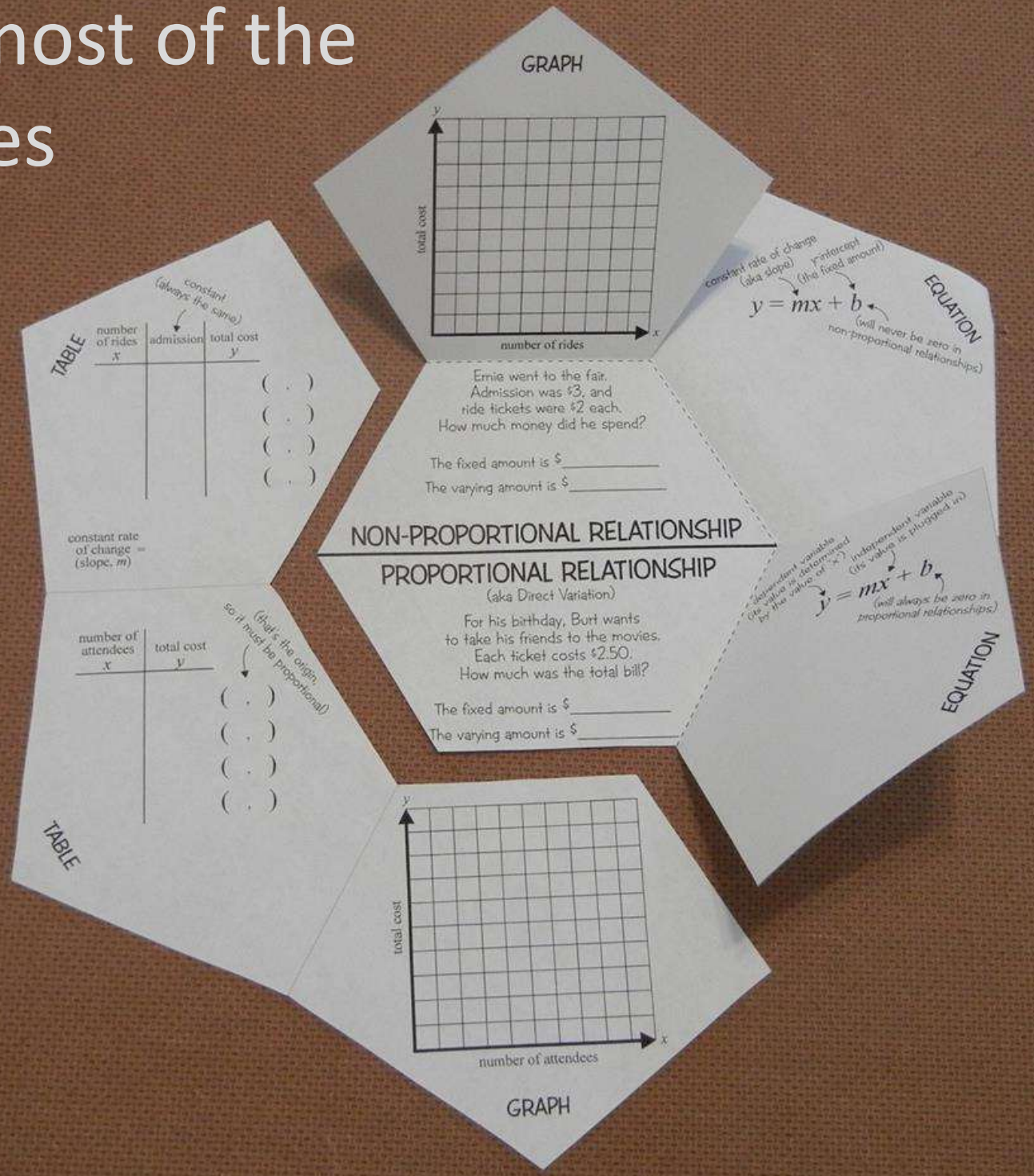
