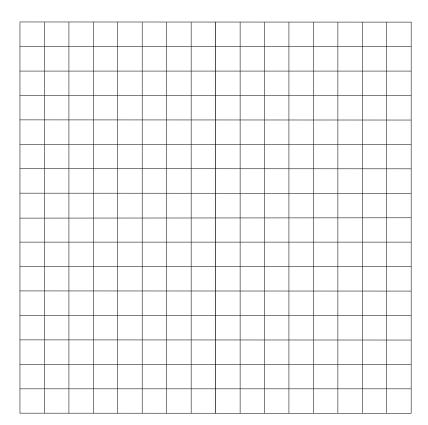
Algebra II Lesson #3 Unit 3 Class Worksheet #3 For Worksheet #3

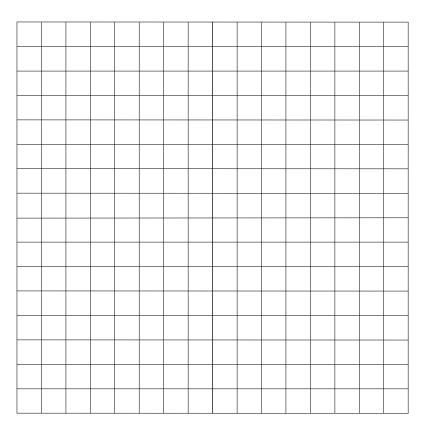
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



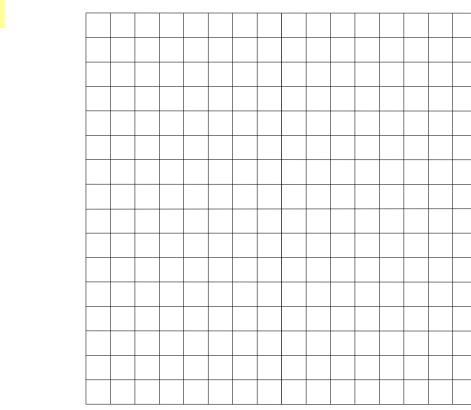
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

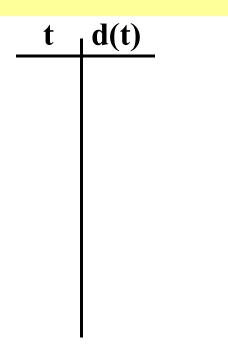
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

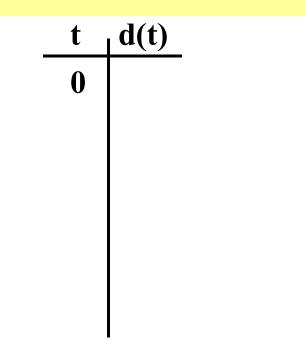
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

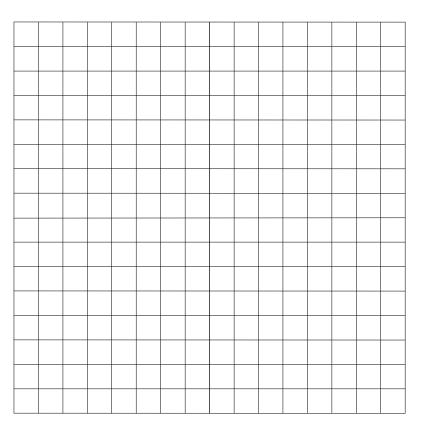




John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

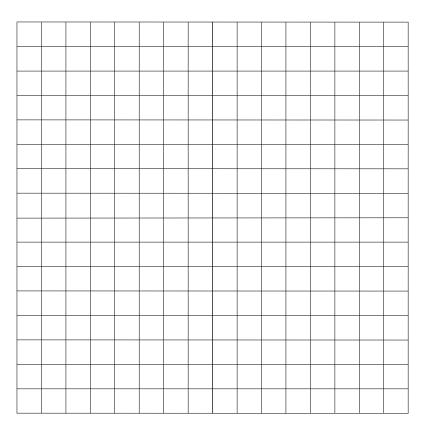




John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

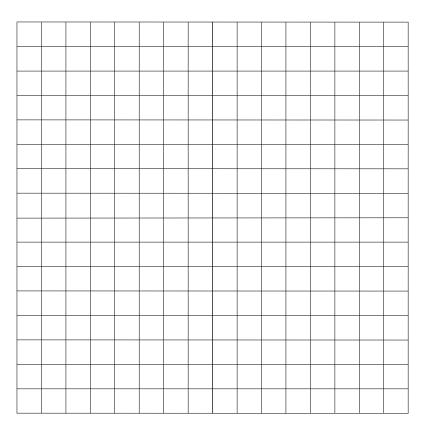
t	d(t)	
0	0	



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

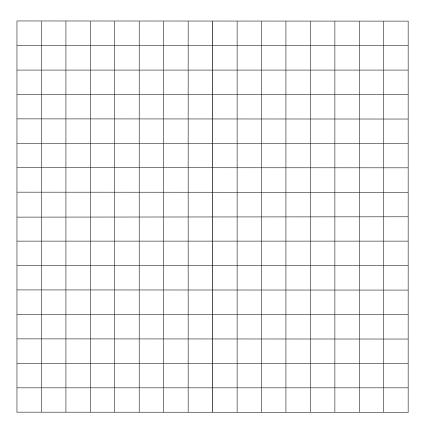
t	d(t)	
0	0	
0 20		



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

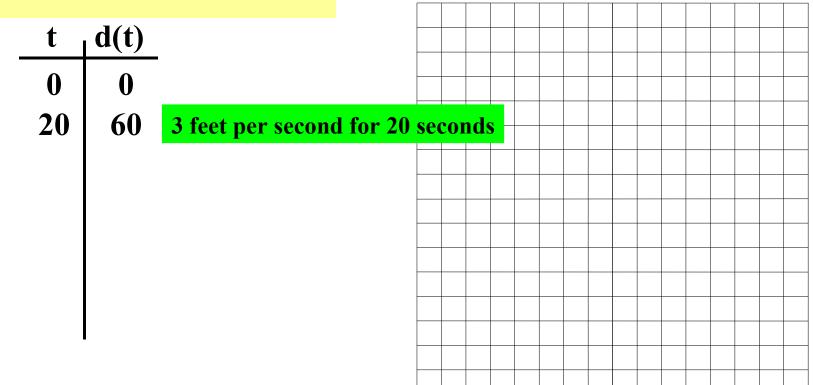
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)	
0	0	
0 20	60	



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

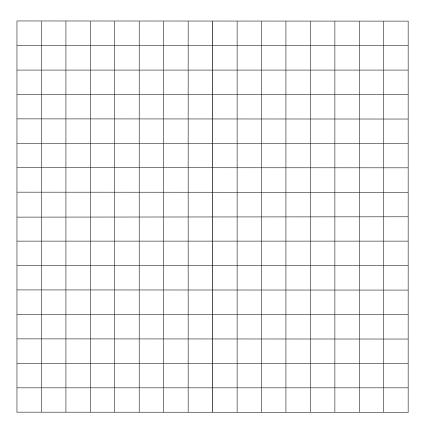
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

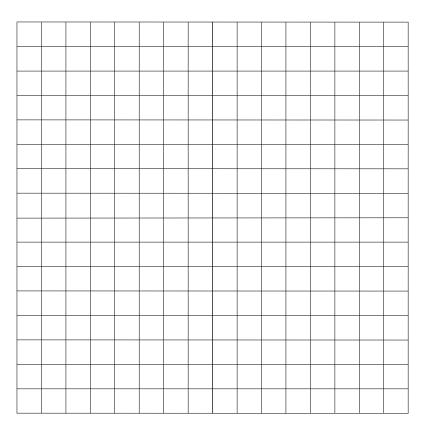
t	d(t)	
0	0	
0 20	60	



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

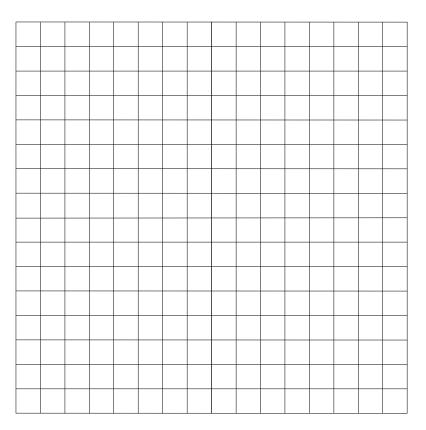
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

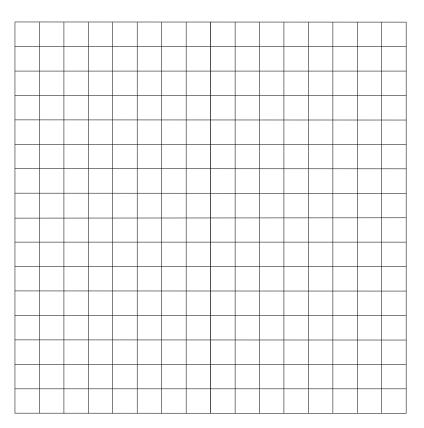
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

