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Lesson 10: A Critical Look at Proportional Relationships

Student Outcomes

* Students work with proportional relationships that involve average speed and constant speed in order to write a linear equation in two variables.
* Students use linear equations in two variables to answer questions about distance and time.

Classwork

**Discussion/Examples 1–2 (25 minutes)**

**Example 1**

* Consider the word problem below. We can do several things to answer this problem, but let’s begin to organize our work using a table for time and distance:

*Scaffolding:*

It may be necessary to remind students of the relationship between distance traveled, rate, and time spent traveling at that rate.

Example 1

Paul walks miles in minutes. How many miles can Paul walk in minutes?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Time (in minutes) | Distance (in miles) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

As students answer the questions below, fill in the table.

* How many miles would Paul be able to walk in minutes? Explain.
  + *Paul could walk miles in minutes because minutes is twice the time we were given, so we can calculate twice the distance, which is .*
* How many miles would Paul be able to walk in minutes? Explain.
  + *Paul could walk miles in minutes because minutes is three times the number of minutes we were given, so we can calculate three times the distance, which is .*
* How many miles would Paul be able to walk in minutes?
  + *He could walk miles.*
* How many miles would he walk in minutes?
  + *He could walk miles.*
* How could we determine the number of miles Paul could walk in minutes?

Provide students time to think about the answer to this question. They will likely say that they can write a proportion to figure it out. Allow them to share and demonstrate their solutions. Then, proceed with the discussion below, if necessary.

* Since the relationship between the distance Paul walks and the time it takes him to walk that distance is proportional, we let represent the distance Paul walks in minutes and write the following:

Therefore, Paul can walk miles in minutes.

* How many miles, , can Paul walk in minutes?

Provide students time to think about the answer to this question. Allow them to share their ideas and then proceed with the discussion below, if necessary.

* We know for a fact that Paul can walk miles in minutes, so we can write the ratio as we did with the proportion. We can write another ratio for the number of miles, , Paul walks in minutes. It is. For the same reason we could write the proportion before, we can write one now with these two ratios:

Does this remind you of something we have done recently? Explain.

* + *This is a linear equation in disguise. All we need to do is multiply each numerator by the other fraction’s denominator, then we will have a linear equation.*
* Recall our original question: How many miles, , can Paul walk in minutes? We need to solve this equation for

Paul can walk miles in minutes. This equation will allow us to answer all kinds of questions about Paul with respect to any given number of minutes or miles.

* Let’s go back to the table and look for or its equivalent . What do you notice?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Time (in minutes) | Distance (in miles) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

* + *The fraction came from the first row in the table. It is the distance traveled divided by the time it took to travel that distance. It is also in between each row of the table. For example, the difference between miles and miles is , and the difference between the associated times and is . The pattern repeats throughout the table.*

Show on the table the between each distance interval and the between each time interval. Remind students that they have done work like this before, specifically finding a unit rate for a proportional relationship. Make clear that the unit rate found in the table was exactly the same as the unit rate found using the proportion, and that the unit rate is the rate at which Paul walks.

* Let’s look at another problem where only a table is provided.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Time (in hours) | Distance (in miles) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

We want to know how many miles, , can be traveled in any number of hours Using our previous work, what should we do?

* + *We can write and solve a proportion that contains both and , or use the table to help us determine the unit rate.*
* How many miles, , can be traveled in any number of hours ?
  + *Student work:*
* What does the equation mean?
  + *It means that the distance traveled, , is equal to the rate of multiplied by the number of hours traveled at that rate.*

**Example 2**

The point of this problem is to make clear to students that we must assume constant rate in order to write linear equations in two variables and to use those equations to answer questions about distance, time, and rate.

* Consider the following word problem: Alexxa walked from Grand Central Station on 42nd Street to Penn Station on 7th Avenue. The total distance traveled was miles. It took Alexxa minutes to make the walk. How many miles did she walk in the first minutes?

Give students a minute to think and/or work on the problem. Expect them to write a proportion and solve the problem. The next part of the discussion will get them to think about what is meant by “constant” speed or rather lack of it.