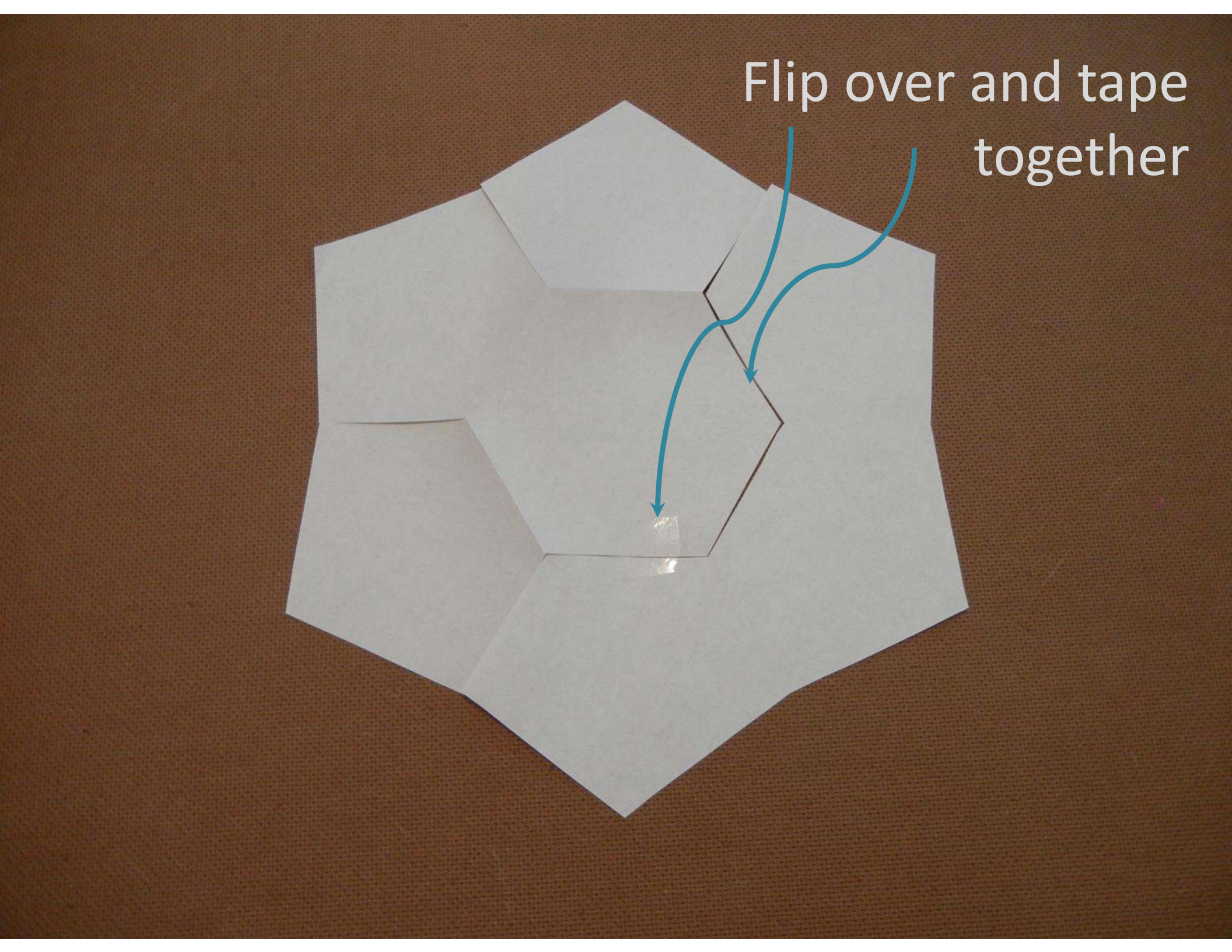
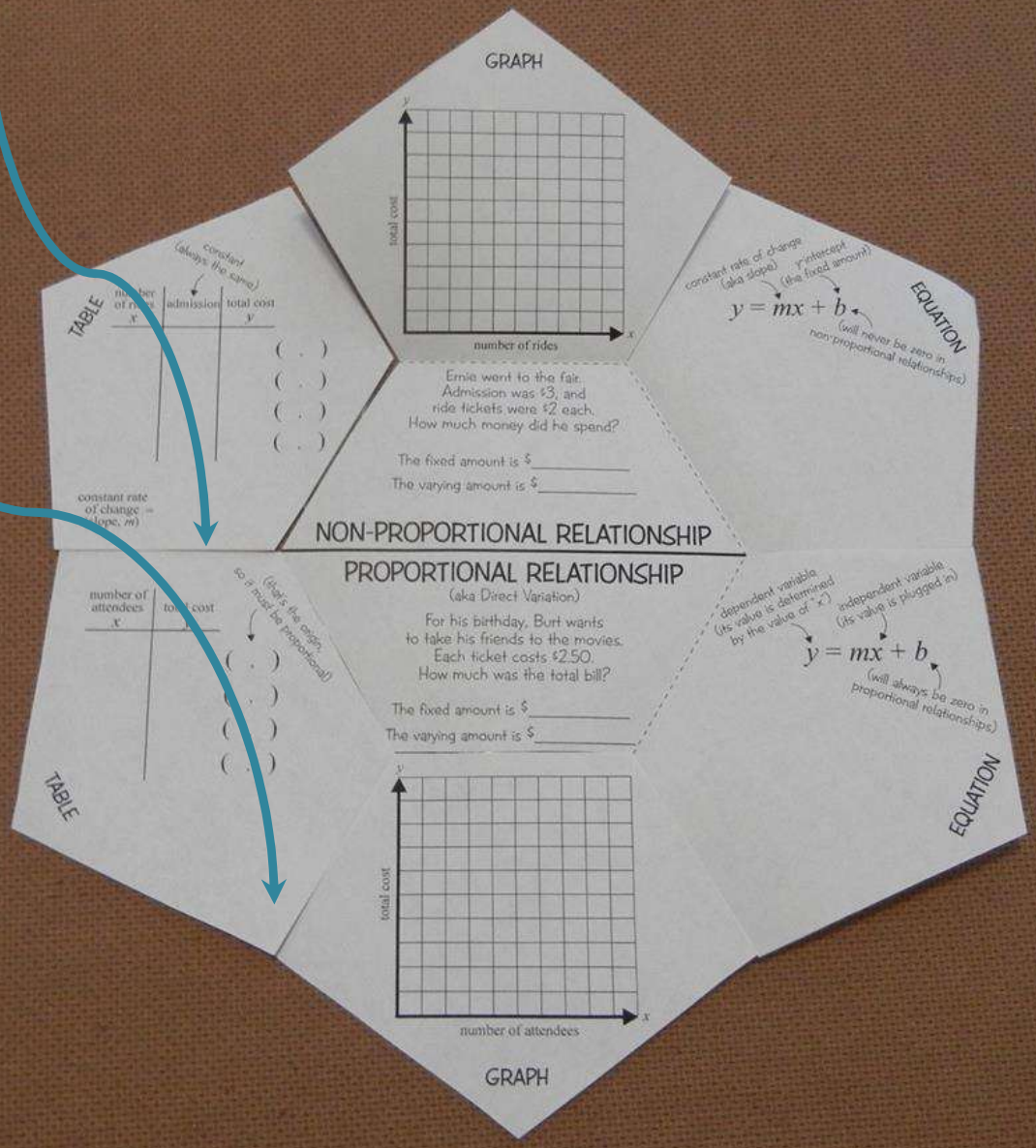
Proportional & Nonproportional Relationships