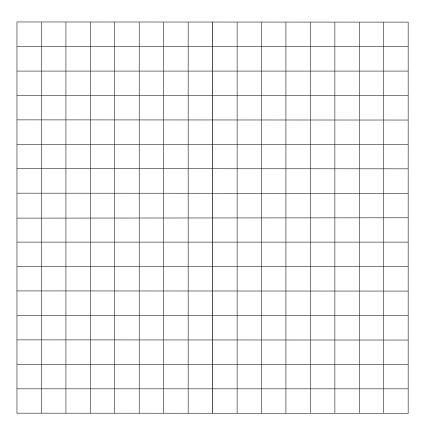
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

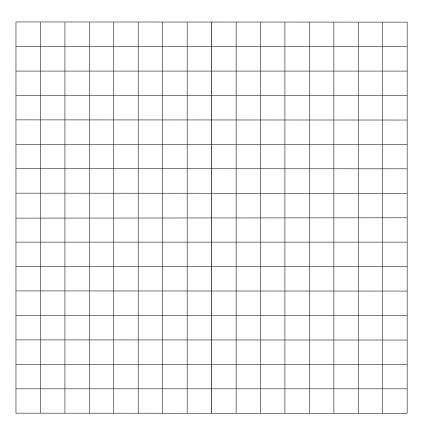
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

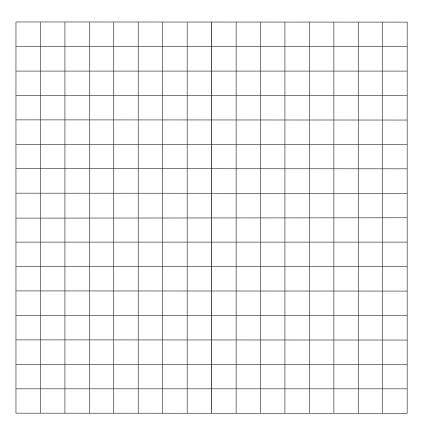
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

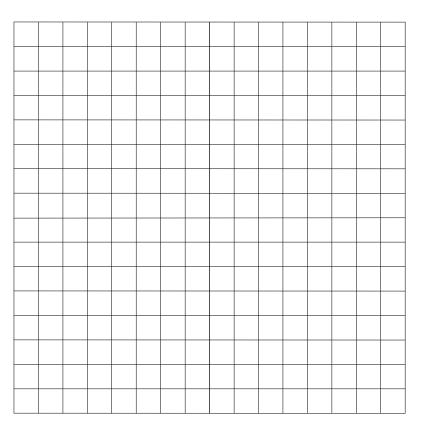
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

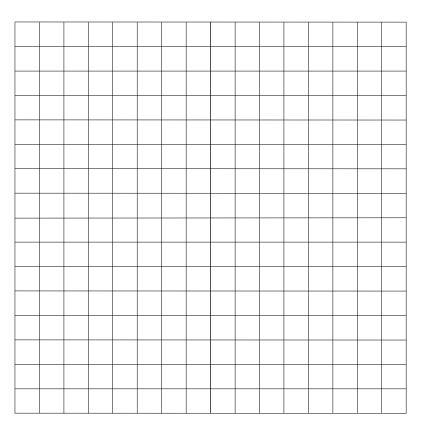
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

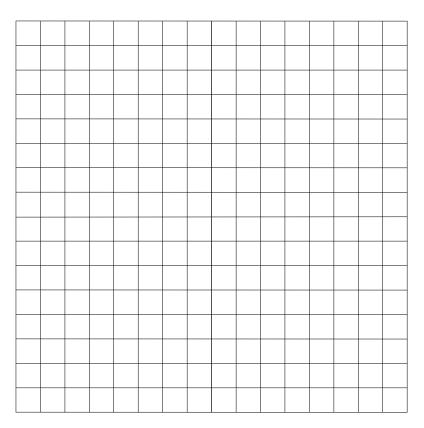
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

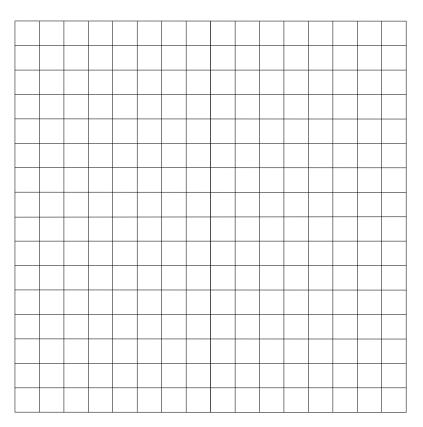
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

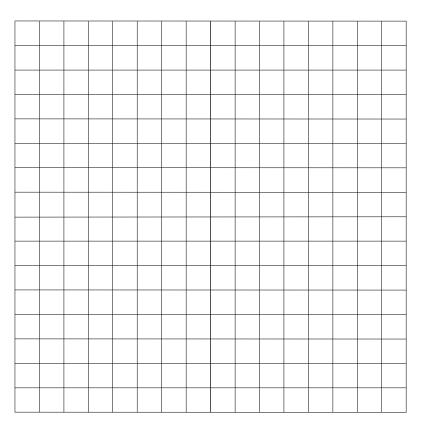
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

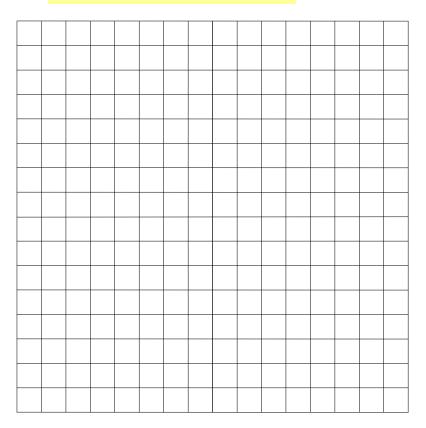
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

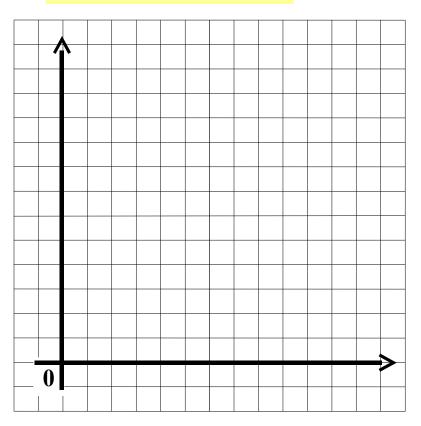
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

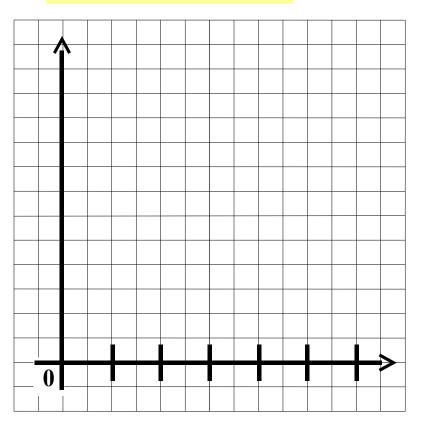
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

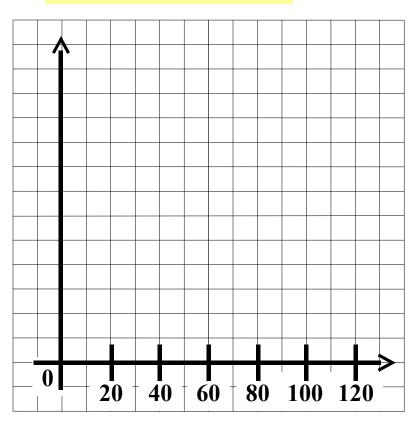
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

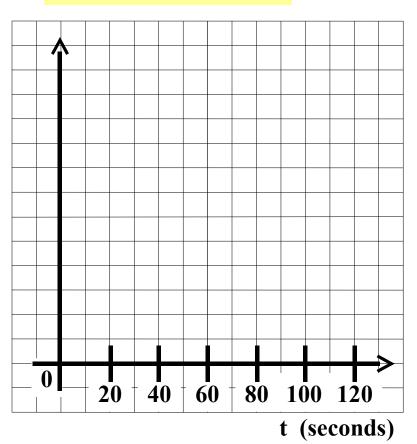
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

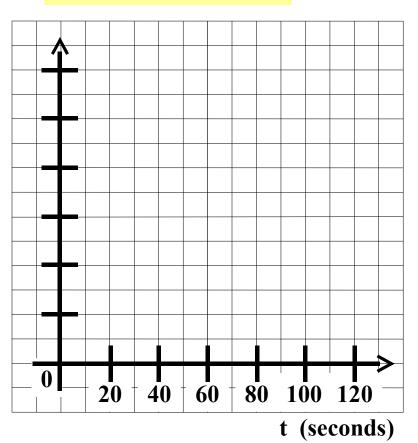
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

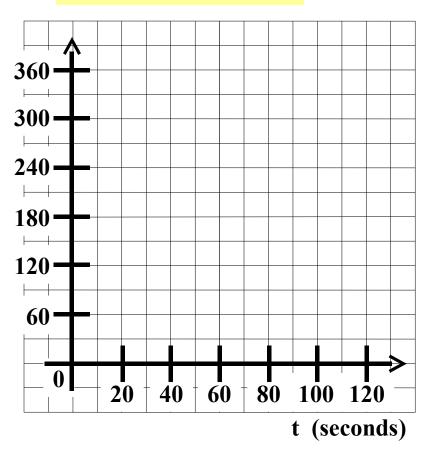
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

