given values and solving for b: 110 = 60(1) + b; 110 = 60 + b; 50 = b. The y-intercept is 50, so the equation is C = 60h + 50.

PART B Use the equation from Part A and solve for C when h is equal to $2\frac{1}{4}$: $C = 60(2\frac{1}{4}) + 50$; C = 135 + 50; C = 185. The cost is \$185 when the automechanic works for $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

- 4 To write an equation, determine which number is the rate of change and which number is the initial value. A function can be written in the form of y = mx + b. If Leonard makes \$15 per hour, the relationship is modeled by the equation y = 15x. Look for an equation equivalent to this: y 15x = 0. Alexander has \$150, so this is the y-intercept. The savings increases by \$50 per month, or \$50x. This relationship is shown by the equation y = 50x + 150, or y = 150 + 50x.
- 5 To find the table that matches the equation, check whether the outputs in each table are able to correctly substitute in the linear equation to equal the input. In choice A, $-1 \neq -2 + 3$, so it is not correct. In choice C, $5 \neq -2 + 3$, so it is not correct. In choice D, $-5 \neq -2 + 3$, so it is not correct. The only table that matches the equation is choice B: 1 = -2 + 3; -1 = -4 + 3; -3 = -6 + 3; -5 = -8 + 3.
- **6** To find the rate of change, use the formula $m = \frac{y_2 y_1}{x_2 x_1}$ with the given points: $\frac{26 5}{9 2} = \frac{21}{7} = 3$. The slope of the line is 3.

Extension Activity

Distribute blank coordinate planes to students. Have each student draw a line on the coordinate plane (lines must intersect the *y*-axis). Students should exchange graphs with a partner and find the slope and *y*-intercept of the graph. They should then write the equation of the line in slope-intercept form.