Cut on most of the solid lines

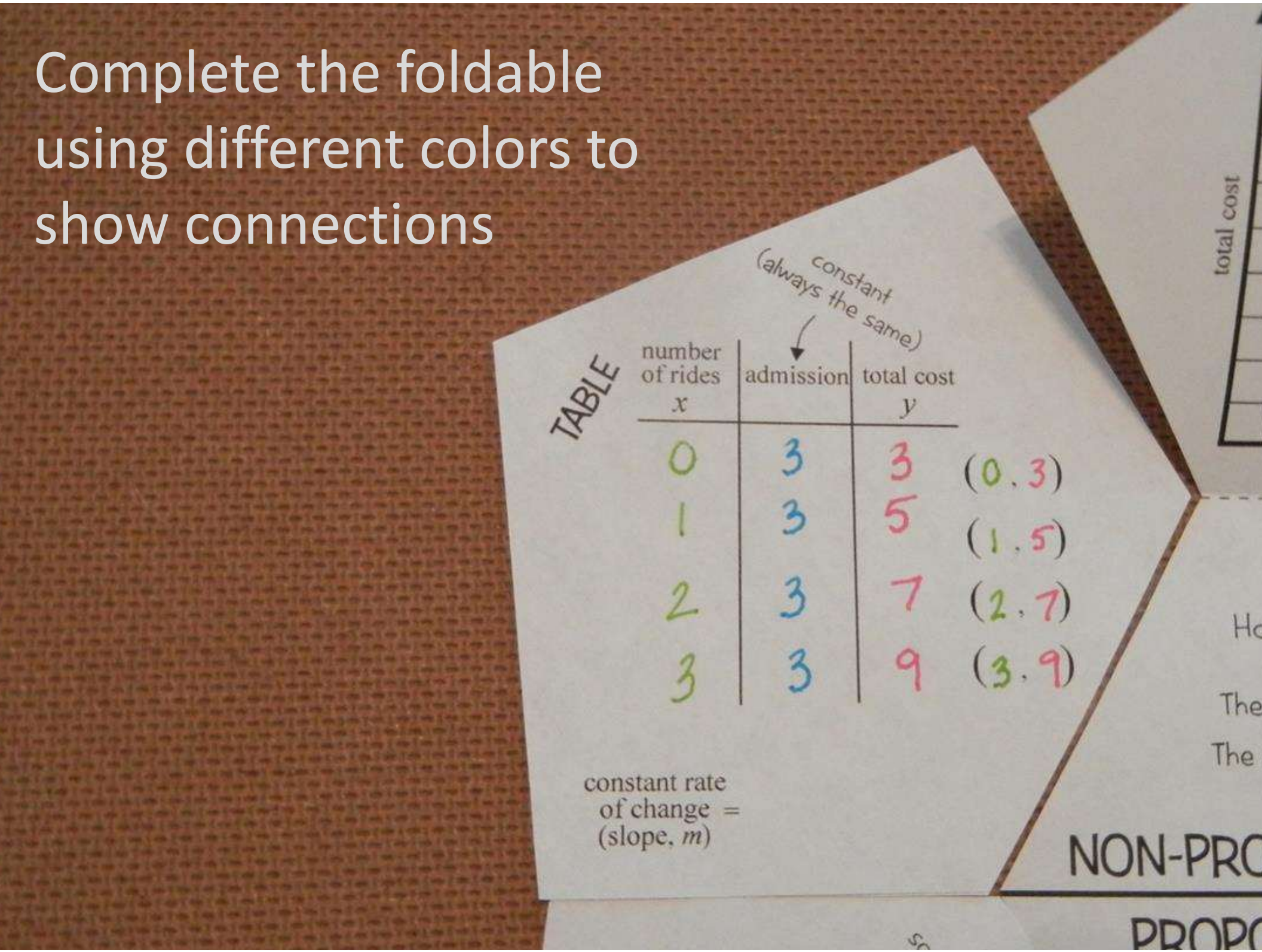



Flip over and tape
together

Now cut the last two solid lines



Complete the foldable using different colors to show connections



PROPO

TABLE

number of attendees x	total cost y	
0	0	(0, 0)
1	2.5	(1, 2.5)
2	5	(2, 5)
3	7.5	(3, 7.5)

(that's the origin, so it must be proportional)