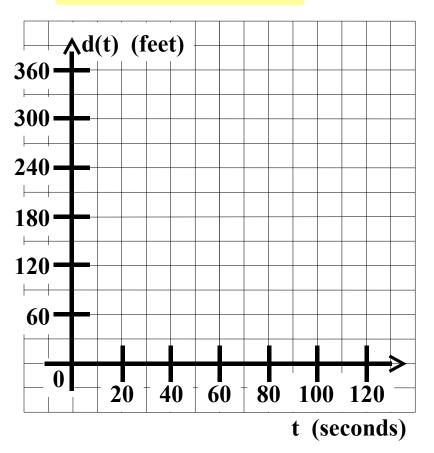
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

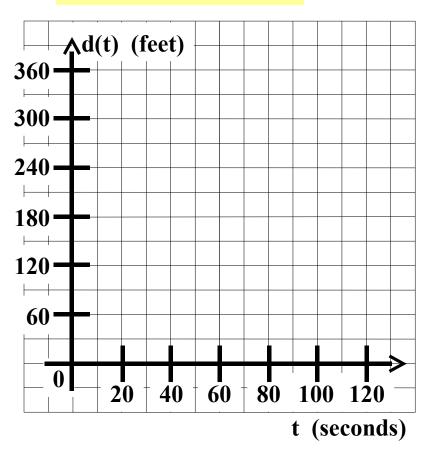
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

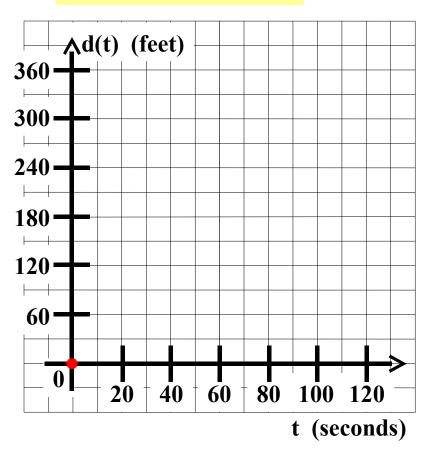
d(t)
0
60
120
180
240
300
360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

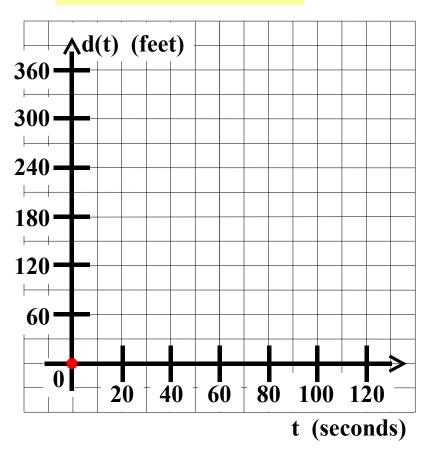
d(t)
0
60
120
180
240
300
360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

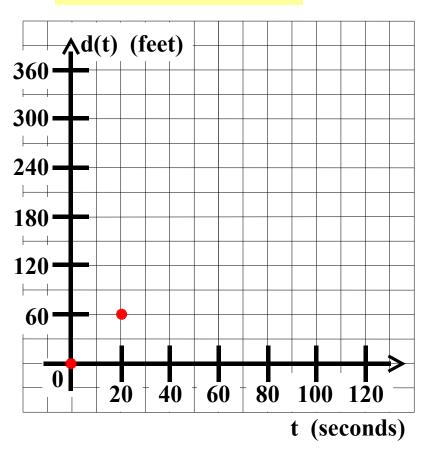
t	d(t)
0	0
→ 20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

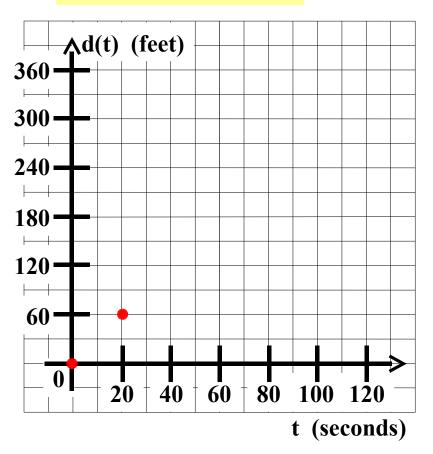
t	d(t)
0	0
→ 20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

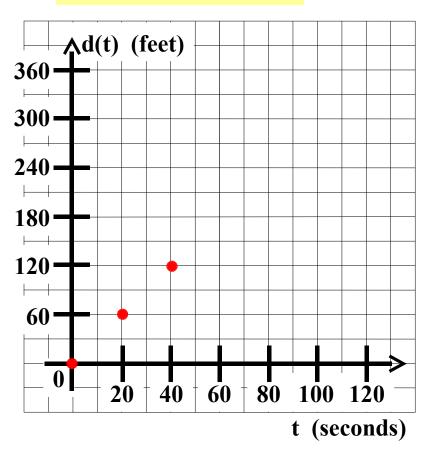
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

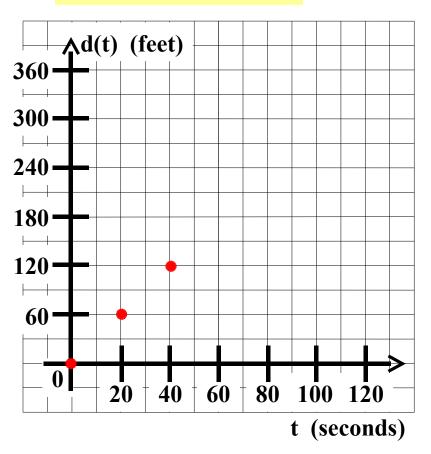
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

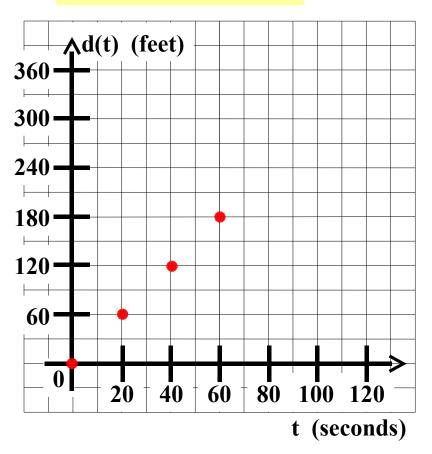
t)
)
0
20
80
40
0
50



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

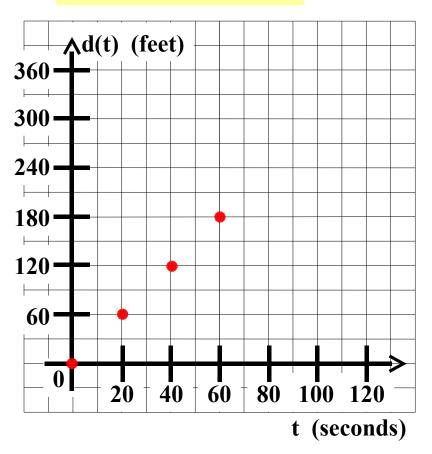
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360
	0 20 40 60 80 100



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

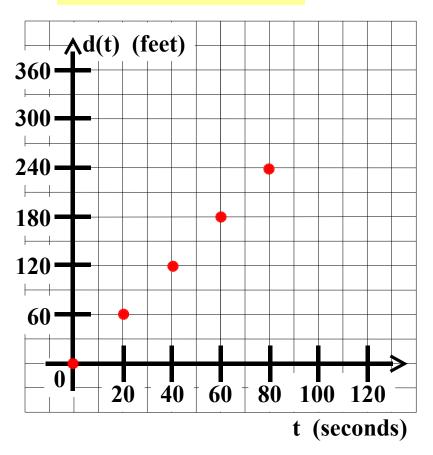
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
→ 80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

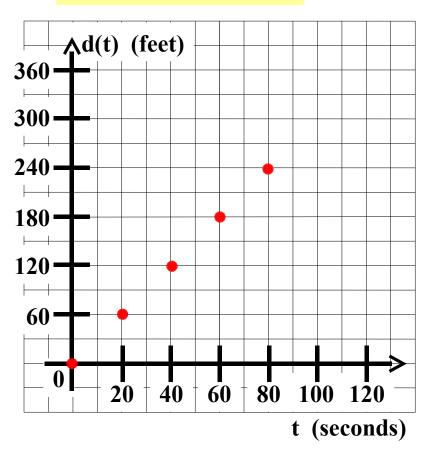
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
→ 80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

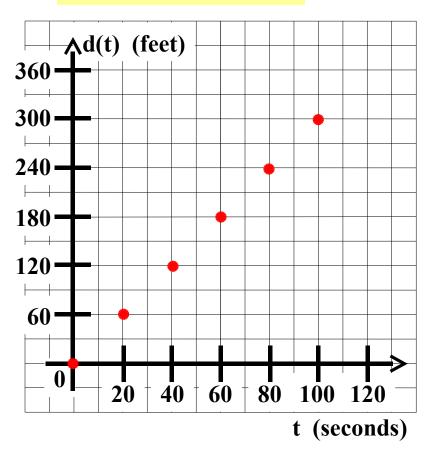
d(t)
0
60
120
180
240
300
360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

