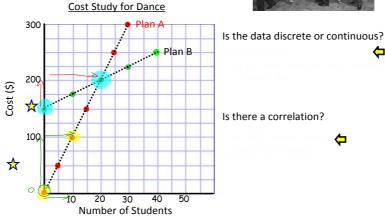
#### 4.3 Other Rates of Change/Slope

Ex. 1

Student council is planning a spring dance and has come up with two plans to look at the cost of running the dance.





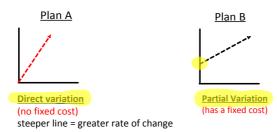
a) Which plan has the greater rate of change?



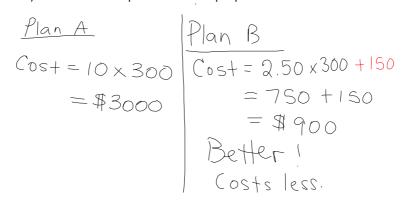
b) Find the rate of change for each plan.

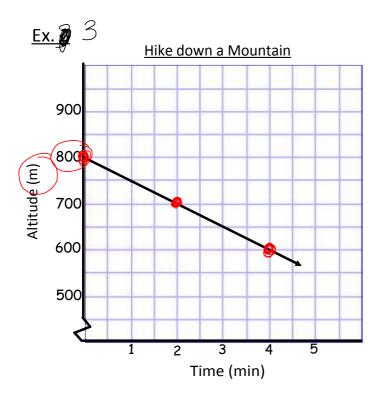
c) Which plan is better?

\*\*Note: Plan B has an initial fee (fixed cost) of \$150, even if no one shows up!



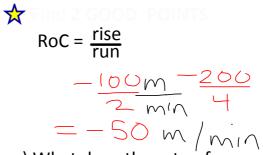
d) What would each plan cost for 300 people to attend?





a) What is the initial height?

b) What is the rate of change?

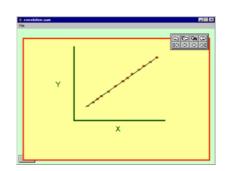


c) What does the rate of change tell you?

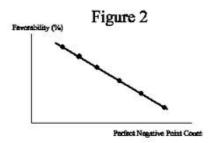
Hike down 50 m per minute

### Did you notice??

Positive correlation: rises to the right, slope/roc is positive or increasing.



Negative correlation: falls to the right, slope/roc is negative or decreasing.



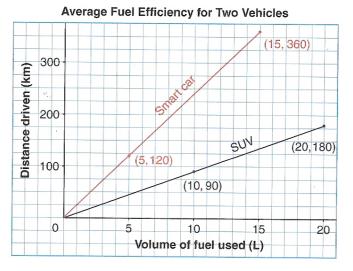
### Ex. 3 page 202 in text "Connect the Ideas"

The graph shows the average fuel efficiency for an older SUV and a new



\* You dont NEED to copy the graph

Write your Answers on the back of your handout



a) Calculate the rate of change for each vehicle.



Smart Car:  $RoC = \frac{rise}{run}$ 

<u>SUV</u>: RoC =  $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$ 

## **IN CLASS PRACTICE...**

Finish for Homework page 203 #1, 2, 4, 7, 8

- b) Which car is more efficient? Explain your choice.
  - ★ The Smart car it covers more distance, on 1L of gas.

# **IN CLASS PRACTICE...**

Finish for Homework page 203 #1, 2, 4, 7, 8