# Linear patterns, rules and graphs

Name:\_

On page 4 of this handout you will find a number of real-world applications of linear patterns. For each of the patterns you need to make a table, find the common difference, identify the rule and plot a graph.

For example, consider this (imaginary) plumber's ad:

#### Fasta Plumba

Servicing Innaloo and Upper Swan. Cheapest rates in Australia: \$38 per hour<sup>*a*</sup>, including GST.

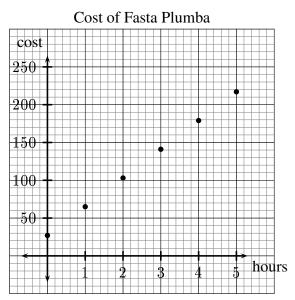
<sup>*a*</sup>A callout fee of \$27 applies to all jobs

First you might fill in the table:

Then plot the graph:

Hours	Cost
0	\$27
1	\$65
2	\$103
3	\$141
4	\$179
5	\$217

You can identify the common difference as \$38.



Then you might finish it by writing the rule as an algebraic sentence. We work out the cost by multiplying the number of hours by \$38 and then adding \$27, so the rule is

c = 38h + 27

(where c is the cost and h is the number of hours).

## 1 The Rottnest Plan

Look at the cost from 1 January 2003 of a "Bungalow, four-bed".

The rule is  $c = \_$ (use w for the number of weeks and c for the cost)  $\frac{Weeks Cost}{0}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $3}{4}$  5Common difference = \\_

### 2 Footyprints

Read the article "Footyprints don't add up" from *Inside Cover*. For different numbers of teams, how many rounds are required for each team to play every other team twice?

The rule is g = \_\_\_\_\_

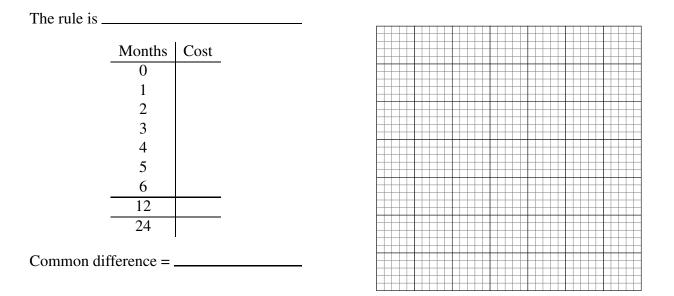
(use t for the number of teams and g for the number of games)

Teams	Games
1	0
2	
3	
4 5	
5	
10	
15	
16	
20	

Common difference = \_\_\_\_\_

#### **3** Hurry to score a winning deal

Look at the Vodafone ad. What would it cost, including the initial cost of the phone, for a number of months on the plan (assuming there are no other call costs)?



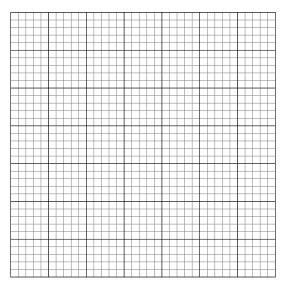
#### 4 How it measures up

Look at the fuel tank capacity and litres/100km for the Porsche 911 Targa. If we start with a full tank, how much fuel is left after 100km of city driving? After 200km?

0	
100km	
200km	
300km	
400km	
500km	

Common difference = \_\_\_\_\_

Can you read from your graph how far you expect to be able to drive on a full tank before you run out?



How would the rule change if we used the litres/100km figure for highway driving? Try plotting this rule on the same graph as the one you used for city driving.

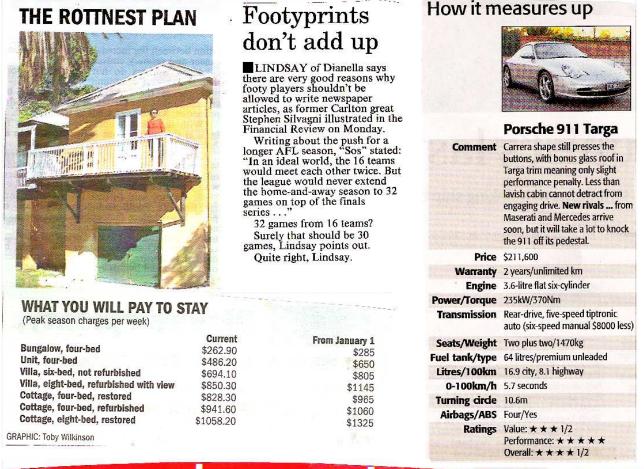
### Joining the dots

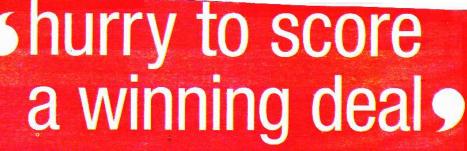
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Sometimes it makes sense to join the dots on your graph, and sometimes it doesn't. For example, if our "Fasta Plumba" is happy to work out his bill to the nearest minute, then we could join our dots with a straight line. But if he always rounds his charges up to the next full hour, it doesn't make sense to join the dots. It only makes sense to join the dots if the in-between values make sense.

Look back over the graphs you've drawn and join the dots where it makes sense to do so.





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