

## Why Graph?

$>$ In general, graphs combine data into clearly visible relationships.
$>$ These relationships also help us predict the results of other $\qquad$ situations, not yet tested.
-For example: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

What speed would the car be going at 6 seconds? At 7 seconds?

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$\qquad$

## Parts of a Graph

$>$ When grading graphs, I will look for:

- Axes
- Labels
- Title
- Data Points
- Best Fit Line or Curve
- Orientation

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## Axes \& Variables

$>X$-Axis
$\qquad$

- Independent Variable: $\qquad$
$\rightarrow$ Y Axis
- Dependent Variable:


## Variable Relationships -

## Generalizations

Direct Relationships

- As one variable increases, the other increases
- As one variable decreases, the other variable decreases
$>$ Inverse Relationships
- As one variable increases, the other decreases
- As one variable decreases, the other variable increases
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Variable Relationships
Linear: $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{mx}+\mathrm{b}$

Speed of Car vs. Time

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## Conversions

$>$ Convert 45.0 km to cm .
$>$ Convert $32 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$ to $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Units-Checking Your Work

Keep track of the units as you solve problems. If the units don't come out right or don't make sense, your answer could be wrong.

## Units-Checking Your Work

$>$ Find the equation to find the time it
takes a car traveling 50 mph to go 30 miles.
$>$ Try $\qquad$
time $=$ speed $x$ distance
Units-Checking Your Work
$>$ Try
time $=$ distance $\div$ speed
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