

g). Use the equation to determine the number of people at

- (i). 6 tables?
- (ii). 10 tables?
- (iii). 25 tables?

$$2t + 2 = p$$

At 6 tables

$$2(6) + 2 = 14$$

At 10 tables

$$2(10) + 2 = 22$$

At 25 tables

$$2(25) + 2 = 52$$

There are 14 people at 6 tables

There are 22 people at 10 tables

There are 52 people at 25 tables

h). What number of tables are needed to seat 30 people?

Plug in and solve!

$$2t + 2 = p$$

$$2t + 2 = 30$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 \quad -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2t}{2} = \frac{28}{2}$$

$$t = 14$$

14 tables are needed to seat 30 people.

3. Write an equation for each table below. Verify your answer by substituting values from the table.

a).

| n | p |
|---|----|
| 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 7 |
| 3 | 11 |
| 4 | 15 |
| 5 | 19 |

b).

| f | b |
|---|----|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 7 |
| 3 | 10 |
| 4 | 13 |
| 5 | 16 |

Equation: $p = 4n - 1$

Verify:

$$4(1) - 1 = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$4(2) - 1 = 7$$

$$4(5) - 1 = 19$$

Equation: $b = 3x + 1$

Verify:

$$3(1) + 1 = 4$$

$$3(2) + 1 = 7 \quad \checkmark$$

$$3(5) + 1 = 16$$

Examples Continued

4. An airplane is cruising at a height of 9000m. The table below shows the height of the plane every minute after it begins to descend to land.

| Time, t (Minutes) | Height, h (meters) |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0 | 9000 |
| 1 | 8700 |
| 2 | 8400 |
| 3 | 8100 |
| 4 | 7800 |

Zero term →

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} -300$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} -300$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} -300$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} -300$

- a). Write an equation that relates the height of the plane to the time.

| Time, t (Minutes) | Height, h (meters) |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0 | 9000 |
| 1 | 8700 |
| 2 | 8400 |
| 3 | 8100 |
| 4 | 7800 |

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} -300$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} -300$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} -300$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\} -300$

The difference decreased by 300

The start point (zero term) is 9000.

Equation: $h = -300t + 9000$ OR $h = 9000 - 300t$
 OR

↳ makes more sense with the situation

- b). What is the height of the plane after 15 minutes?

Plug in and solve!

$h = -300t + 9000$

$h = -300(15) + 9000$

$h = -4500 + 9000$

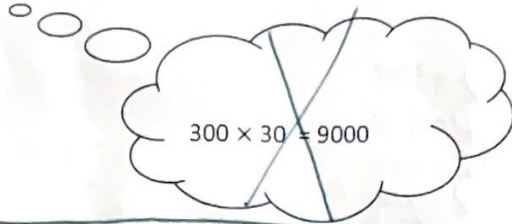
$h = 4500$

The plane is 4500 m above ground after 15 min.

c). How long after the plane begins its decent does the plane land?

► when the plane lands the height is 0, so find the time when $h = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} -300t + 9000 &= h \\ -300t + 9000 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



At 30 minutes the plane will have landed.

$$\begin{aligned} -300t + 9000 &= 0 \\ -9000 &-9000 \\ -300t &= -9000 \\ -300 &-300 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = 30$$

5. Jiffy Cabs charges a fixed rate of \$3.60 plus \$1.50 per kilometre driven.

a). Write an expression for the cost of a ride in the cab.

$$3.60 + 1.50 \text{ km}$$

b). Write an equation for the total cost of a cab ride.

$$C = 3.60 + 1.50 \text{ km}$$

c). What is the cost of a 12 km cab ride?

Plug in
and solve!

$$C = 3.60 + 1.50 \text{ km}$$

$$C = 3.60 + 1.50(12)$$

$$C = 3.60 + 18$$

$$C = 21.60$$

The cost of a 12 km
cab ride is \$21.60