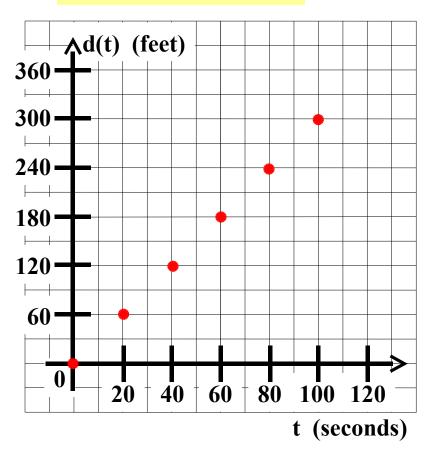
d(t)
0
60
120
180
240
300
360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

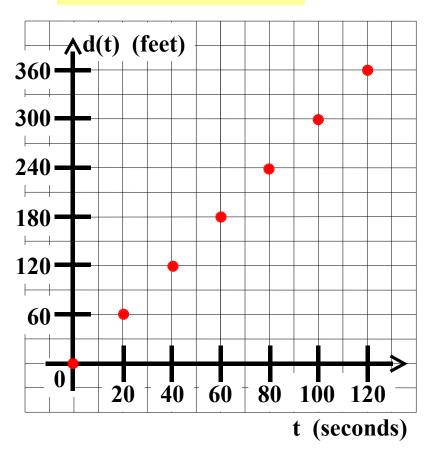
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
→120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

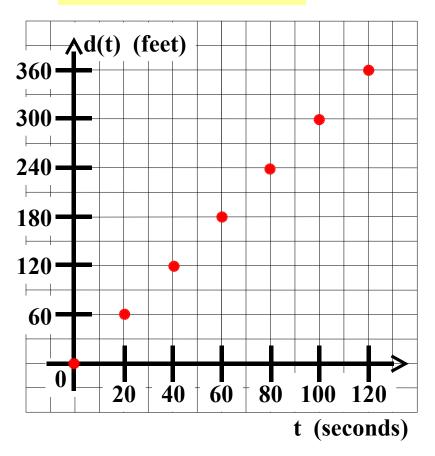
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
→120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

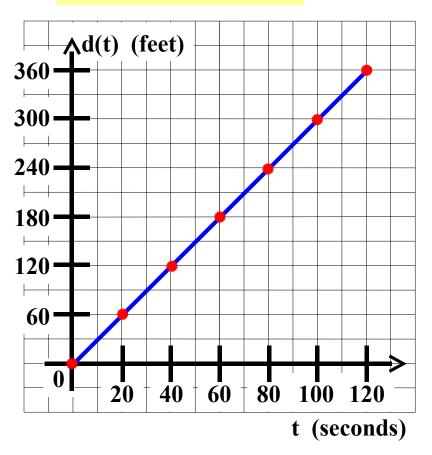
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

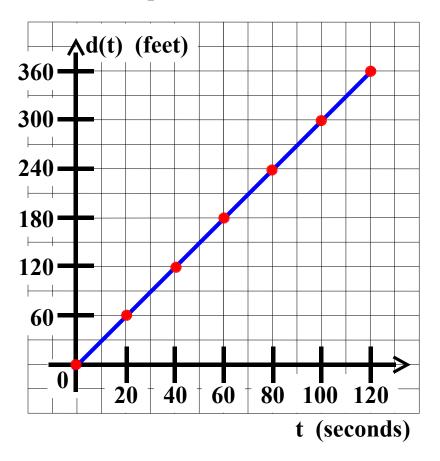
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

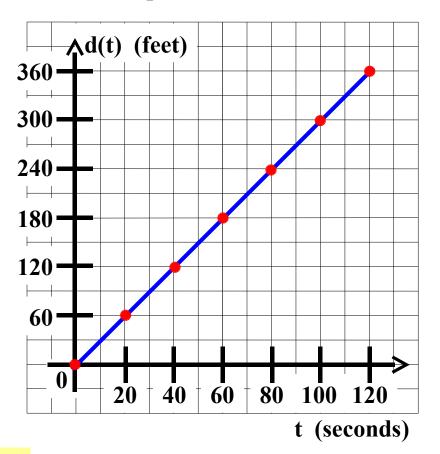
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



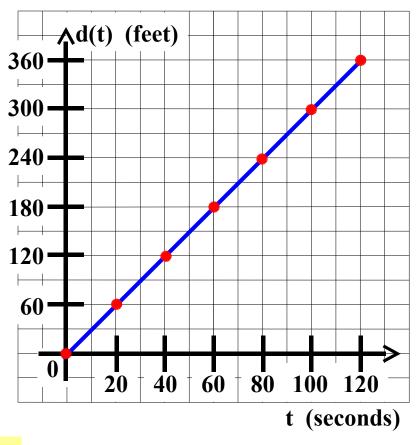
3. Write an equation giving d(t) in terms of t.

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

2. Graph function d.



3. Write an equation giving d(t) in terms of t.

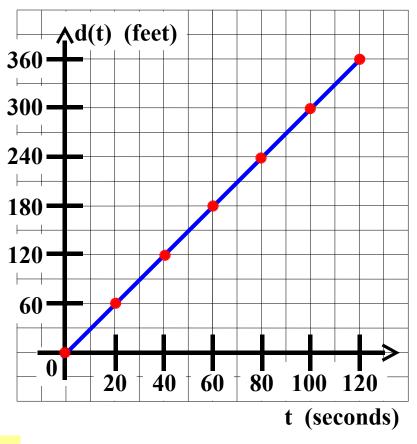
d(t) =

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

2. Graph function d.



3. Write an equation giving d(t) in terms of t.

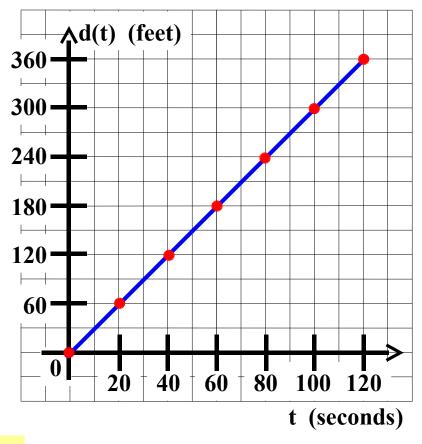
 $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{3t}$

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

2. Graph function d.



3. Write an equation giving d(t) in terms of t. d(t) = 3t

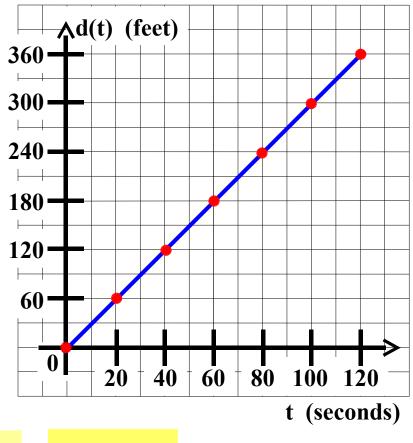
3 feet per second for t seconds

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

2. Graph function d.



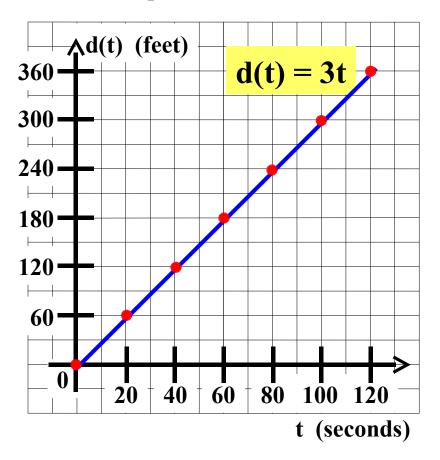
3. Write an equation giving d(t) in terms of t.

 $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{t}) = 3\mathbf{t}$

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

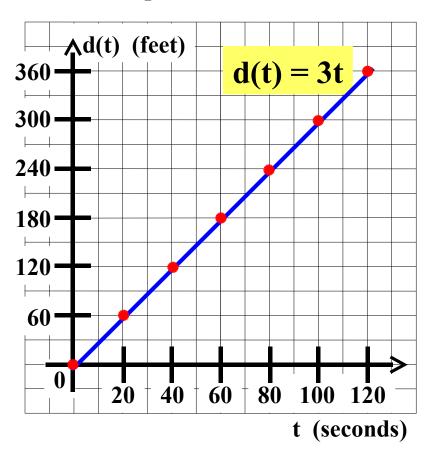


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

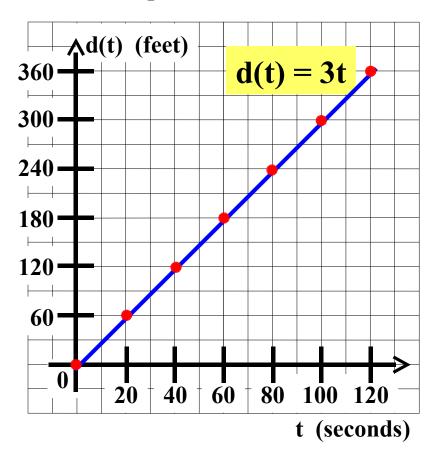
2. Graph function d.



