

Foundations of Math & Pre-Calculus 10
Chapter 6 ~ Linear Equations

Lesson 5.6 ~ Properties of Linear Relations

In a **linear relation**, a constant change in the independent variable results in a constant change in the dependent variable.

To calculate the **rate of change**, we use the equation $\frac{\text{change in dependent variable}}{\text{change in independent variable}}$.

Example #1: Which table of values represents a linear relation? Justify your answer.

- a) The relation between the number of bacteria in a culture, n , and time, t minutes.

t	n
0	1
20	2
40	4
60	8
80	16
100	32

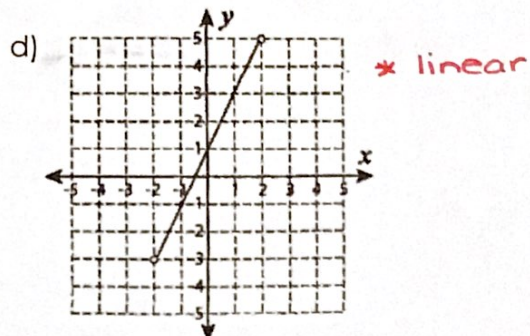
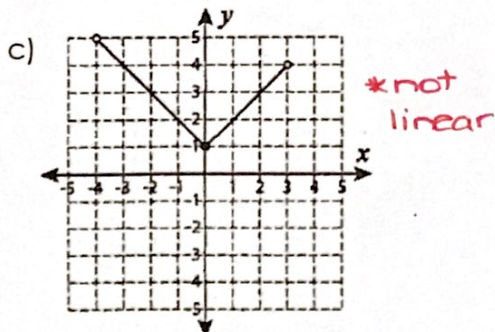
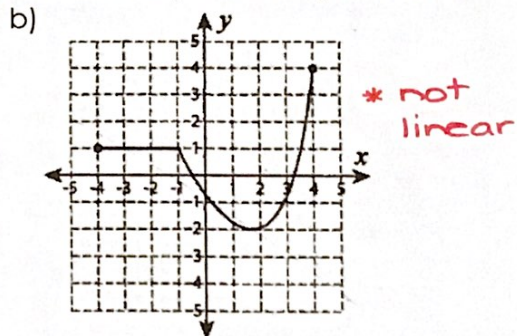
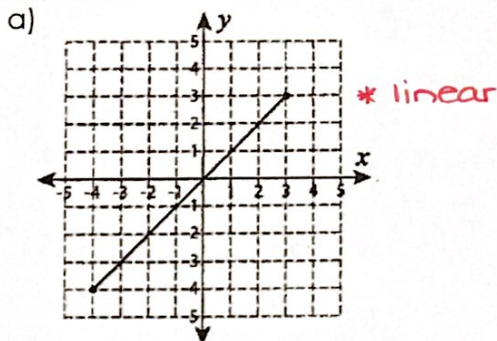
* not linear since change in 'n' is not constant

- b) The relation between the amount of goods and services tax charged, T dollars, and the amount of the purchase, A dollars.

A	T
60	3
120	6
180	9
240	12
300	15

* linear since a constant change in 'A' produces a constant change in 'T'

Example #2: Which graphs represent linear relations? Explain how you know.



Example #3: Calculate the rate of change for each linear relation.

a) $y = 4x + 2$

x	y
-10	-38
-5	-18
0	2
5	22
10	42

rate of change = $\frac{20}{5} = \boxed{4}$

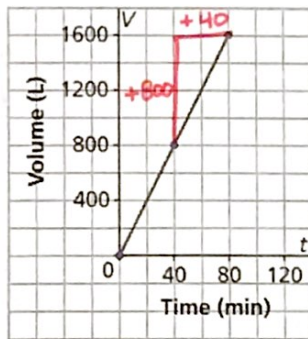
b) A dogsled moves at an average speed of 10 km/h along a frozen river. The distance travelled is related to time.

Time (hours)	Distance Traveled (km)
0	0
1	10
2	20
3	30
4	40

rate of change = $\frac{10 \text{ km}}{1 \text{ hr}}$
 $= \boxed{10 \text{ km/h}}$

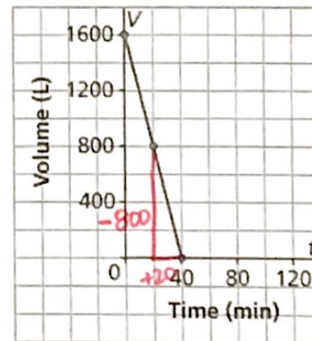
c) A hot tub contains 1600 L of water. Graph A represents the hot tub being filled as a constant rate. Graph B represents the hot tub being emptied at a constant rate.

Graph A
Filling a Hot Tub



rate of change = $\frac{800 \text{ L}}{40 \text{ min}}$
 $= \boxed{20 \text{ L/min}}$

Graph B
Emptying a Hot Tub



rate of change = $-\frac{800 \text{ L}}{20 \text{ min}}$
 $= \boxed{-40 \text{ L/min}}$