

# Representing and Interpreting Proportional Relationships

**UNDERSTAND** A proportional relationship can be represented in different ways.

A right whale eats an average of 2 tons of plankton every day. The relationship between the number of days and the number of tons of plankton eaten can be expressed in a table.

	Number of Days, $x$	Amount of Food Eaten (in tons), $y$	
+1 {	1	2	} +2
+1 {	2	4	} +2
+1 {	3	6	} +2
+1 {	4	8	} +2
+1 {	5	10	} +2

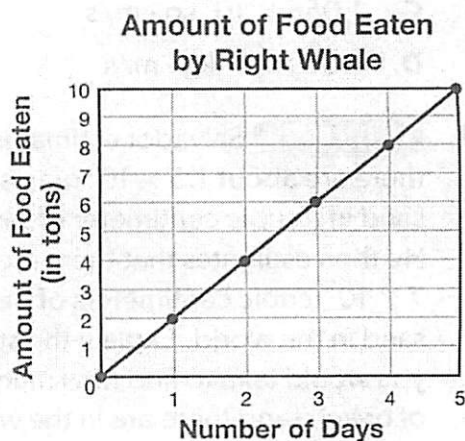
The ratio of the  $y$ -value to the  $x$ -value will always be 2:1. Similarly, the  $y$ -value always changes by the same amount (+2) when the  $x$ -value changes by the same amount (+1). Therefore, the relationship is proportional.

Another way to represent the proportional relationship in the table is with an equation. All proportional relationships have the form  $y = kx$ , where  $k$  is any nonzero number.

$$y = 2x$$

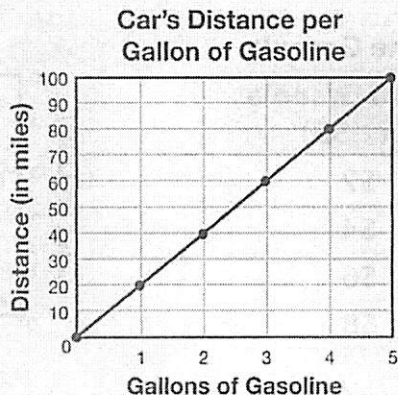
You can also represent a proportional relationship with a graph, as shown at the right. Using the  $x$ - and  $y$ -values from the table as ordered pairs or using the equation, you can plot the points on a coordinate plane and draw a straight line through the points. The graph of a proportional relationship always passes through point  $(0, 0)$ , the **origin**.

The **slope** of a line is a ratio that compares the change in  $y$ -coordinates (the rise) of a graph to the change in  $x$ -coordinates (the run). In the line graphed at the right, the  $y$ -coordinates increase by 2 as the  $x$ -coordinates increase by 1, so the slope is  $\frac{2}{1}$ , or 2.



## Connect

The following graph represents the distance a car can travel based on the number of gallons of gas. The relationship is proportional.



Find the miles per gallon, or **unit rate**, for the car.

1

Find the graph's rate of change to determine the unit rate.

The **rate of change** can be found by determining the slope. Choose any two points,  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$ , on the graph and write the ratio.

$$\frac{\text{change in } y\text{-values}}{\text{change in } x\text{-values}} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

2

Substitute  $(2, 40)$  for  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(4, 80)$  for  $(x_2, y_2)$ .

$$\frac{\text{change in } y\text{-values}}{\text{change in } x\text{-values}} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{80 - 40}{4 - 2} = \frac{40}{2}$$

3

Simplify the fraction so that the denominator is 1. The resulting fraction will be the unit rate.

$$\frac{40}{2} = \frac{20}{1}$$

The unit rate represents the number of miles per 1 gallon.

► The unit rate is  $\frac{20 \text{ miles}}{1 \text{ gallon}}$ , or 20 mi/gal.

TRY

Compute the unit rate using two different points from the line. What do you notice?

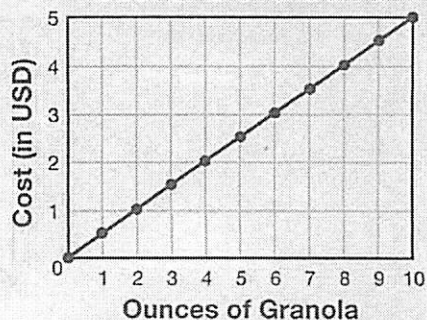


**EXAMPLE A** A grocery store sells two varieties of trail mix: Wholesome Granola and Granolarama. Look at the table and graph.

**Cost of Wholesome Granola**

Ounces of Granola	Cost of Granola (in USD)
5	\$2
10	\$4
15	\$6
20	\$8

**Cost of Granolarama**



Which granola is the better buy?

1

Compare the unit rates.

The unit rate is the price of granola for 1 ounce. The better buy will be the granola with the lower unit rate.

2

Determine the unit rate of Wholesome Granola from the table.

To find the unit cost, divide the cost by the number of ounces.

$$\$2 \div 5 \text{ oz} = \$0.40 \text{ per ounce}$$

$$\$4 \div 10 \text{ oz} = \$0.40 \text{ per ounce}$$

$$\$6 \div 15 \text{ oz} = \$0.40 \text{ per ounce}$$

$$\$8 \div 20 \text{ oz} = \$0.40 \text{ per ounce}$$

The unit rate of Wholesome Granola is \$0.40 per ounce.

3

Determine the unit rate of Granolarama from the graph.