to

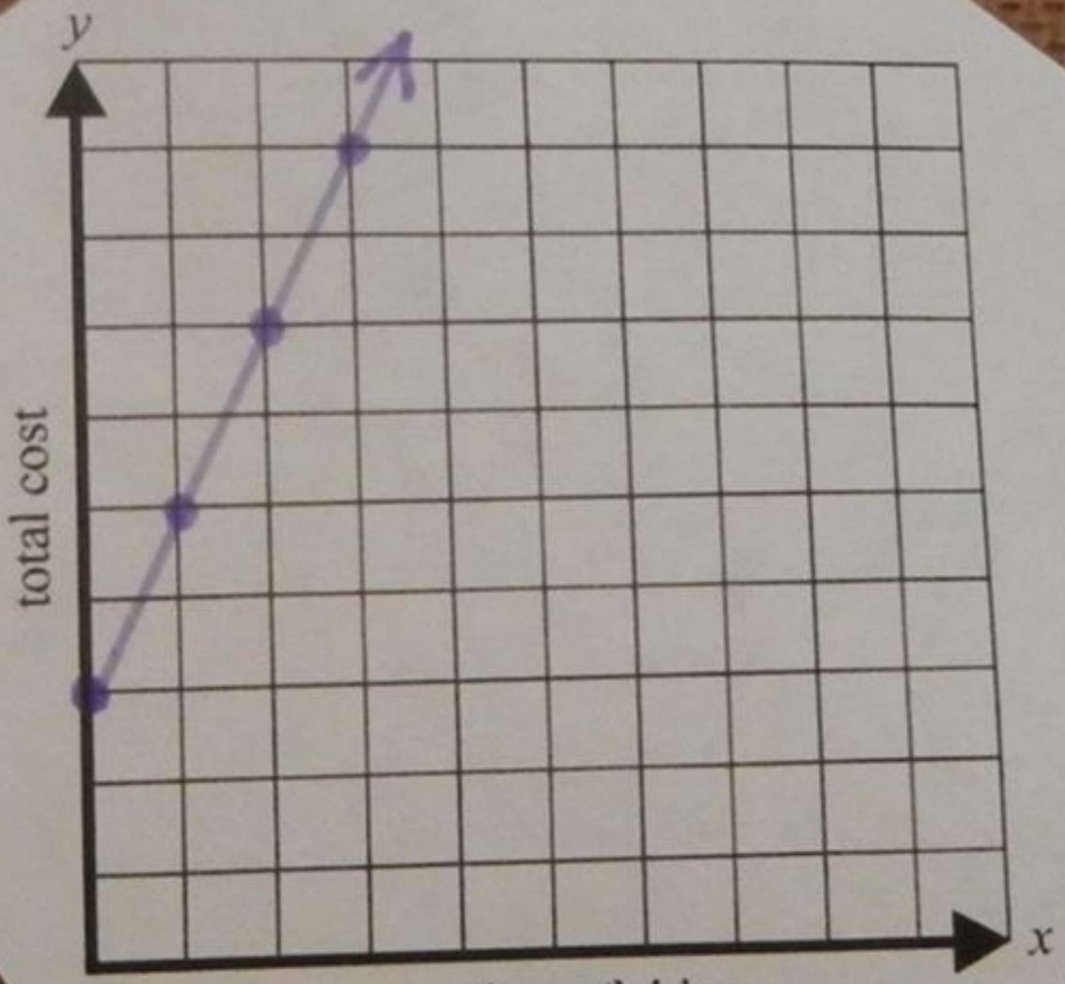
The

The

y

tal cost

GRAPH



Ernie went to the fair.

