

## 5

## Chapter Review

Connecting **BIG** ideas and Answering the Essential Questions**1 Proportionality**

In the graph of a line, the ratio for the slope indicates the rate of change.

**Rate of Change and Slope (Lesson 5-1)**

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

**Parallel and Perpendicular Lines (Lesson 5-6)**

Parallel lines have the same slope. The product of the slopes of perpendicular lines is  $-1$ .

**2 Functions**

There are several forms for the equation of a line. Each form communicates different information. For instance, from the point-slope form, you can determine a point and the slope of a line.

**Slope-Intercept Form (Lesson 5-3)**

$$y = mx + b$$

**Point-Slope Form (Lesson 5-4)**

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

**Standard Form (Lesson 5-5)**

$$Ax + By = C$$

**3 Modeling**

You can model the trend of the real-world data in a scatter plot with the equation of a line. You can use the equation to estimate or to make predictions.

**Scatter Plots and Trend Lines (Lesson 5-7)**

The trend line that shows the relationship between two sets of data most accurately is called the line of best fit.



## Chapter Vocabulary

- absolute value function (p. 346)
- direct variation (p. 301)
- extrapolation (p. 337)
- interpolation (p. 337)
- inverse function (p. 329)
- linear equation (p. 308)
- line of best fit (p. 339)
- negative correlation (p. 336)
- no correlation (p. 337)
- opposite reciprocals (p. 331)
- parallel lines (p. 330)
- perpendicular lines (p. 331)
- piecewise function (p. 348)
- point-slope form (p. 315)
- positive correlation (p. 336)
- rate of change (p. 294)
- residual (p. 344)
- scatter plot (p. 336)
- slope (p. 295)
- slope-intercept form (p. 308)
- standard form of a linear equation (p. 322)
- step function (p. 348)
- trend line (p. 337)
- x-intercept (p. 322)
- y-intercept (p. 308)

Choose the vocabulary term that correctly completes the sentence.

1. Estimating a value between two known values in a data set is called   ?  .
2. The slope of a line models the   ?   of a function.
3. The form of a linear equation that shows the slope and one point is the   ?  .
4. Two lines are perpendicular when their slopes are   ?  .
5. The line that most accurately models data in a scatter plot is the   ?  .

## 5-1 Rate of Change and Slope

### Quick Review

**Rate of change** shows the relationship between two changing quantities. The **slope** of a line is the ratio of the vertical change (the rise) to the horizontal change (the run).

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

The slope of a horizontal line is 0, and the slope of a vertical line is undefined.

### Example

What is the slope of the line that passes through the points (1, 12) and (6, 22)?

$$\text{slope} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{22 - 12}{6 - 1} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

### Exercises

Find the slope of the line that passes through each pair of points.

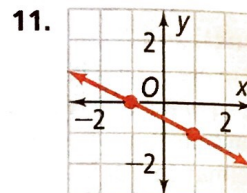
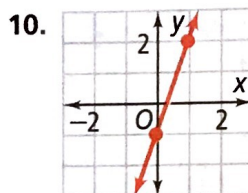
6. (2, 2), (3, 1)

7. (4, 2), (0, 2)

8. (-1, 2), (0, 5)

9. (-3, -2), (-3, 2)

Find the slope of each line.



## 5-2 Direct Variation

### Quick Review

A function represents a **direct variation** if it has the form  $y = kx$ , where  $k \neq 0$ . The coefficient  $k$  is the **constant of variation**.

### Example

Suppose  $y$  varies directly with  $x$ , and  $y = 15$  when  $x = 5$ . Write a direct variation equation that relates  $x$  and  $y$ . What is the value of  $y$  when  $x = 9$ ?

$y = kx$  Start with the general form of a direct variation.

$15 = k(5)$  Substitute 5 for  $x$  and 15 for  $y$ .

$3 = k$  Divide each side by 5 to solve for  $k$ .

$y = 3x$  Write an equation. Substitute 3 for  $k$  in  $y = kx$ .

The equation  $y = 3x$  relates  $x$  and  $y$ . When  $x = 9$ ,  $y = 3(9)$ , or 27.

### Exercises

Suppose  $y$  varies directly with  $x$ . Write a direct variation equation that relates  $x$  and  $y$ . Then find the value of  $y$  when  $x = 7$ .

12.  $y = 8$  when  $x = -4$ .

13.  $y = 15$  when  $x = 6$ .

14.  $y = 3$  when  $x = 9$ .

15.  $y = -4$  when  $x = 4$ .

For the data in each table, tell whether  $y$  varies directly with  $x$ . If it does, write an equation for the direct variation.

16. 

$x$	$y$
-1	-6
2	3
5	12
9	24

17. 

$x$	$y$
-3	7.5
-1	2.5
2	-5
5	-12.5

## 5-3, 5-4, and 5-5 Forms of Linear Equations

### Quick Review

The graph of a linear equation is a line. You can write a linear equation in different forms.

The **slope-intercept form** of a linear equation is  $y = mx + b$ , where  $m$  is the slope and  $b$  is the **y-intercept**.

The **point-slope form** of a linear equation is  $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ , where  $m$  is the slope and  $(x_1, y_1)$  is a point on the line.

The **standard form** of a linear equation is  $Ax + By = C$ , where  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  are real numbers, and  $A$  and  $B$  are not both zero.

### Example

What is an equation of the line that has slope  $-4$  and passes through the point  $(-1, 7)$ ?

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) \quad \text{Use point-slope form.}$$

$$y - 7 = -4(x - (-1)) \quad \text{Substitute } (-1, 7) \text{ for } (x_1, y_1) \text{ and } -4 \text{ for } m.$$

$$y - 7 = -4(x + 1) \quad \text{Simplify inside grouping symbols.}$$

An equation of the line is  $y - 7 = -4(x + 1)$ .

