

What Relation is It?

Learning Goals

Minds on Math

What might be some ways that you can mathematically distinguish between each these relations?

$$P = 200(0.5)^t$$

$$P = 100t^2$$

$$P = 200(0.5t)$$

Example

i) Represent the following relation using a table of values, finite differences (1st and 2nd), and ratios between consecutive y-values), and a graph.

ii) Name the relationship.

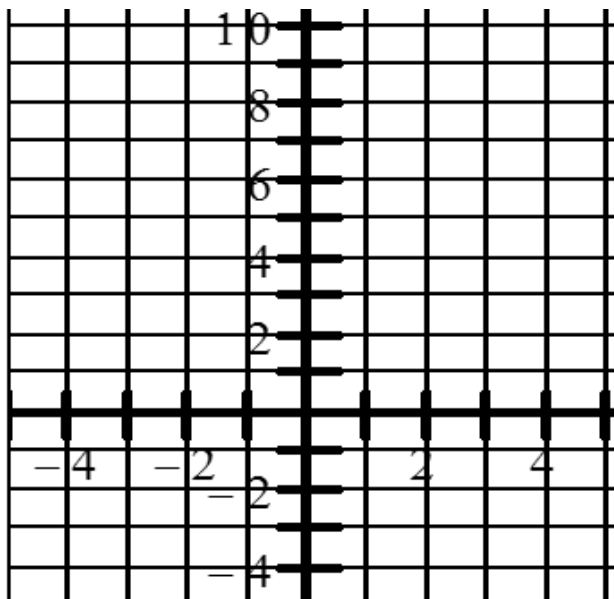
$$y = 2x^2 - 3$$

x	y	1st differences	2nd differences	Ratio b/w Consecutive y-values
-2				
-1				
0				
1				
2				

Example (contd.)

$$y = 2x^2 - 3$$

Graph



Pull

Example (contd.)

i) Represent the following relation using a table of values, finite differences (1st and 2nd), and ratios between consecutive y-values), and a graph.

$$y = 2x^2 - 3$$

ii) Name the relationship.

-
-

Pull

Take Action

Your Task

Using various representations, clearly distinguish between the following relations:

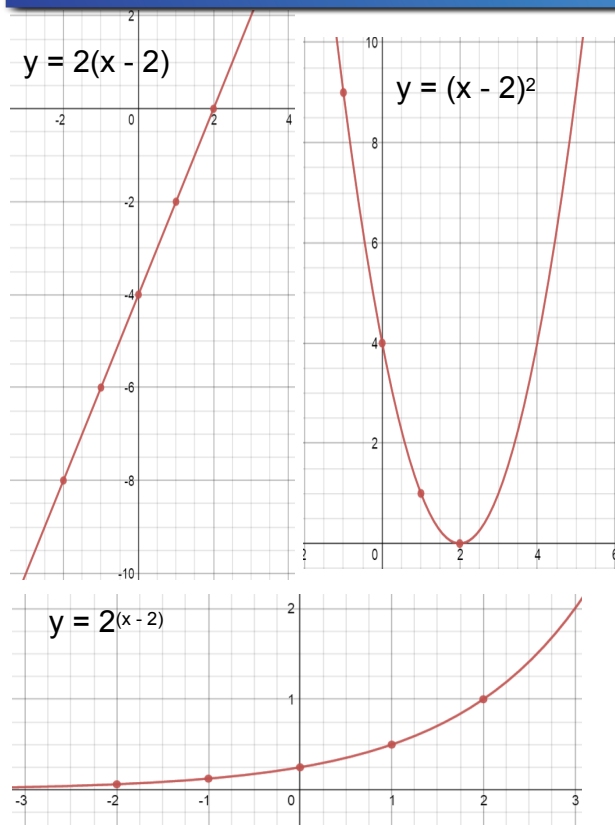
1) $y = 2(x - 2)$

2) $y = (x - 2)^2$

3) $y = 2^{(x - 2)}$

Consolidate


Representation: Graph



Consolidate

Representation: Tables of Values

$$y = 2(x - 2) = 2x - 4$$


x	 $2x - 4$	1 st diff.
-2	-8	$\downarrow +2$ $\downarrow +2$ $\downarrow +2$ $\downarrow +2$ $\downarrow +2$
-1	-6	
0	-4	
1	-2	
2	0	

Note: The 1st differences are equal
 \Rightarrow The relationship between y and x is **LINEAR**.

Consolidate

Representation: Tables of Values

$$y = (x - 2)^2$$


x	 $(x - 2)^2$	1 st diff	2 nd diff
-2	16	-7	$\downarrow + 2$ $\downarrow + 2$ $\downarrow + 2$
-1	9	-5	
0	4	-3	
1	1	-1	
2	0		

Since the 2nd diff. are equal, the relationship between y and x is **QUADRATIC**.

Consolidate

Representation: Tables of Values

$$y = 2^{(x-2)}$$

x	 $2^{(x-2)}$	Ratio
-2	0.0625	$0.125 \div 0.0625 = 2$
-1	0.125	$0.25 \div 0.125 = 2$
0	0.25	$0.5 \div 0.25 = 2$
1	0.5	$1 \div 0.5 = 2$
2	1	

Ratios of consecutive y-values are equal \Rightarrow EXPONENTIAL

Ex. When $x = -2$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2^{x-2} \\
 & = 2^{-2-2} \\
 & = 2^{-4} \\
 & = \frac{1}{2^4} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Neg. exp.} \\ \text{rule} \end{array} \right\} \\
 & = \frac{1}{16} \\
 & = 0.0625
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, when $x = -1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{x-2} & = 2^{-1-2} \\
 & = 2^{-3} \\
 & = \frac{1}{2^3} \\
 & = \frac{1}{8} \\
 & = 0.125
 \end{aligned}$$

Consolidate

Conclusions

$$y = 2(x - 2) = 2x - 4$$

- Graph is a straight line
 - > y-intercept -4, slope = 2
 - slope is rate of change
- First differences are equal

=> linear relation

$$y = (x - 2)^2 = \cancel{x^2 - 4x + 4}$$

- Second differences are equal
 - > relation is quadratic
 - > graph is a parabola
- Vertex is at (2, 0), y-intercept = 4, graph has a minimum, opens upward

$$y = 2^{(x - 2)}$$

- Ratios in consecutive y-values are equal
 - > relation is exponential
- Graph is increasing
 - > exponential growth
 - > growth factor is 2
 - > no x-intercept
 - > y-intercept 0.25 or 1/4

Independent Practice

i) Answer p392 #9 of the textbook

ii) Answer p391 #7 of the textbook (grid paper req'd)

In addition to #7abc, also do the following for #7:

-name the relation

-discuss how you know (i.e., how you could show)

-use the equation to determine the pressure, in pascals, after 10 seconds

Example

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$$y = 2x^2 - 3$$

x	y	1st differences	2nd differences	Ratio b/w Consecutive y-values
-2	•	•	•	•
-1	•	•	•	•
0	•	•	•	•
1	•	•	•	•
2	•	•	•	•