

Linear Relationships

(7.4A, 7.4B, 7.4C, 7.4D, 7.4E, 7.7A)

<u>*Ratio</u> – a comparison of two quantities.* Can be written three ways... to, fraction , or :</u>

Comparison of the <u>same</u> units



Apples and oranges are BOTH fruit. <u>Rate</u> – a multiplicative comparison of two different quantities where the measuring unit is different for each quantity.

Comparison of <u>different</u> units

 $\frac{3000 \text{ ml over 6 hours}}{\frac{3000}{6} = 500 \text{ ml/hr}}$

<u>Unit rate</u> – a rate between two different units where one of the terms is equal to one.

Rate with a denominator of 1



<u>Rate of change</u> – m, the ratio that describes how one quantity changes in relation to another quantity. Also called Constant Rate of Change or CRoC.

How the two units are changing together.



<u>Constant of proportionality (CoP)</u> – k, the constant rate of change between x and y in a proportional relationship. k = y/x

The rate of change when you have a proportional relationship



<u>Linear</u>- a relationship between two quantities in which a constant rate of change exists. The points will form a straight line when graphed. The y = mx + b equation.

A relationship that makes a <u>straight</u> line when graphed



<u>*Proportional*</u> – Two variables are proportional if their ratio is constant. The relationship must include (0, 0).

A graph or table that included the origin (0,0)

x	0	5	
y	0	8	32



<u>Non -Proportional</u> - a linear relationship is nonproportional if it has a constant rate of change but does NOT pass through the origin.

A graph or table that DOES NOT included the origin (0,0)

Theme Park Costs

x	у	
0	6	
3	9	
6	12	
9	15	
12	18	



<u>Equivalent ratios</u> – Two ratios (fractions) that are equal values. They are used in Proportions.

Two equal fractions (in a proportion)



<u>Scale factor</u>- a number multiplied by the numerator and denominator of a ratio to create an equivalent ratio.

The number you multiply by to get two equal fractions

