

7.EE.1

I can put data in a table and see the pattern. I can take the data and graph it and write an equation.

In your graph paper, answer the following questions:

Does the graph below represents a proportional relationship? How do you know?



Walking Rates

In Variables and Patterns, you read about a bicycle touring business. You used contextual situations, tables, graphs, and equations to represent patterns relating variables such as cost, income, and profit. You looked at some linear relationships, like the relationship between cost and number of rental bikes represented in this graph:

Adrian's Weekly Rental Rates for Bikes \$1,600 \$1,200 \$400 10 20 30 40

A relationship between two variables for which all points lie on a straight line is called a linear relationship. From the graph, you see that the relationship between the number of bikes rented and the total rental cost is a linear relationship. In this Investigation, consider these questions:



- · How can you determine whether a relationship is linear by examining a table of data or an equation?
- · How do changes in one variable affect changes in a related variable? How are these changes captured in a table, a graph, or an equation?

Walking Rates and Linear Relationships

Tables, Graphs, and Equations

Think about the effect a walking rate has on the relationship between time walked and distance walked. This will provide some important clues about how to identify linear relationships from tables, graphs, and equations.

1. Make a table showing the distance walked by each student for the first ten seconds.

Time (seconds)	Distance Walked (meters)			
	Alana	Gilberto	Leanne	

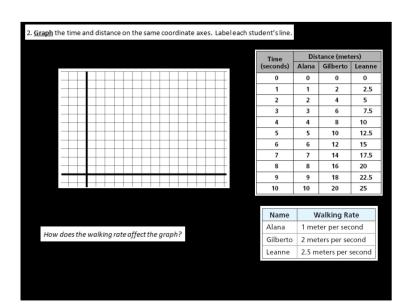
Name	Walking Rate	
Alana	1 meter per second	
Gilberto	2 meters per second	
Leanne	2.5 meters per second	

How does the walking rate appear as a pattern in the table?

Class Work Answers:

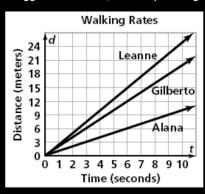
1. In the table, the walking rate affects how much the distance changes by each second.

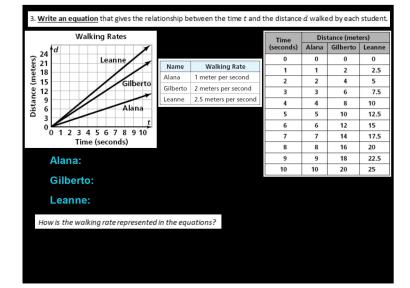
Time	Distance (meters)			
(seconds)	Alana Gilberto		Leanne	
0	0	0	0	
1	1	2	2.5	
2	2	4	5	
3	3	6	7.5	
4	4	8	10	
5	5	10	12.5	
6	6	12	15	
7	7	14	17.5	
8	8	16	20	
9	9	18	22.5	
10	10	20	25	



Class Work Answers:

2. In the graph, the walking rate affects the steepness of the graph (the bigger the number, the steeper the graph).





Class Work Answers:

3. Alana: *d* = *t*Gilberto: *d* = 2*t*Leanne: *d* = 2.5*t*

In the equation, the walking rate is the number in front of *t*.

$4. \ Are \ any \ of \ these \ \underline{proportional\ relationships}? \ If so, what is \ the \ \underline{constant\ of\ proportionality}?$						
Time	Distance (meters)		ers)		Walking Rates	
(seconds)	Alana	Gilberto	Leanne		24 d	
0	0	0	0		ହି 21 Leanne	
1	1	2	2.5		Same Same Same Same Same Same Same Same	
2	2	4	5	Alana: $d = t$	5 15 Gilberto	
3	3	6	7.5		9 12	
4	4	8	10	Gilberto: d = 2t	Alana Alana	
5	5	10	12.5	1 1 - 0 54	ā 3	
6	6	12	15	Leanne: <i>d</i> = 2.5 <i>t</i>	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
7	7	14	17.5		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Time (seconds)	
8	8	16	20		Time (seconds)	
9	9	18	22.5			
10	10	20	25			

Alana:

Gilberto:

Leanne:

Homework:

finish 1.2 worksheet

Class Work Answers:

4. All of these are proportional relationships. The constants of proportionality are

Alana: 1 Gilberto: 2 Leanne: 2.5

Class Work Answers:

- 1. In the <u>table</u>, the walking rate affects how much the distance changes by each second.
- 2. In the <u>graph</u>, the walking rate affects the steepness of the graph (the bigger the number, the steeper the graph).

Time	Distance (meters)			
(seconds)	Alana Gilberto		Leanne	
0	0	0	0	
1	1	2	2.5	
2	2	4	5	
3	3	6	7.5	
4	4	8	10	
5	5	10	12.5	
6	6	12	15	
7	7	14	17.5	
8	8	16	20	
9	9	18	22.5	
10	10	20	25	



- 3. Alana: d = 1t, Gilberto: d = 2t, Leanne: d = 2.5tIn the <u>equation</u>, the walking rate is the number in front of t.
- 4. The constants of proportionality are

Alana: 1 Gilberto: 2 Leanne: 2.5



