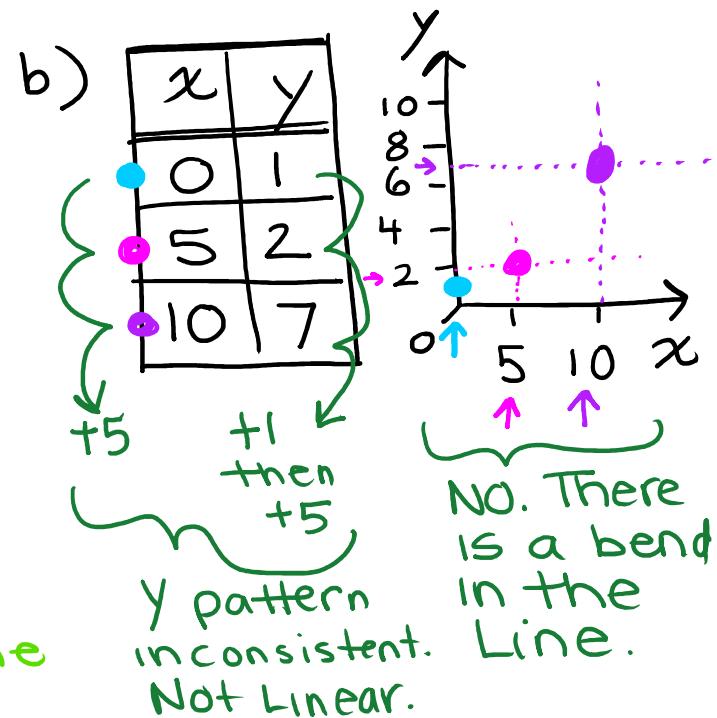
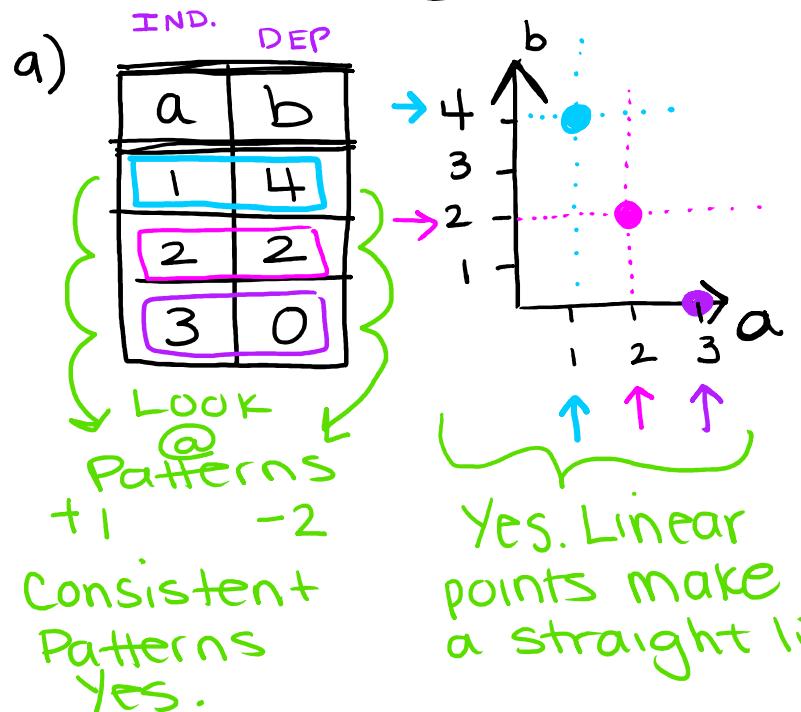


## 9.2 Patterns in Linear Relationships

May 30, 2019

10:03 AM

Linear relationships are found where the increase or decrease is consistent for each item in the data set. The data sets do not need to have the same pattern as each other (ex: a - increase by 2, b - decrease by 3 means its Linear)



### Creating Equations from Tables

- \*goal\* How do I change my Independent to create my dependent?
- \*ALWAYS multiply to and add or subtract from the Independent.

# Create Equations given the tables:

May 30, 2019 10:23 AM

Ind	Dep
x	y
1	5
2	10
3	15

dependent pattern  
is coeff numerator  
Independent pattern  
is coeff denominator  
on Independent

$$\frac{5}{1}(x) = y$$

Same as

$$5x = y$$

x	y
0	4
1	7
2	10

- Step 1 - Use pattern to find coefficient  
 Step 2 - pick 1 set  $(x, y)$  to test and edit the equation

$$\frac{3}{1}x + 4 = y \xrightarrow{\text{Rewrite}} 3x + 4 = y$$

a	b
0	3
1	1
2	-1

$$\begin{aligned} -2(0) + 3 &= 3 \\ -2a &= b \\ \frac{-2}{1} & \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore -2a + 3 = b$

i	d
-2	-8
-1	-7
0	-6

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1} & \\ i &= d \\ 0 &= -6 \\ \therefore i - 6 &= d \end{aligned}$$

Use substitution to create a TOV when given an equation. If the table is empty, you choose the values for INDEPENDENT (0, 1, 2, 3) and substitute them each into the egn to solve for the dependent

ex. Given  $\overset{\text{DEP}}{h} = \overset{\text{IND}}{5d} + 10$ , create a

TOV with 5 data sets.

<sup>INDEP.</sup> $d$	<sup>Dep.</sup> $h$	$5(d) + 10$
0	10	$5(0) + 10 = 10$
1	15	$5(1) + 10 = 15$
2	20	$5(2) + 10 = 20$
3	25	$5(3) + 10 = 25$
4	30	$5(4) + 10 = 30$

↑  
YOU PICK

Finish the  
Linear Rel.  
Worksheet  
from Weds.