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360
1	



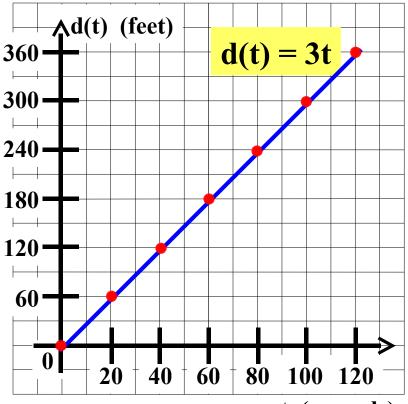
4. What is the domain of function d?

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360
1	

2. Graph function d.



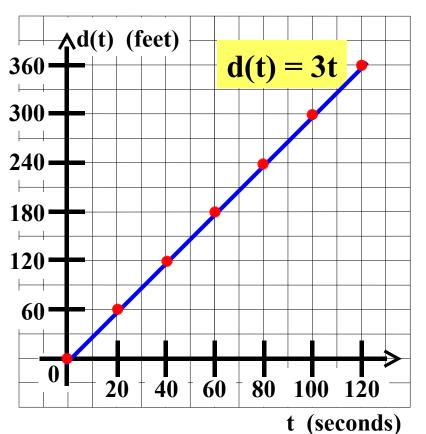
t (seconds)



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360
1	



4. What is the domain of function d?

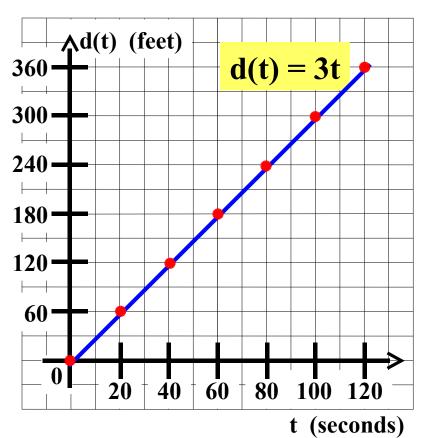


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360
1	

2. Graph function d.



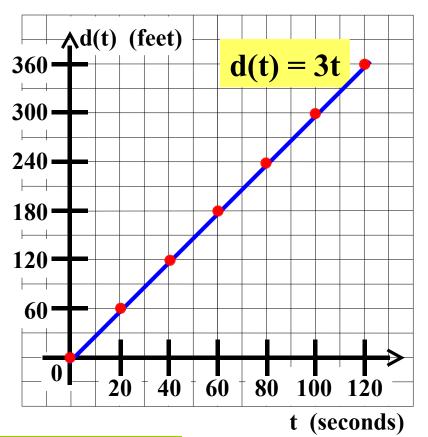


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360
1	

2. Graph function d.



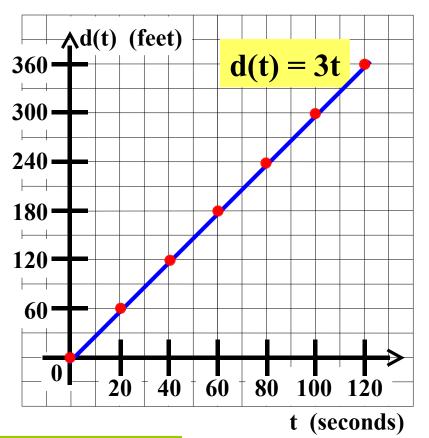


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360
1	

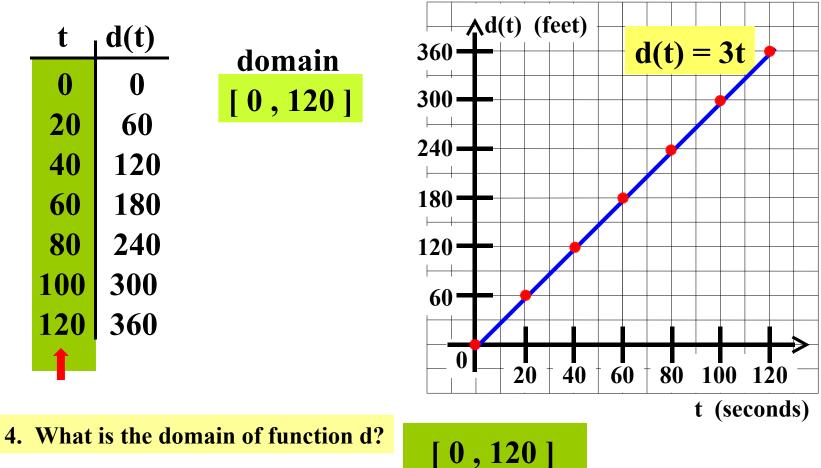
2. Graph function d.





John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

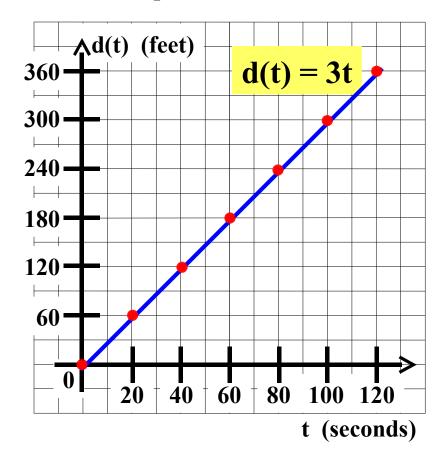
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 120]
20	60	
40	120	
60	180	
80	240	
100	300	
120	360	

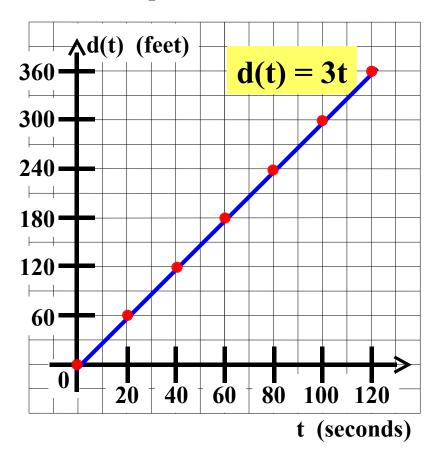


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)	domain
0	0	domain [0,120]
20	60	
40	120	
60	180	
80	240	
100	300	
120	360	

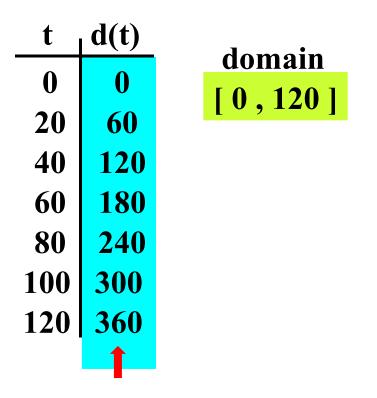
2. Graph function d.

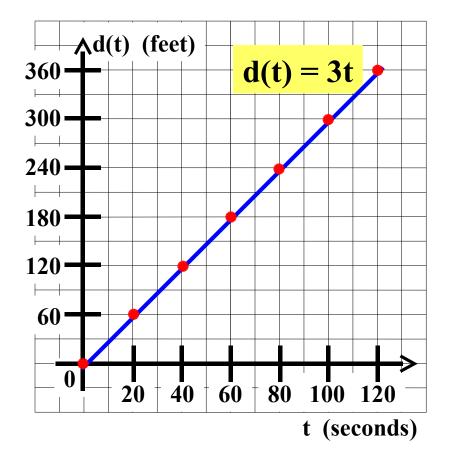


5. What is the range of function d?

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

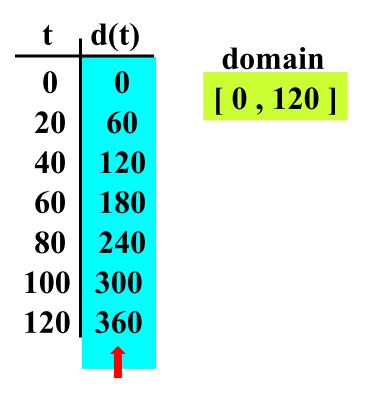




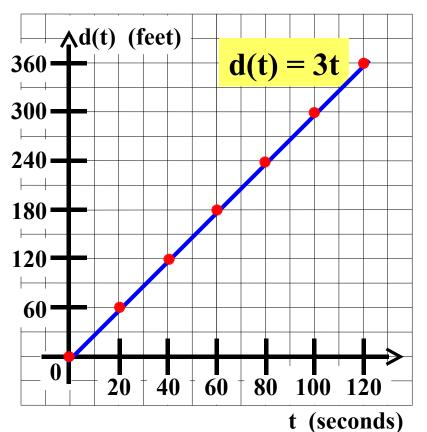
5. What is the range of function d?

