## COMPARING LINEAR FUNCTIONS

Unit 3 Lesson 7

Essential Question: How can you determine the steepness of a linear function if it's not graphed? Answer on your response card.

## Example 1- Use Equation A and Table B below to complete the problem:

- a. Find the rate of change for each. "Slope"
- b. Find the y-intercept for each. /
- c. Which one has the greatest rate of change? Table B

e. What does x need to be to make y = 17 for each one?

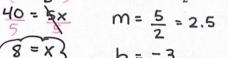
d. If x = 10, which one has the greatest y?

<u>Eq. A</u>	Table B	17 = 4x 3
$17 = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$		20 = 4x

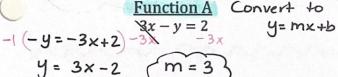
√ y-(x=0)					y = 22	
х	-1	0	1	2	3	
у	-7	-3	1	5	9	

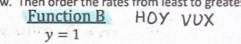
2 (20 = 
$$\frac{5}{2}$$
X) Equation A:  $y = \frac{5}{2}x - 3$  (5= X) Table B:

$$m = -\frac{3}{2} - (-7) = \frac{4}{5} + m = 4 + b = -3$$

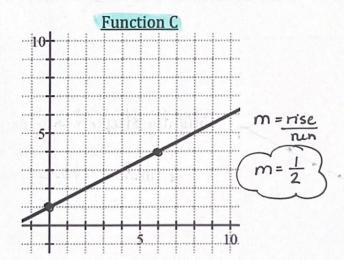


Example 2- Find the rate of change for each function represented below. Then order the rates from least to greatest.







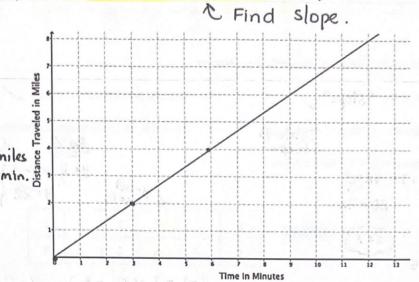


## Function D

X	y	$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{y_2 - y_1}$
1	4 3	X <sub>2</sub> -x <sub>1</sub>
3	2	$m = \frac{5}{6-3} = \frac{1}{3}$
5	8 3	
6	3	

Least D,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  Greatest Flattest Steepest The graph below represents the distance, y, Car A travels in x minutes. The table represents the distance, y, Car B travels in x minutes. Which car is traveling at a greater speed? How do you know?

Car A:



Car B:

$$M = \frac{25 - 12.5}{30 - 15}$$

$$M = \frac{12.5}{15}$$

$$M = \frac{5}{6} \text{ miles per Hin}$$

$$\approx .83$$

Time in minutes	Distance
(x)	(y)
15	12.5
30	25
45	37.5

Car B is faster, because it has a greater slope.

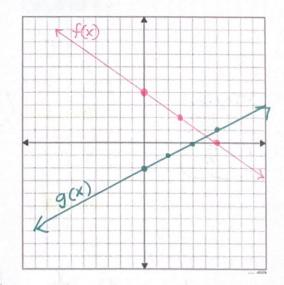
By graphing two functions together, we can **more easily compare their characteristics**. Graph the following and complete the sentence.

$$f(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x + 4$$

$$m = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = 4$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = -2$$



The graph of f(x) is Slightly steeper than the graph of g(x). The y-intercept of f(x) is <u>(a units above</u> the y-intercept of g(x).