Compare the change in  $y$ -coordinates (the rise) to the change in  $x$ -coordinates (the run). The line passes through  $(0, 0)$  and  $(10, 5)$ .

$$\frac{\text{change in } y\text{-values}}{\text{change in } x\text{-values}} = \frac{5 - 0}{10 - 0} = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5$$

The unit rate of Granolarama is \$0.50 per ounce.

4

Compare the unit rates.

$$0.40 < 0.50$$

► Wholesome Granola costs less than Granolarama per ounce. Wholesome Granola is the better buy.

**MODEL**

Write an equation to represent the information for each kind of granola.

**EXAMPLE B** Gus's Gaseteria sells gasoline using the following equation, where  $C$  is the total cost and  $g$  is the number of gallons of gasoline.

$$C = 3.35g$$

Sally's Station uses the following table to determine the total cost for buying different numbers of gallons of gasoline.

**Cost of Gasoline at Sally's Station**

Gallons of Gasoline	Cost of Gasoline (in USD)
2	\$7
4	\$14
6	\$21
8	\$28
10	\$35

Which gas station's gasoline is the better buy?

1

Determine the slope from the Gus's Gaseteria equation.

An equation in the form " $y =$ " shows the slope as the coefficient of the  $x$ -value. It does not matter if different letters are used for the variables.

$$C = 3.35g$$

The slope of Gus's Gaseteria's equation is 3.35, so Gus's Gaseteria charges \$3.35 per gallon.

2

Determine the slope from the Sally's Station table.

Use the first column of the table for the  $x$ -values and the second column for the  $y$ -values. For example, two ordered pairs would be (4, 14) and (8, 28).

$$\frac{\text{change in } y\text{-values}}{\text{change in } x\text{-values}} = \frac{28 - 14}{8 - 4} = \frac{14}{4} = 3.50$$

The slope from Sally's Station's table is 3.50, so Sally's Station charges \$3.50 per gallon.

3

Compare the slopes.

$$3.35 < 3.50$$

▶ Gus's Gaseteria charges less than Sally's Station for 1 gallon of gasoline. Gasoline from Gus's Gaseteria is the better buy.

TRY

Terry charges \$50 for 4 hours of tutoring. If this relationship between hours and charges were graphed, what would be the slope of the line?



# Practice

Find each unit rate.

1. A bakery sells muffins using the equation  $C = 1.85m$ , where  $C$  is the cost of the muffins and  $m$  is the number of muffins.

Unit rate = \_\_\_\_\_ per muffin

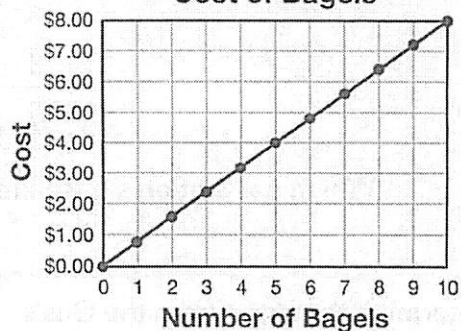
REMEMBER An equation in the form " $y =$ " shows the unit rate in the coefficient of  $x$ .

2. **Cost of Croissants**

Number of Croissants	Cost
2	\$3.50
4	\$7.00
6	\$10.50
8	\$14.00

Unit rate = \_\_\_\_\_ per croissant

3. **Cost of Bagels**



Unit rate = \_\_\_\_\_ per bagel

Graph the proportional relationship. Then find the unit rate.

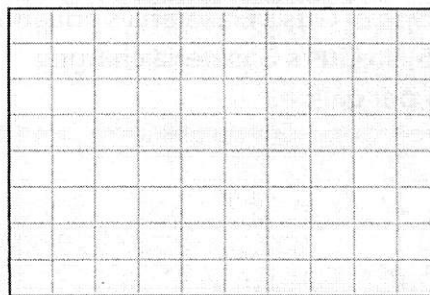
4. A grocer uses the following table to show the cost of different numbers of lemons.

**Cost of Lemons**

Number of Lemons	Cost (in USD)
3	\$1
6	\$2
9	\$3
12	\$4

Unit rate = \_\_\_\_\_ per lemon

**Cost of Lemons**



Find each slope.

5. A farmer charges for his coffee beans using the equation  $C = 3.95p$ , where  $C$  is the cost of the coffee beans and  $p$  is the number of pounds of coffee beans.

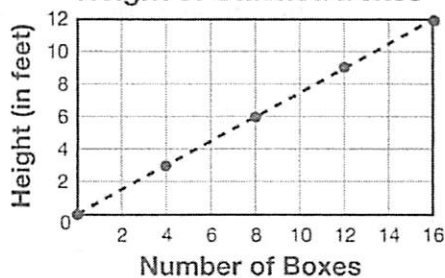
Slope = \_\_\_\_\_

6. **Cost of Scarves**

Number of Scarves	Cost (in USD)
4	\$22.00
8	\$44.00
12	\$66.00
16	\$88.00

Slope = \_\_\_\_\_

7. **Height of Stacked Boxes**



Slope = \_\_\_\_\_

Solve.

8. **COMPARE** The maximum distance traveled by the space shuttle can be determined using the equation  $d = 4.8s$ , where  $d$  is the distance, in miles, and  $s$  is the number of seconds. The table below shows the distance traveled by the Apollo 10 astronauts returning from the moon.

**Distance Traveled by Apollo 10**

Number of Seconds	Distance Traveled (in miles)
5	23.5
10	47
15	70.5
20	94

Compare the slopes to determine which craft—the space shuttle or Apollo 10—traveled at a greater speed, and explain the steps you took.

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