

Linear Function

Math 1030 #14a

Linear Equation

Linear Modeling

Rate of Change

Slope and Rate of Change

Price-Demand Function

A Linear Function has

- a constant rate of change
- a straight-line graph

↙ steepness is same at every pt ↘

The Slope of the line is the rate of change.

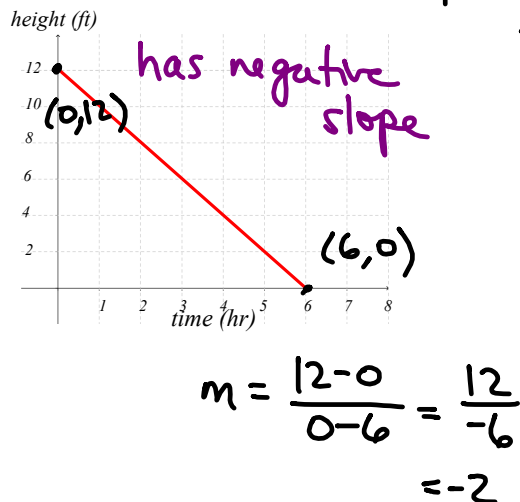
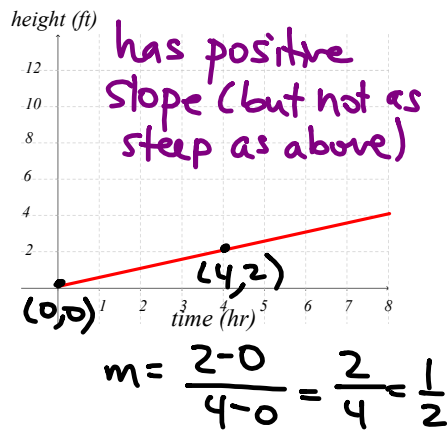
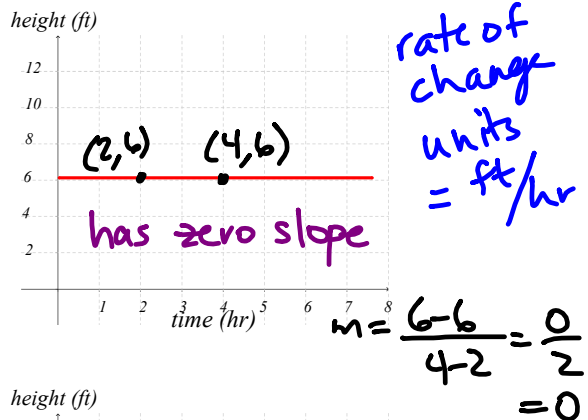
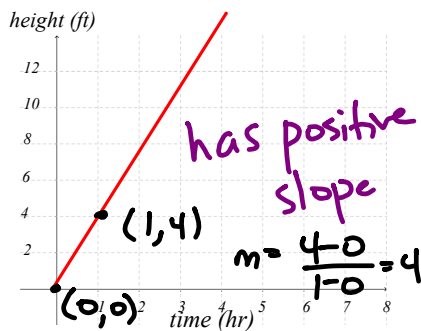
The greater the rate of change, the steeper the slope.

for 2 pts on the line (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2)

$$\text{rate of change} = \text{slope} = \frac{\text{change in dependent variable}}{\text{change in independent variable}} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

vert. change / horiz. change

EX 1: Discuss the slope (rate of change) in each of these graphic examples.



A Price-Demand Function is a good example of slope.

EX 2: Write a statement that describes how one variable varies with respect to the other. Then answer the questions.

A gas station owner finds for each 2-cent increase in the price of gasoline, she sells 120 fewer gallons of gas per week.

sales decrease as price increases
price (\$)
(indep. var.) is one variable, sales (gallons)
(dep. var.) is another variable

a) How much more or less will she sell if she raises the price by 10¢ per gallon?

note: 10¢ = 5 2¢ increments

⇒ she will sell $5(120) = 600$ fewer gallons per week

b) What if she decreases the price by 5¢ per gallon?

note: 5¢ = 2.5 2¢ increments
⇒ she will sell $2.5(120) = 300$ more gallons per week

c) What is the slope (rate of change) in this problem.

slope = rate of change

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{dep. var. change}}{\text{indep. var. change}} = \frac{\text{change in sales}}{\text{change in price}} \\ &= \frac{-120}{2} \text{ gal/¢} = -60 \text{ gal/¢} \end{aligned}$$