

## Lesson: Two Variable Equations

### Vocabulary:

**linear equation:** an algebraic equation in which each term is either a \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_ and (the first power of) a \_\_\_\_\_ variable. \_\_\_\_\_ equations can have \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ variables.

**independent variable:** It is a \_\_\_\_\_ that stands alone and isn't \_\_\_\_\_ by the other \_\_\_\_\_ you are trying to measure. For example, someone's \_\_\_\_\_ might be an independent variable.

**dependent variable:** A dependent variable is what you \_\_\_\_\_ in the experiment and what is \_\_\_\_\_ during the experiment. The dependent variable \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ variable. It is called \_\_\_\_\_ because it "depends" on the independent \_\_\_\_\_.

**Slope and Rate of Change:** The word slope (gradient, incline, pitch) is used to describe the measurement of the \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_ line. The \_\_\_\_\_ the slope, the \_\_\_\_\_ the line. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a line is a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

**y-intercept:** is a \_\_\_\_\_ where the \_\_\_\_\_ of an \_\_\_\_\_ intersects with the \_\_\_\_\_ of the coordinate system. These points satisfy \_\_\_\_\_.

**x-intercept:** is a \_\_\_\_\_ where the \_\_\_\_\_ of an \_\_\_\_\_ intersects with the \_\_\_\_\_. These points satisfy \_\_\_\_\_.

### Multiple Representations of a Linear Relationship

Equation

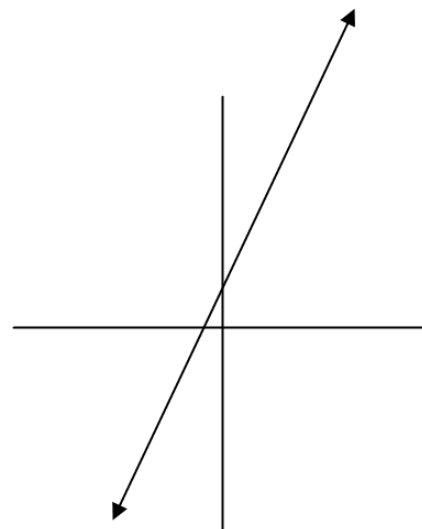
$$y = 2x + 1$$

$$y - 3 = 2(x - 1)$$

Table

X	Y
-2	-3
-1	-1
0	1
1	3
2	5
3	7

Graph



Given the following equation,  $y = 4x + 3$ ,  
create a table of values that is representative  
of that equation.

x	y

Given the following equation,  $y = -2x + 5$ ,  
create a table of values that is representative  
of that equation.

x	y

Given the following tables,  
are they representative of a linear relationship?

If so, what is the equation?

x	y
-2	-15
-1	-10
0	-5
1	0
2	5
3	10

x	y
-5	-15
0	-10
5	-5
10	0
15	5
20	10

x	y
-2	-15
0	-10
3	-5
10	0
15	5
50	10

The data at the right represents the value of a car as it depreciates over a period of 5 years.

Years	0	1	2	3	4	5
Value	15000	12400	9800	7200	4600	2000

Independent Variable =

Dependent Variable =

Calculate and interpret the slope.

For each additional \_\_\_\_\_, the car's value decreased \_\_\_\_\_.

State and interpret the y-intercept.

When the car is new, at **time** = \_\_\_\_\_, the car is worth \_\_\_\_\_.

Write an equation that models this relationship:

$y = mx + b$                       or                       $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

Use your model to determine the value of the car at 3.5 years. \_\_\_\_\_

Use your model to determine when the car will be worth \$700. \_\_\_\_\_

The table below shows the depth in meters of a scuba diver after a certain amount of time under water.

Independent Variable =

Dependent Variable =

Position of Scuba Diver	
Time (s)	Depth (m)
$x$	$y$
0	-24
3	-18
6	-12
9	-6
12	0

Find the average rate of change for this relationship. Interpret this value.

average rate of change = \_\_\_\_\_

For each additional \_\_\_\_\_ that elapses, the diver has risen \_\_\_\_\_ meters under the surface of the water.

State and interpret the  $y$ -intercept.  $y$ -intercept = \_\_\_\_\_

At time = \_\_\_\_\_, the scuba diver is \_\_\_\_\_ meters under the surface of the water.

Write an equation that models this relationship:

$$y = mx + b \quad \text{or} \quad y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

Use your model to determine the diver's depth at 5 seconds. \_\_\_\_\_

Use your model to predict how many seconds it takes the diver reach -9 meters below the surface. \_\_\_\_\_