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



2. Graph function d.

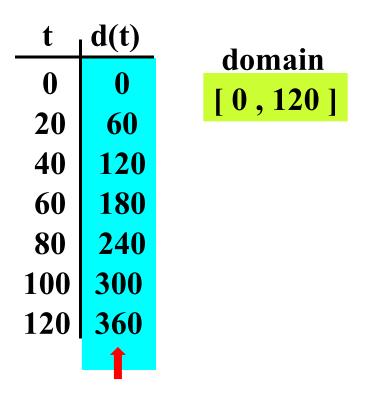


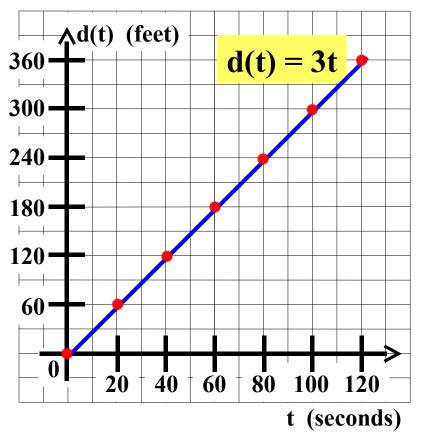
5. What is the range of function d?



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



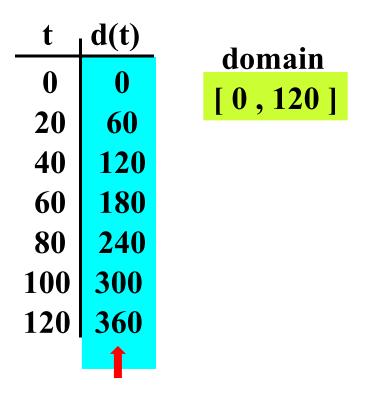


5. What is the range of function d?

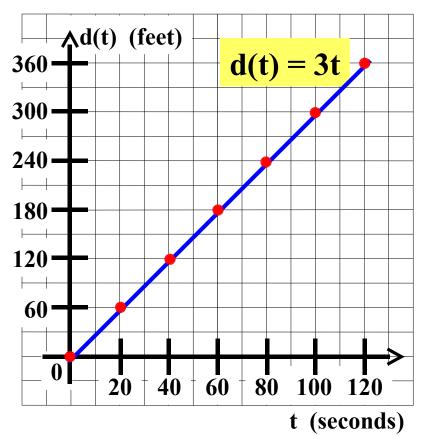


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



2. Graph function d.

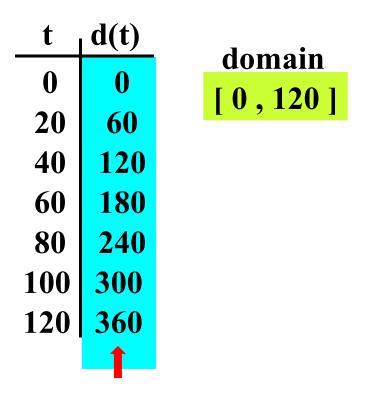


5. What is the range of function d?

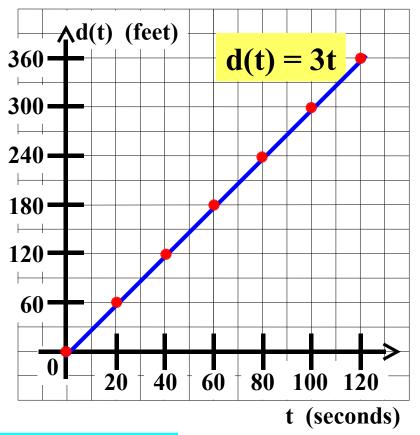


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



2. Graph function d.

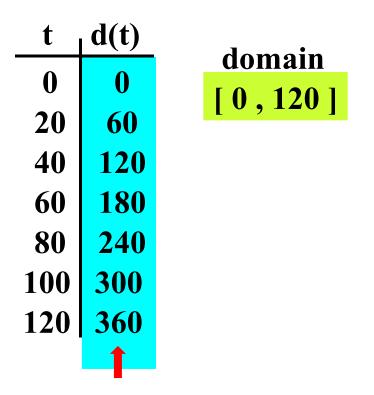


5. What is the range of function d?

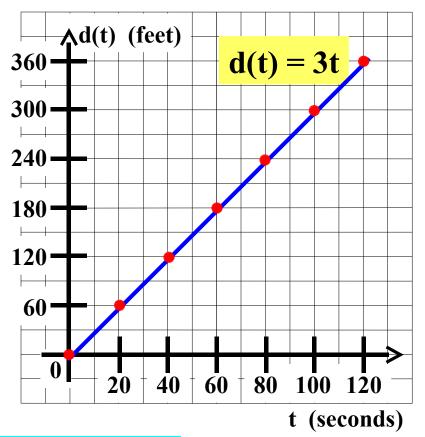
[0,360

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

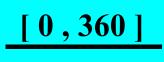
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



2. Graph function d.

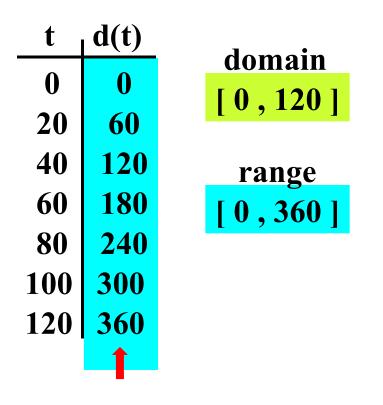


5. What is the range of function d?

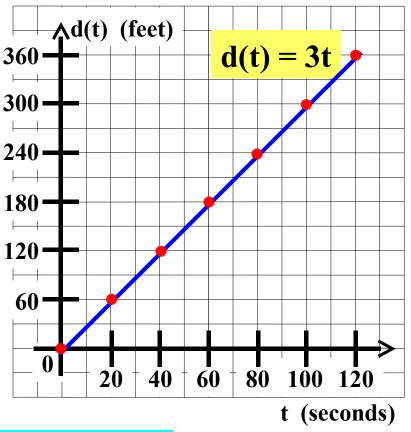


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

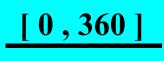
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



2. Graph function d.

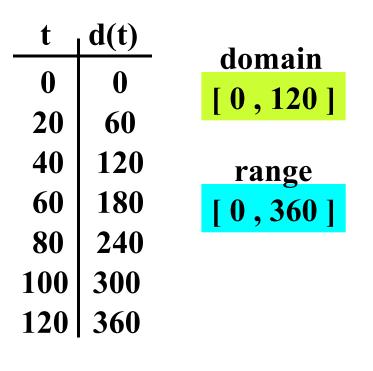


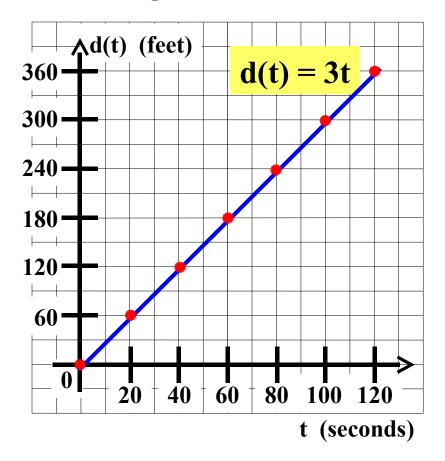
5. What is the range of function d?



John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



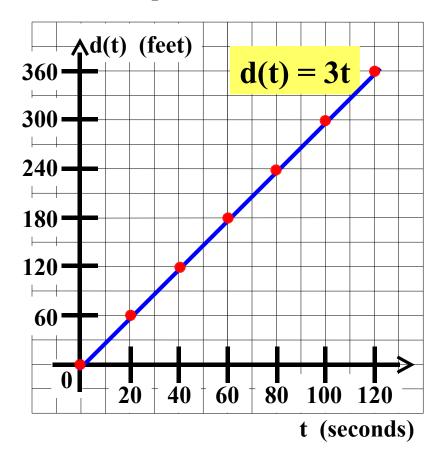


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

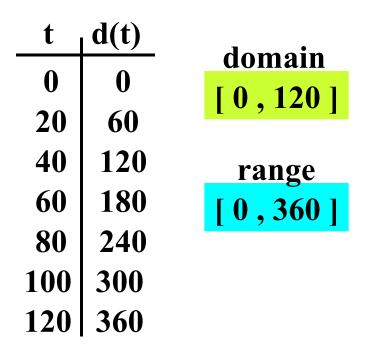
t	d(t)	domain
0	0	domain [0,120]
20	60	[0,120]
40	120	range
60	180	[0,360]
80	240	
100	300	
120	360	

6. Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem?

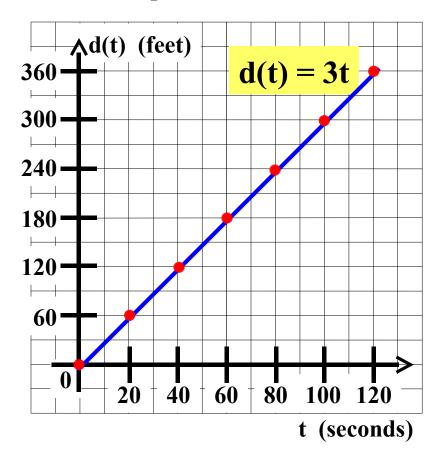


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



6. Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem?



