### 5.10: DIRECT vs. PARTIAL VARIATION

Example 1:
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## Example 2:

Popcorn pops, on average, at a rate of 4 kernels per second. Let $P$ represent the amount of popcorn kernels popped, and s represent the number of seconds.

Example 3:
Branley works in sales and earns commission of $2 \%$ on the merchandise she sells. Define your variables and write an equation.

These are the examples of $\qquad$ . In example 1, E varies $\qquad$ with the number of hours. The graph of a direct variation relationship is a straight line through the $\qquad$ . The equation is in the form $\qquad$

| Example 4: | Example 5: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rio works at a local gym as a | Rhys' bank account has $\$ 500$. Each |
| personal trainer. She earns $\$ 50$ | month he spends $\$ 50$. Let B represent |
| each shift and an additional $\$ 35$ | his balance, and let m represent the |
| per hour of personal training. Let | number of months that have passed. |
| E represent her earnings, and h |  |
| represent the number of p.t. hours. |  |
|  |  |

Example 6:
Jessee repairs computer problems and charges a $\$ 50$ service fee plus $\$ 30$ per hour. Let F represent her total fee, and $h$ represent the number of hours worked.

These are the examples of $\qquad$ . In example 5, B varies $\qquad$ with the number of months. The graph of a partial variation relationship is a straight line that $\qquad$
The equation is in the form $\qquad$

| Situation | Equation | D or P |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| a) A cookie recipe makes 12 cookies for each egg in the recipe. |  |  |
| b) An airplane was at an altitude of $\mathbf{1 7 0 0} \mathbf{m}$ and is descending at $\mathbf{5 0 m}$ per <br> minute. |  |  |
| c) Danillo works as a tree planter for the government. He can plant 900 trees <br> in a day. |  |  |
| d) A cell phone plan is $\$ \mathbf{2 0}$ per month but excludes text messaging. Each <br> text message costs $\mathbf{2 0}$ cents. |  |  |
| e) Meher cuts lawns in the summer and earns $\$ 15$ for every lawn she cuts. |  |  |
| f) A banquet hall charges $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 0}$ for the hall rental and $\mathbf{\$ 3 2 . 5 0}$ per person. |  |  |

## DIRECT VARIATION

## Example 1

The new Mazda 3 Sport has gas mileage of 6 km per litre on highway. This can be modelled by the algebraic equation $d=7.6 n$, where $d$ represents the distance you can travel and $n$ represents the number of litres you use.

Complete the table of values for the distance per number of litres and use your table to create a graphical model of this scenario.

| $n$ | $d=\mathbf{6 n}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 |  |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |

## Example 2

Dooko Mobile Company does not charge any monthly fees, but charges $\$ 0.25$ per minute of cell phone use. Model this scenario algebraically.

Create a table of values using your equation and create a graphical model.

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|  |  |
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## PARTIAL VARIATION

## Example 1

A taxi company charges a flat rate of $\$ 2.50$ plus $\$ 0.35 / \mathrm{km}$. The cost can be found using the equation $\qquad$ , where C represents the cost and k represents the number of kilometres.

Using the equation, complete a table of values. Using your table of values, create the graph.

| $\mathbf{k}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ |
| :---: | :--- |
| 0 |  |
| 20 |  |
| 40 |  |
| 60 |  |
| 80 |  |
| 100 |  |


)

## Example 2

KeeDe Mobile Company charges $\$ 20$ per month and an additional $\$ 0.25$ per minute of long distance calls. Model this scenario algebraically.

Create a table of values using your equation and create a graphical model.

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