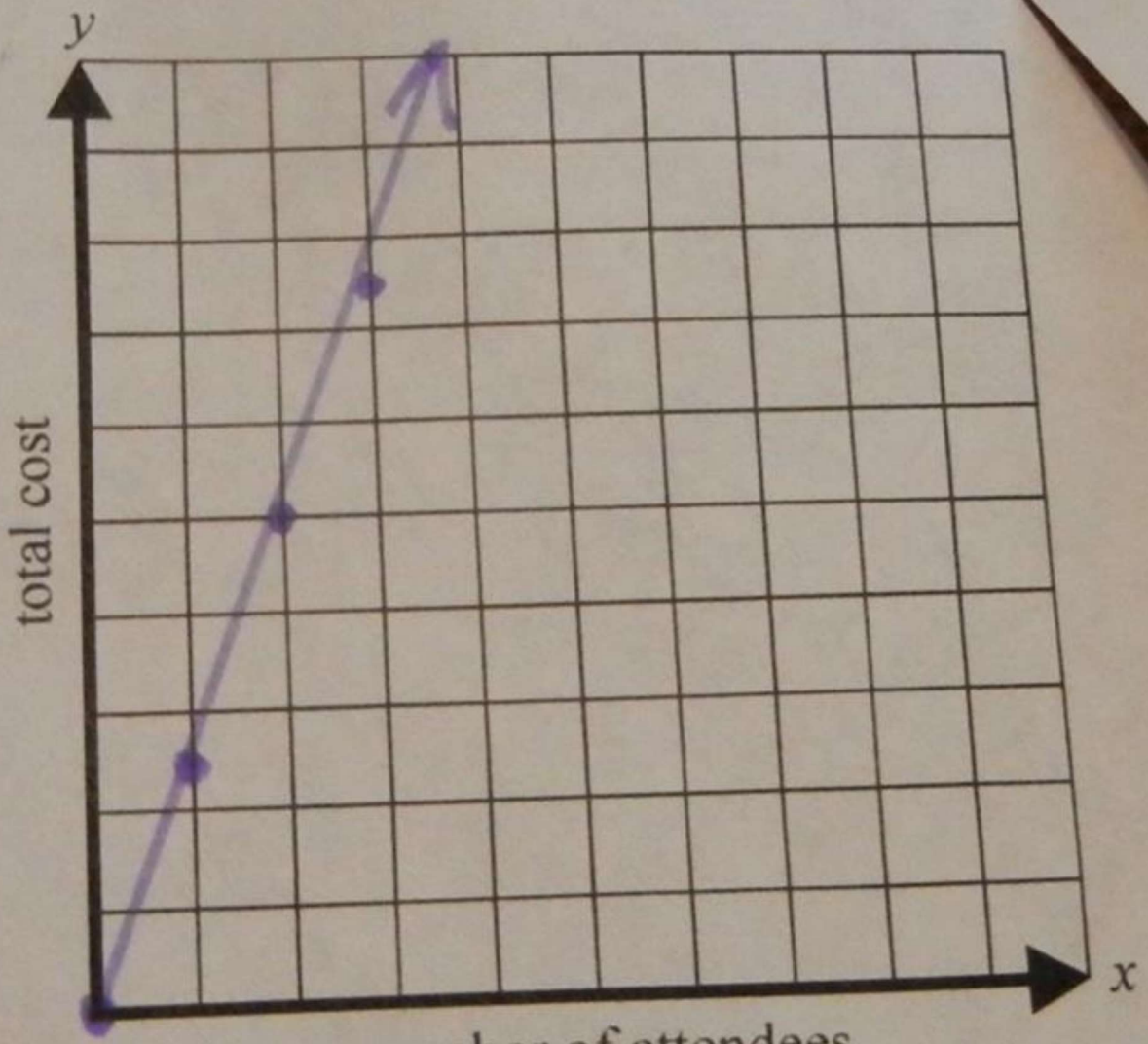
cost

(0, 3)