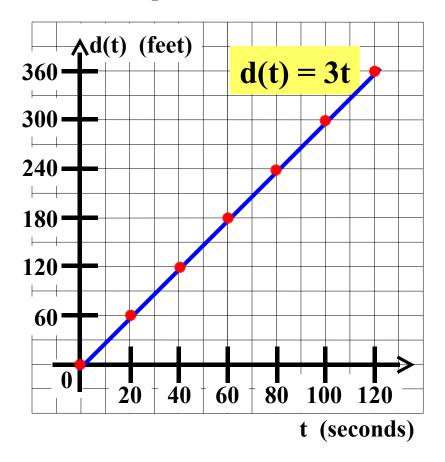
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)	domain
0	0	domain [0,120]
20	60	
40	120	range
60	180	[0,360]
80	240	
100	300	
120	360	

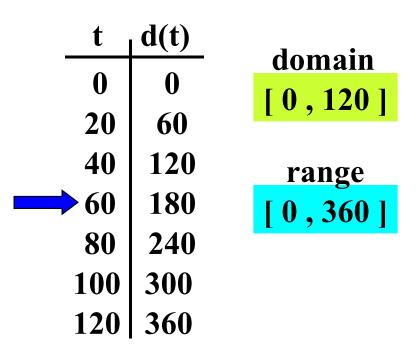
6. Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem?

d(60) =



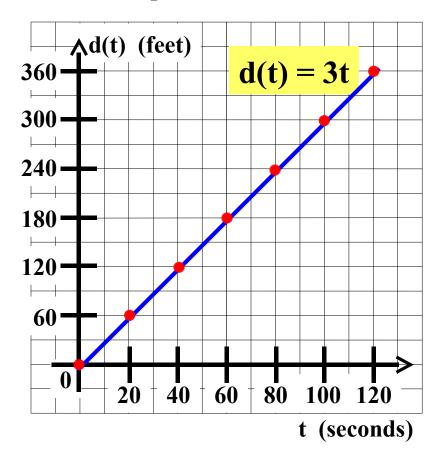
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



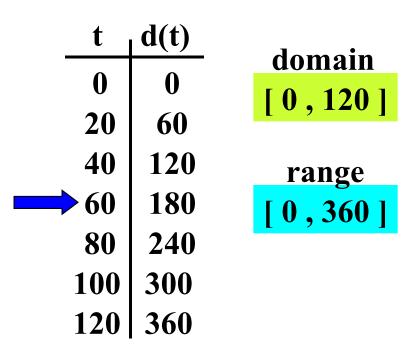
6. Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem?

d(60) =



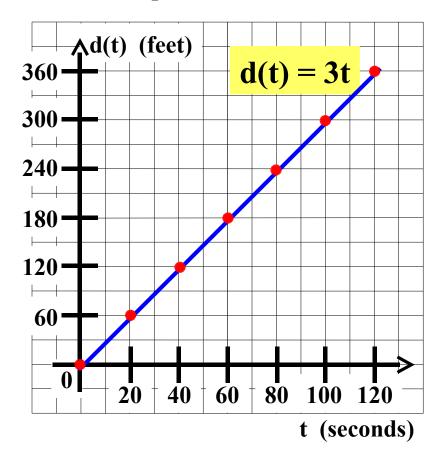
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



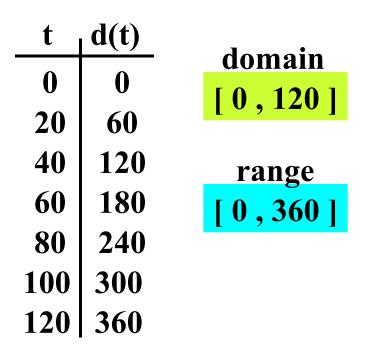
6. **Evaluate d(60).** What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem?

d(60) = 180



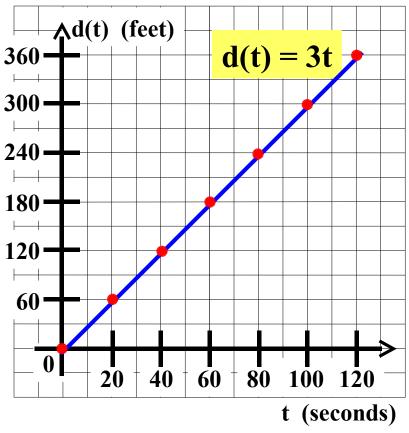
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) 6. represent in terms of the problem?

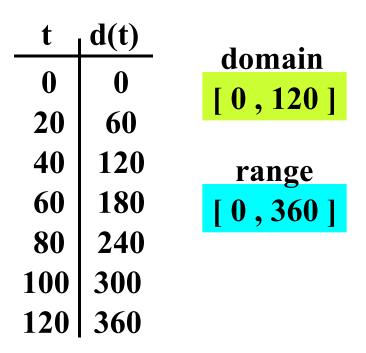
2. Graph function d.



d(60) = 180

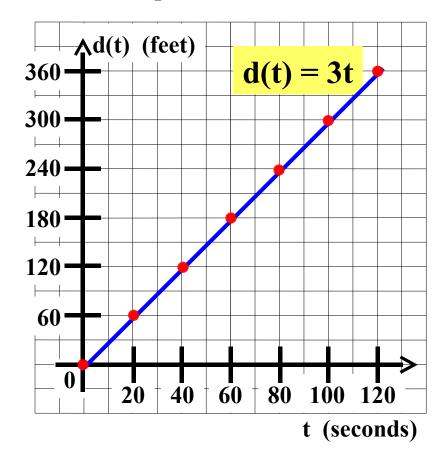
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



6. Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem?

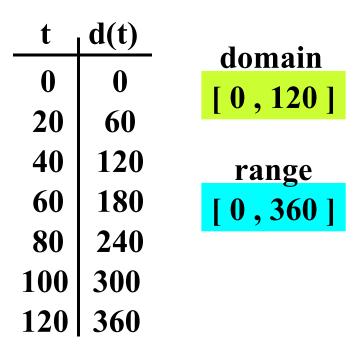
2. Graph function d.



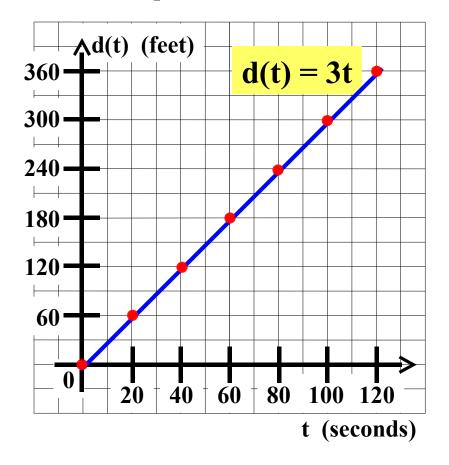
d(60) = 180

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



2. Graph function d.



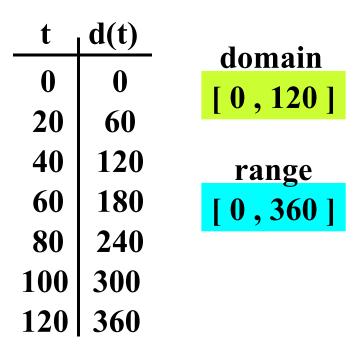
6. Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem?

d(60) = 180

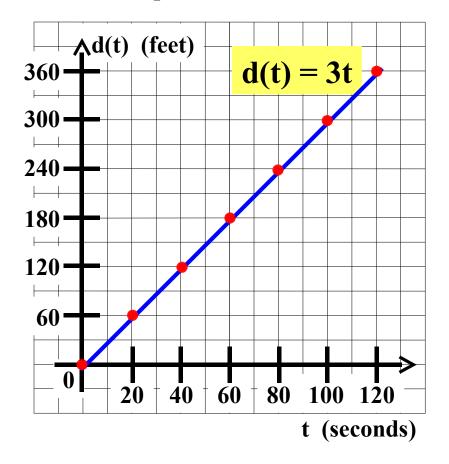
d(60) represents the distance John walked in 60 seconds.

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



2. Graph function d.



6. Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem?

d(60) = 180 feet

d(60) represents the distance John walked in 60 seconds.

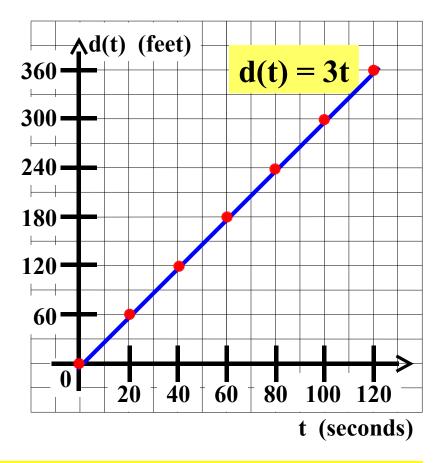
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	d(t)	domain
0	0	domain [0,120]
20	60	
40	120	range
60	180	[0,360]
80	240	
100	300	
120	360	

6. Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem?

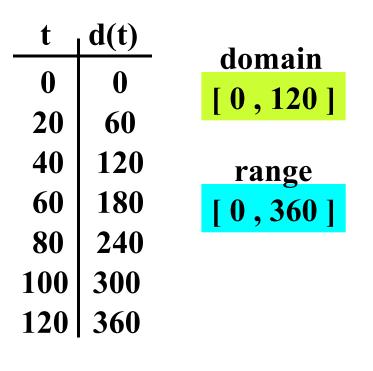
2. Graph function d.