## 5-6 Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

### Quick Review

**Parallel lines** are lines in the same plane that never intersect. Two lines are **perpendicular** if they intersect to form right angles.

### Example

Are the graphs of  $y = \frac{4}{3}x + 5$  and  $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 2$  **parallel**, **perpendicular**, or **neither**? Explain.

The slope of the graph of  $y = \frac{4}{3}x + 5$  is  $\frac{4}{3}$ .

The slope of the graph of  $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 2$  is  $-\frac{3}{4}$ .

$$\frac{4}{3} \left( -\frac{3}{4} \right) = -1$$

The slopes are opposite reciprocals, so the graphs are perpendicular.

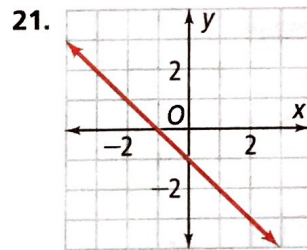
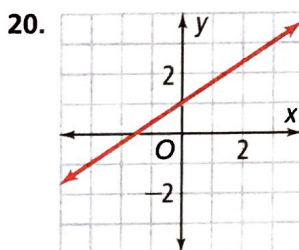
### Exercises

Write an equation in slope-intercept form of the line that passes through the given points.

18.  $(-3, 4), (1, 4)$

19.  $(3, -2), (6, 1)$

Write an equation of each line.



Graph each equation.

22.  $y = 4x - 3$

23.  $y = 2$

24.  $y + 3 = 2(x - 1)$

25.  $x + 4y = 10$

### Exercises

Write an equation of the line that passes through the given point and is parallel to the graph of the given equation.

26.  $(2, -1); y = 5x - 2$

27.  $(0, -5); y = 9x$

Determine whether the graphs of the two equations are **parallel**, **perpendicular**, or **neither**. Explain.

28.  $y = 6x + 2$

29.  $2x - 5y = 0$

$18x - 3y = 15$

$y + 3 = \frac{5}{2}x$

Write an equation of the line that passes through the given point and is perpendicular to the graph of the given equation.

30.  $(3, 5); y = -3x + 7$

31.  $(4, 10); y = 8x - 1$

## 5-7 Scatter Plots and Trend Lines

### Quick Review

A **scatter plot** displays two sets of data as ordered pairs. A **trend line** for a scatter plot shows the correlation between the two sets of data. The most accurate trend line is the **line of best fit**. To estimate or predict values on a scatter plot, you can use **interpolation** or **extrapolation**.

### Example

Estimate the length of the kudzu vine in Week 3.

When  $w = 3$ ,  $\ell \approx 10$ . So in Week 3, the length of the kudzu vine was about 10 ft.

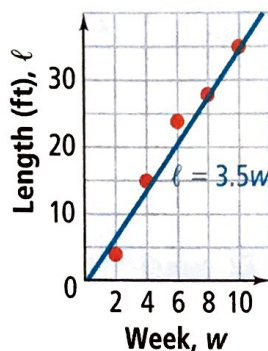
Predict the length of the kudzu vine in Week 11.

$\ell = 3.5w$  Use the equation of the trend line.

$\ell = 3.5(11)$  Substitute 11 for  $w$ .

$\ell = 38.5$  Simplify.

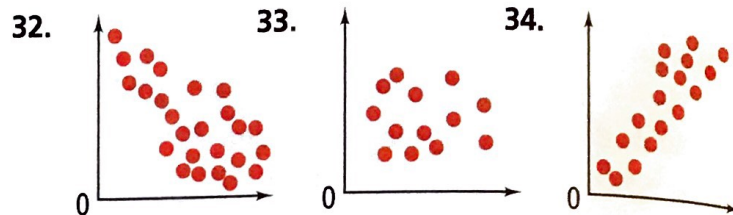
**Kudzu Vine Growth**



The length of the vine in Week 11 will be about 38.5 ft.

### Exercises

Describe the type of correlation the scatter plot shows.



35. a. Make a scatter plot of the data below.

**Heights and Arm Spans**

Height (m)	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.1
Arm Span (m)	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.0

b. Write an equation of a reasonable trend line or use a graphing calculator to find the equation of the line of best fit.

c. Estimate the arm span of someone who is 1.6 m tall.

d. Predict the arm span of someone who is 2.2 m tall.

## 5-8 Graphing Absolute Value Functions

### Quick Review

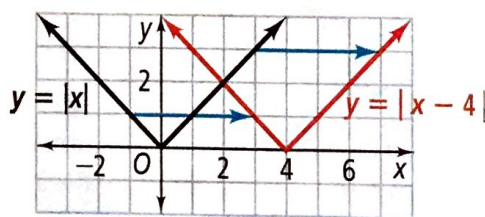
The graph of an **absolute value function** is a V-shaped graph that opens upward or downward.

A **translation** shifts a graph either vertically, horizontally, or both. To graph an absolute value function, you can translate  $y = |x|$ .

### Example

Graph the absolute value function  $y = |x - 4|$ .

Start with the graph of  $y = |x|$ . Translate the graph right 4 units.



### Exercises

Graph each function by translating  $y = |x|$ .

36.  $y = |x| + 2$

37.  $y = |x| - 7$

38.  $y = |x + 3|$

39.  $y = |x - 5|$

40. The table below shows the income tax for a single person's monthly income. Graph the step function for this information.

**Tax Rates for Single Persons**

If Monthly Income Is ...	Computed Tax is ...
\$0–\$504.00	0%
\$504.01–\$869.00	10%
\$869.01–\$3,004.00	15%
\$3,004.01–\$5,642.00	25%
\$5,642.01–\$7,038.00	30%