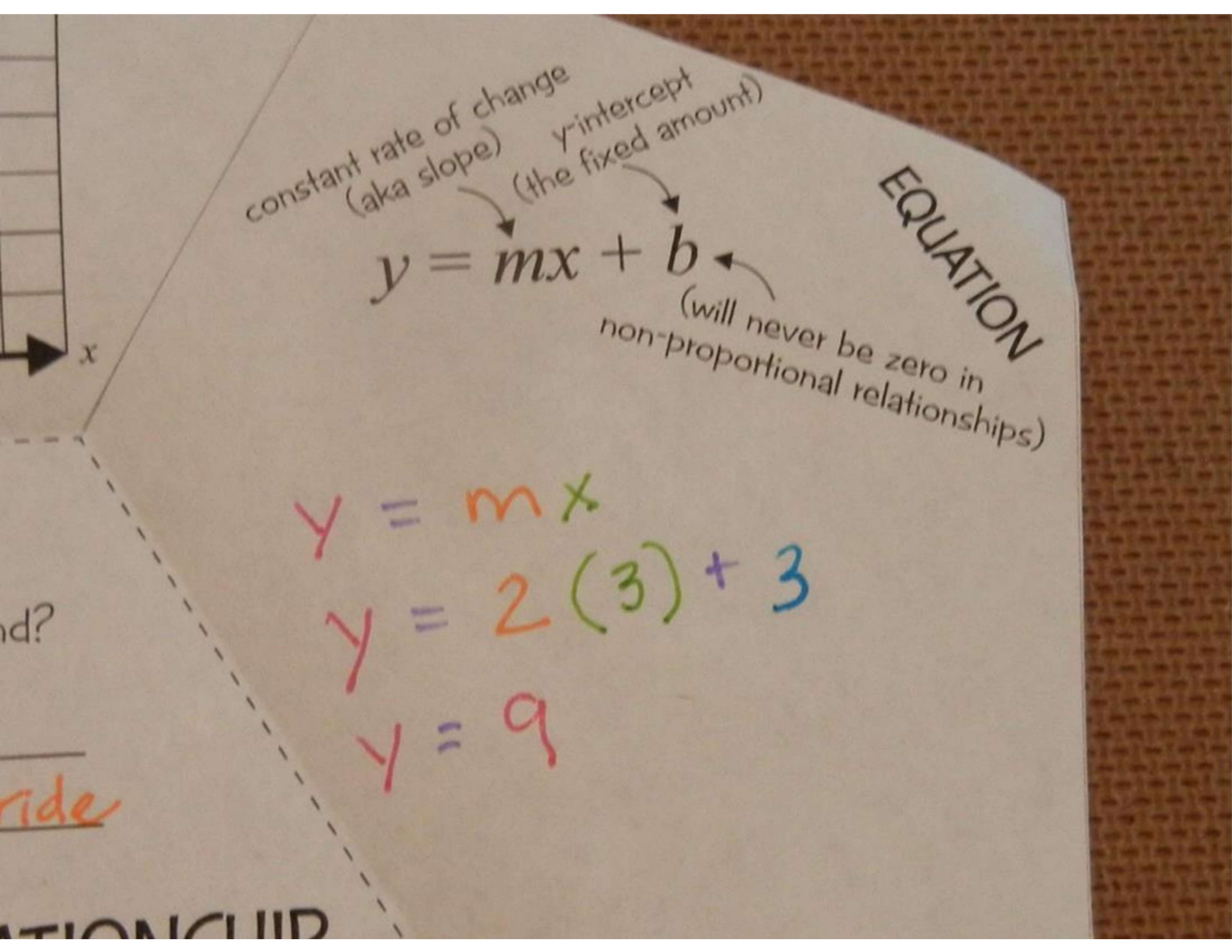
constant rate of
(aka slo

$y =$

The varying amount is $ 2.50 per ticket



GRAPH


constant rate of change
(aka slope)
y-intercept
(the fixed amount)
EQUATION
$y = mx + b$
(will never be zero in
non-proportional relationships)
x
$y = mx$
$y = 2(3) + 3$
$y = 9$

ATIONSHIP

n)

wants
movies.
50.
al bill?

per ticket

dependent variable
(its value is determined
by the value of "x")

independent variable
(its value is plugged in)

$$y = mx + b$$

(will always be zero in
proportional relationships)

$y = mx$

$y = 2.5(3) + 0$

$y = 7.5$

EQUATION

ride tickets were $2 each.
How much money did he spend?

The fixed amount is $ 3

The varying amount is $ 2 per ride

ROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP

PORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP

(aka Direct Variation)

For his birthday, Burt wants
to take his friends to the movies

his birthday, Burt wants
his friends to the movies.
ch ticket costs $2.50.
much was the total bill?

amount is $ 0

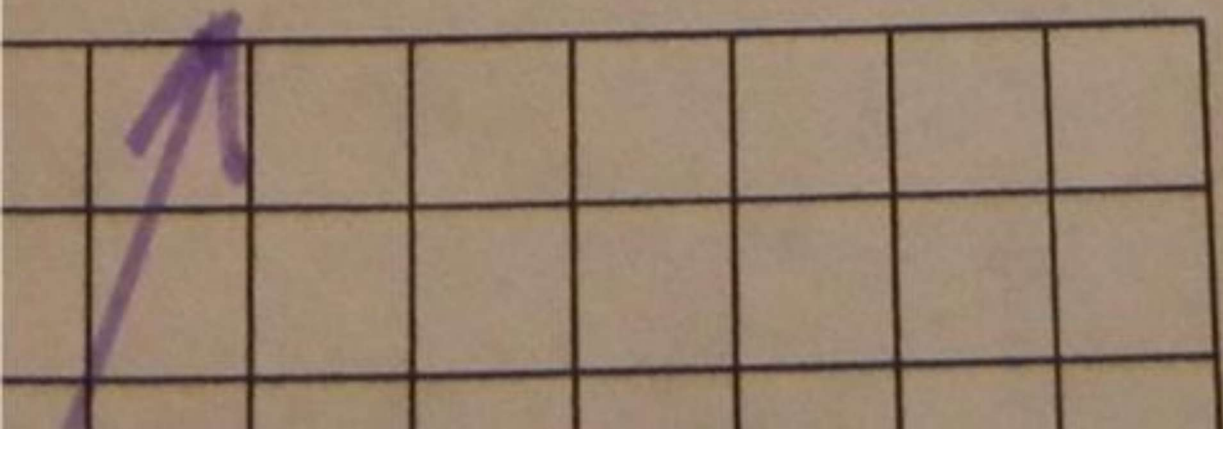
amount is $ 2.50 per ticket

dep
(its value
by the

Y =

Y =

Y =




Roll tape and attach to back,
then put into notebook

Label and decorate the front