* + *She walked miles. (Assuming students used a proportion to solve.)*
* Are you sure about your answer? How often do you walk at a constant speed? Notice the problem did not even mention that she was walking at the same rate throughout the entire miles. What if you have more information about her walk: Alexxa walked from Grand Central Station (GCS) along 42nd Street to an ATM machine miles away in minutes. It took her minutes to get some money out of the machine. Do you think your answer is still correct?
  + *Probably not since we now know that she had to stop at the ATM.*
* Let’s continue with Alexxa’s walk: She reached the 7th Avenue junction minutes after she left GCS, a distance of miles. There, she met her friend Karen with whom she talked for minutes. After leaving her friend, she finally got to Penn Station minutes after her walk began.
* Is this a more realistic situation than believing that she walked the exact same speed throughout the entire trip? What other events typically occur during walks in the city?
  + *Stop lights at crosswalks, traffic, maybe a trip/fall, running an errand, etc.*
* This is precisely the reason we need to take a critical look at what we call “proportional relationships” and constant speed, in general.
* The following table shows an accurate picture of Alexxa’s walk:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Time (in minutes) | Distance Traveled (in miles) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

With this information, we can answer the question. Alexxa walked *exactly* miles in minutes.

* Now that we have an idea of what could go wrong when we assume a person walks at a constant rate or that a proportion can give us the correct answer all of the time, let’s define what is called *average speed****.***
* Suppose a person walks a distance of (miles) in a given time interval (minutes). Then, the **average speed** in the given time interval is in miles per minute.
* With this definition we can calculate Alexxa’s average speed: The distance that Alexxa traveled divided by the time interval she walked is miles per minute.
* If we assume that someone can actually walk at the same average speed over *any* time interval, then we say that the person is walking at a *constant speed*.

Suppose the average speed of a person is the *same* constant for *any* given time interval. Then, we say that the person is walking at a **constant speed .**

* If the original problem included information specifying constant speed, then we could write the following:

Alexxa’s average speed for minutes is .

Let represent the distance Alexxa walked in minutes. Then, her average speed for minutes is

Since Alexxa is walking at a constant speed of miles per minute, then we know that

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | and |  |

Since both fractions are equal to , then we can write

With the assumption of constant speed, we now have a *proportional relationship*, which would make the answer you came up with in the beginning correct.

* We can go one step further and write a statement in general. If Alexxa walks miles in minutes, then

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | and |  |

To find how many miles Alexxa walks in miles, we solve the equation for

where the last equation is an example of a linear equation in two variables and With this general equation, we can find the distance Alexxa walks in any given time Since we have more information about Alexxa’s walk, where and when she stopped, we know that the equation cannot accurately predict the distance she walks after a certain number of minutes. To do so requires us to assume that she walks at a constant rate. This is an assumption we generally take for granted when solving problems about rate.

Exercises 1–2 (5 minutes)

Students complete Exercises 1–2 independently or in pairs.

Exercises

1. Wesley walks at a constant speed from his house to school miles away. It took him minutes to get to school.
   1. What fraction represents his constant speed, ?
   2. You want to know how many miles he has walked after minutes. Let  represent the distance he traveled after minutes of walking at the given constant speed.  Write a fraction that represents the constant speed, , in terms of .
   3. Write the fractions from parts (a) and (b) as a proportion and solve to find how many miles Wesley walked after minutes.

Wesley walks miles in minutes.

* 1. Let be the distance in miles that Wesley traveled after minutes. Write a linear equation in two variables that represents how many miles Wesley walked after minutes.

1. Stefanie drove at a constant speed from her apartment to her friend’s house miles away. It took her minutes to reach her destination.
   1. What fraction represents her constant speed, ?
   2. What fraction represents constant speed, , if it takes her number of minutes to get halfway to her friend’s house?
   3. Write a proportion using the fractions from parts (a) and (b) to determine how many minutes it takes her to get to the halfway point.

Stefanie gets halfway to her friend’s house, miles away, after minutes.

* 1. Write a two-variable equation to represent how many miles Stefanie can drive over any time interval.

***Let represent the distance traveled over any time interval . Then,***

**Discussion (4 minutes)**

* Consider the problem: Dave lives miles from town . He is driving at a constant speed of miles per hour from his home away from (in the opposite direction of) the city. How far away is Dave from the town after hours of driving?
* Since we know he is driving at a constant speed of miles per hour, then we need to determine the distance he travels over a time interval.
* If we say that Dave is miles from town after driving hours, how can we express the actual number of miles that Dave traveled?
  + *Dave is miles from town to begin with, so the total number of miles Dave traveled is .*
* If Dave’s average speed in hours is , which is equal to a constant (i.e., his constant speed), then we have the equation
* We want to know how many miles Dave is from town , , after driving for hours. Solve this equation for
  + *Student work:*
* With this equation, , we can find the distance Dave is from town for any given time How far away is Dave from town after one hour?
  + *If , then*

*Dave is miles from town after one hour.*

Exercise 3 (4 minutes)

Students complete Exercise 3 independently or in pairs.

