

Worksheet: Linear Situations

1) Napoleon has \$40.00 saved up already. To earn more money, he plans to start mowing lawns. He will earn \$12.00 for each lawn he mows.

a) Write an equation to represent the situation: $y = 12x + 40$ or $y = 40 + 12x$

b) The inputs (x) represent: # of lawns

c) The outputs (y) represent: amount of money he has

d) The slope is 12 and it represents \$ earned per lawn

e) The y-intercept is 40 and it represents original amount of money

f) Make a table.

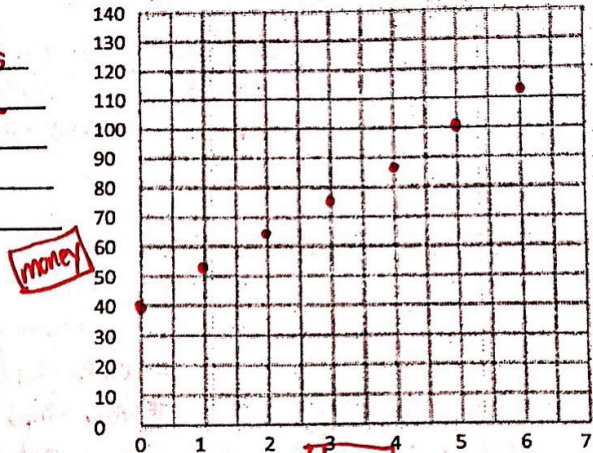
x	y
0	40
1	52
2	64
3	76
4	88
5	100
6	112

g) Graph. Make sure you label your axes.

h) Should you connect your points?

Why or why not?

No; the decimals wouldn't make sense. He doesn't mow fractions of a lawn. He gets the \$12 all at once.



Notice: The y-axis is not scaled by 12's. Nobody scales graphs by 12's. You should always use a "common" number, like 1's, 2's, 5's, 10's, 20's, 100's, etc. You will have to estimate where the points go.

2) Napoleon is now mowing one of the lawns. All together, the lawn has an area of 1300 square feet. Napoleon is able to mow 150 square feet of the grass per minute.

a) Write an equation to represent the how many square feet are LEFT unmowed: $y = 1300 - 150x$ or $y = -150x + 1300$

b) The inputs (x) represent: # of minutes

c) The outputs (y) represent: sq. ft. of lawn unmowed

d) The slope is -150 and it represents amount of lawn moved per minute

e) The y-intercept is 1300 and it represents original amount of lawn unmowed

f) Make a table.

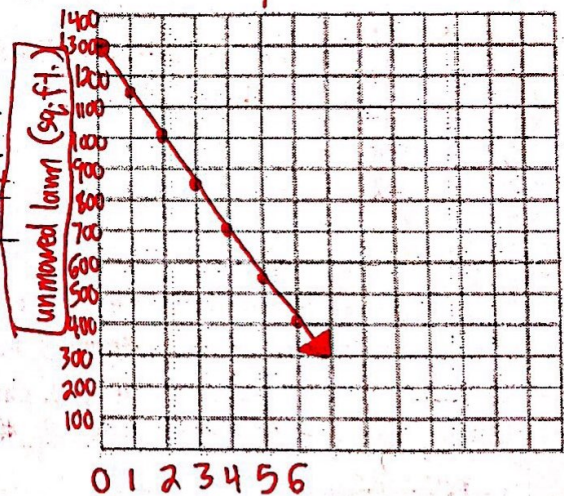
x	y
0	1300
1	1150
2	1000
3	850
4	700
5	550
6	400

g) Graph. Make sure you label your axes.

h) Should you connect your points?

Why or why not?

Yes, the decimals would make sense. In half a minute, he would mow half of 150 feet.



3) The temperature at 6:00 AM is 35°F. Each hour, the temperature rises by 4°F.

a) Write an equation to represent the situation: $y = 35 + 4x$ or $y = 4x + 35$

b) The inputs (x) represent: # of hours after 6:00

c) The outputs (y) represent: temperature (°F)

d) The slope is 4 and it represents temp. change per hour

e) The y-intercept is 35 and it represents the original temp. at 6:00

(continued on back)

f) Make a table.

x	y
0	35
1	39
2	43
3	47
4	51
5	55
6	59

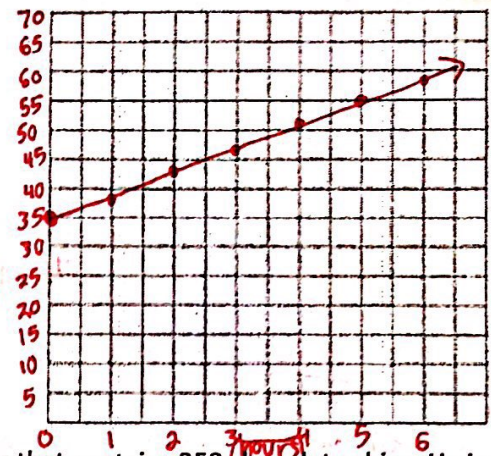
g) Graph. Make sure you label your axes.

h) Should you connect your points?

Why or why not?

Yes, the temperature rises continuously. The decimals make sense. (Ex: 0.5 hours = 37°)

temp (°F)



4) Pedro is making chocolate chip cookies. He has a bag of chocolate chips that contains 250 chocolate chips. He is very particular about his cookies, so he makes sure that there are exactly 7 chocolate chips in each cookie.

a) Write an equation to represent the number of chocolate chips used: $y = 7x$

b) The inputs (x) represent: #cookies made

c) The outputs (y) represent: #choc chips used

d) The slope is 7 and it represents #choc chips used per cookie

e) The y-intercept is 0 and it represents #of choc chips for 0 cookies

f) Make a table.

x	y
0	0
1	7
2	14
3	21
4	28
5	35
6	42

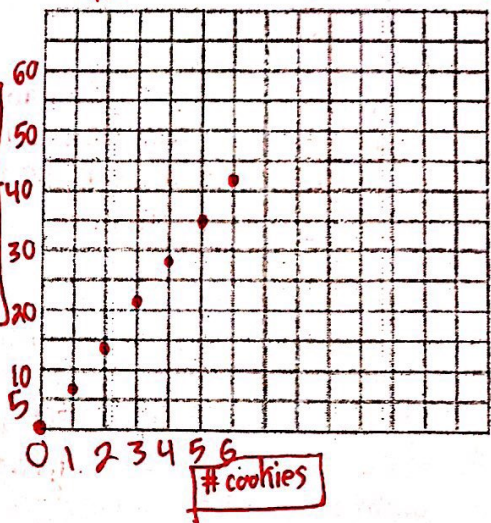
g) Graph. Make sure you label your axes.

h) Should you connect your points?

Why or why not?

No; he will not make fractions of a cookie.

#choc chips used



5) Use the same situation as #4.

a) Write an equation to represent the number of chocolate chips left in the bag: $y = 250 - 7x$ or $y = -7x + 250$

b) The inputs (x) represent: #cookies made

c) The outputs (y) represent: #choc chips left

d) The slope is -7 and it represents #choc chips used per cookie

e) The y-intercept is 250 and it represents original # of choc chips in the bag

f) Make a table.

x	y
0	250
1	243
2	236
3	229
4	222
5	215
6	208

g) Graph. Make sure you label your axes.

h) Should you connect your points?

Why or why not?

No; he will not make fractions of a cookie.

#choc chips left

