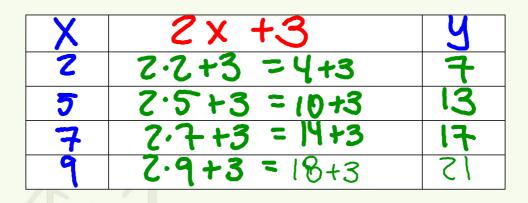
1.7 Words, Equations, Tables, and Graphs

You have already seen that a relation may be represented as a set of ordered pairs.

You can also write a rule for the operation(s) performed on the domain value to get the range value.

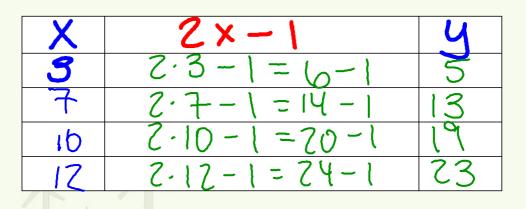
A table may list the x-coordinates (domain values), the rule, and the y-coordinates (range values).

Example: Make a table for four different domain values & write an algebraic expression for the rule. "double a number then add three"



State the domain & range of the relation. DOMAIN: 2, 5, 7, 9Range: 7, 13, 17, 21 <u>Example</u>: Make a table for four different domain values & write an algebraic expression for the rule.

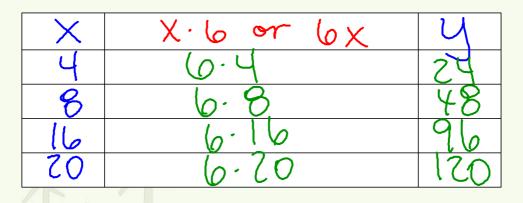
"double a number, then subtract one"



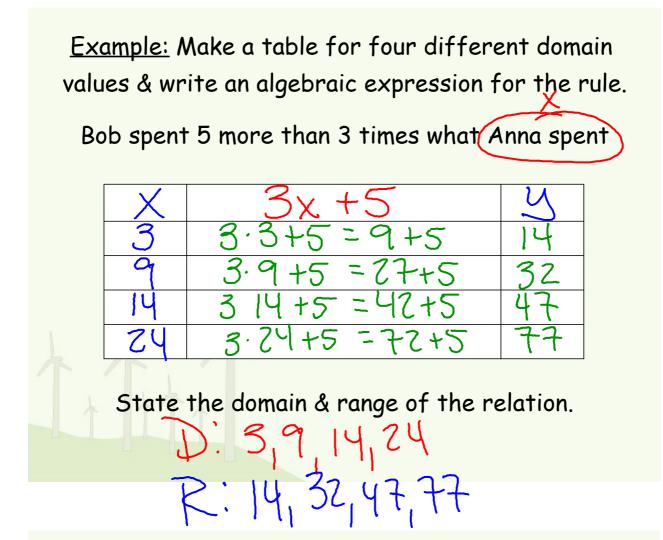
State the domain & range of the relation. Domain: 3,7,10,12 Range: 5,13,19,23

<u>Example:</u> Make a table for four different domain values & write an algebraic expression for the rule.

The team scores 6 points for each touchdown



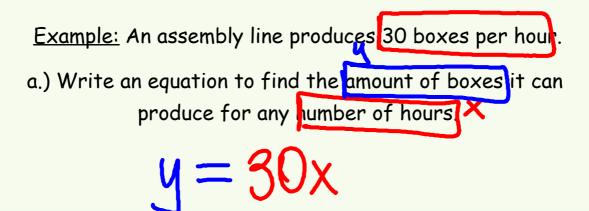
State the domain & range of the relation. DOMAIN: 4, 8, 16, 20 Range: 24, 48, 96, 120



Words, equations, tables, and graphs can be used to represent relations.

An EQUATION is a mathematical sentence stating that two quantities are equal.

Relations are often written as equations with two variables - one to represent domain values and one to represent range values.



b.) Make a table for 5, 10, 15, and 20 hours of production.

	X	y=30x	И
	S	30.2	150
	ID	30.10	300
	15	30.15	450
	05	30.20	60