1. The equation that represents how many miles, , Dave travels after hours is . Use the equation to complete the table below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (hours) | Linear equation in : | (miles) |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Closing (3 minutes)

Summarize, or ask students to summarize, the main points from the lesson:

* Average speed is found by taking the total distance traveled in a given time interval, divided by the time interval.
* If we assume the same average speed over any time interval, then we have constant speed, which can then be used to express a linear equation in two variables relating distance and time.
* We know how to use linear equations to answer questions about distance and time.
* We cannot assume that a problem can be solved using a proportion unless we know that the situation involves constant speed (or rate).

Lesson Summary

Average speed is found by taking the total distance traveled in a given time interval, divided by the time interval.

If is the total distance traveled in a given time interval , then is the average speed.

If we assume the same average speed over any time interval, then we have constant speed, which can then be used to express a linear equation in two variables relating distance and time.

If , where is a constant, then you have constant speed.

Exit Ticket (4 minutes)

Name Date

Lesson 10: A Critical Look at Proportional Relationships

Exit Ticket

Alex skateboards at a constant speed from his house to school miles away. It takes him minutes.

* 1. What fraction represents his constant speed, ?
  2. After school, Alex skateboards at the same constant speed to his friend’s house. It takes him minutes. Write the fraction that represents constant speed, , if he travels a distance of
  3. Write the fractions from part (a) and (b) as a proportion, and solve to find out how many miles Alex’s friend’s house is from school. Round your answer to the tenths place.

Exit Ticket Sample Solutions

Alex skateboards at a constant speed from his house to school miles away. It takes him minutes.

* 1. What fraction represents his constant speed, ?
  2. After school, Alex skateboards at the same constant speed to his friend’s house. It takes him minutes. Write the fraction that represents constant speed, , if he travels a distance of .
  3. Write the fractions from part (a) and (b) as a proportion and solve to find out how many miles Alex’s friend’s house is from school. Round your answer to the tenths place.

Alex’s friend lives about miles from school.

Problem Set Sample Solutions

Students practice writing and solving proportions to solve constant speed problems. Students write two variable equations to represent situations, generally.

1. Eman walks from the store to her friend’s house, miles away. It takes her minutes.
   1. What fraction represents her constant speed, ?
   2. Write the fraction that represents her constant speed, , if she walks miles in minutes.
   3. Write a proportion using the fractions from parts (a) and (b) to determine how many miles she walks after minutes. Round your answer to the hundredths place.

Eman walks about miles after minutes.

* 1. Write a two-variable equation to represent how many miles Eman can walk over any time interval.

Let represent the distance Eman walks in minutes.

1. Erika drives from school to soccer practice miles away. It takes her minutes.
   1. What fraction represents her constant speed, ?
   2. What fraction represents her constant speed, , if it takes her minutes to drive exactly mile?
   3. Write a proportion using the fractions from parts (a) and (b) to determine how much time it takes her to drive exactly mile. Round your answer to the tenths place.

It takes Erika about minutes to drive exactly mile.

* 1. Write a two-variable equation to represent how many miles Erika can drive over any time interval.

Let be the number of miles Erika travels in minutes.

1. Darla drives at a constant speed of miles per hour.
   1. If she drives for miles and it takes her hours, write the two-variable equation to represent the number of miles Darla can drive in hours.
   2. Darla plans to drive to the market miles from her house, then to the post office miles from the market, and then return home, which is miles from the post office. Assuming she drives at a constant speed the entire time, how long will it take her to get back home after running her errands? Round your answer to the hundredths place.

Altogether, Darla plans to drive miles.

It will take Darla about hours to get home after running her errands.

1. Aaron walks from his sister’s house to his cousin’s house, a distance of miles, in minutes. How far does he walk in minutes?

I cannot say for sure how far Aaron walks in minutes because I do not know if he is walking at a constant speed. Maybe he stopped at his friend’s house for minutes.

1. Carlos walks miles every night for exercise. It takes him exactly minutes to finish his walk.
   1. Assuming he walks at a constant rate, write an equation that represents how many miles, ,Carlos can walk in minutes.

Since and , then

* 1. Use your equation from part (a) to complete the table below. Use a calculator and round all values to the hundredths place.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (minutes) | Linear equation in | (miles) |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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