Write a function rule to model the data in each table.

1.

X	Y
2	5
4	7
6	9
8	11

Y = X + 3

2.

X	Y
-4	-10
-2	-5
2	5
4	10

Y = 2.5x

Write a function rule to model the data in each table.

3.

X	Y
-2	-9
-1	-8
0	-7
1	-6

→ The only way zero becomes -7 is to subtract 7.

Y = X + -7

4.

X	Y
-24	6
-16	4
0	0
8	-2
12	-3

→ If zero stays zero you must NOT have added or subtracted.

Y = X/-4 or Y = -0.25X

Write a function rule for each situation. Define your variables.

1. The total hours spent cutting lawns if each lawn takes 1.25 hours to cut.

EQ: T = 1.25L

Variables: L = # of lawns
T = # of hours

2. A rental car costs $18.50 for the day plus $0.25 per mile for every mile over 100 miles.

EQ: B = 18.50 + 0.25m

Variables: B = Bill of rental
m = mi over 100

3. The number of stamps Juan has if he has three more than Ali.

EQ: $J = A + 3$ Variables: A = # stamps Ali has

J = # stamps Juan has

4. Write a function rule for the data in each table.

a)

x	y
−6	21
−4	14
0	0
8	−28

y = $-3.5x$

b)

x	y
−8	3
−5	6
0	11
3	14

y = $x + 11$

Write a function rule to model the data in this table.

x	y	y-value before 4 was added.
-2	-2	−6
-1	1	−3
0	4	0
1	7	3
2	10	6

These y-value are all three times the given x-values

$y = 3x + 4$

The only way zero became 4 is if 4 were added.
But +4 occurs last in order of operations.
The question is what happened first, if anything.

Write a function rule to model the data in this table.

X	Y	Before 3 was added (subtract 3)
-2	-7	−4
-1	-5	−2
0	-3	0
1	-1	2
2	1	4

The only way zero became -3 is if three were subtracted.

$y = 2x - 3$

These y-values are all twice as big as the x-values

You can now complete Hwk #21

Sec 5-4

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Problems 4-6, 12-14, 21