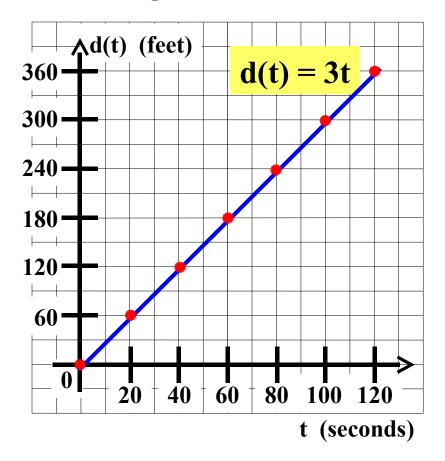


d(60) = 180 feet d(60) represents the distance John walked in 60 seconds.

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

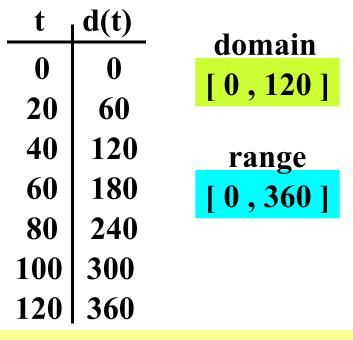
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



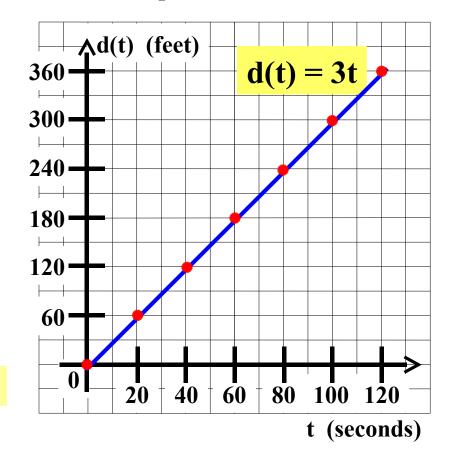


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



7. If d(t) = 60, then find the value of t.

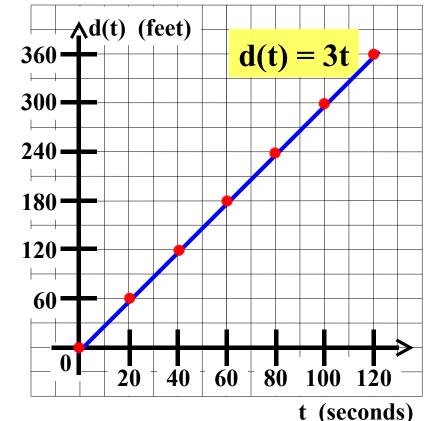


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

d(t) t domain 0 0 [0,120] 20 **60 40** 120 range **60** 180 [0,360] 80 240 100 300 360 120

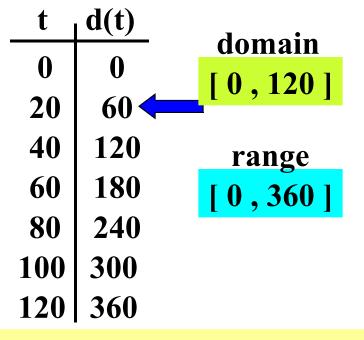
7. If d(t) = 60, then find the value of t.



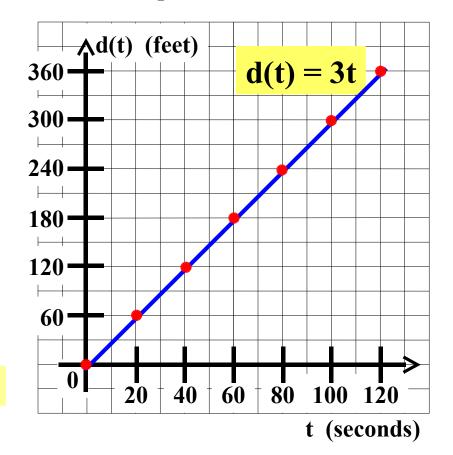
$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{t}) = 60 \implies \mathbf{t} =$$

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



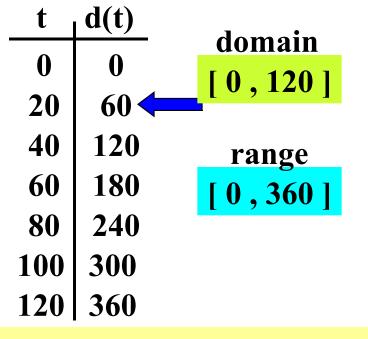
7. If d(t) = 60, then find the value of t.



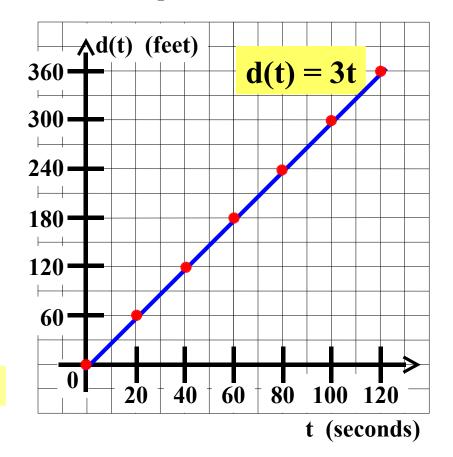
$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{t}) = 60 \implies \mathbf{t} =$$

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



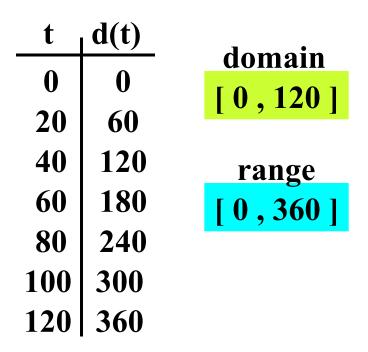
7. If d(t) = 60, then find the value of t.



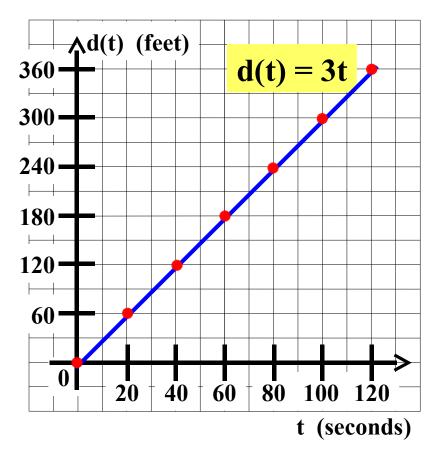
$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{t}) = 60 \implies \mathbf{t} = 20$$

John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



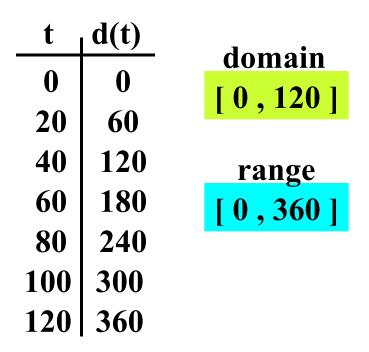
7. If d(t) = 60, then find the value of t. What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem?



$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{t}) = 60 \implies \mathbf{t} = 20$$

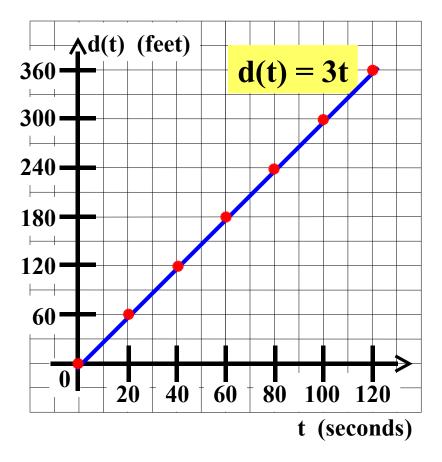
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



7. If d(t) = 60, then find the value of t. What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem?

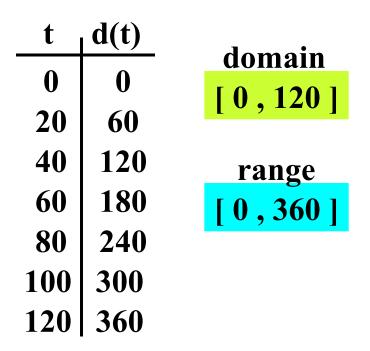
2. Graph function d.



 $d(t) = 60 \implies t = 20$ This represents the time it took John to walk 60 feet.

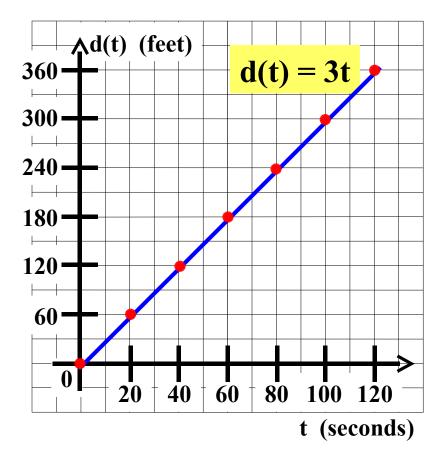
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



7. If d(t) = 60, then find the value of t. What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem?

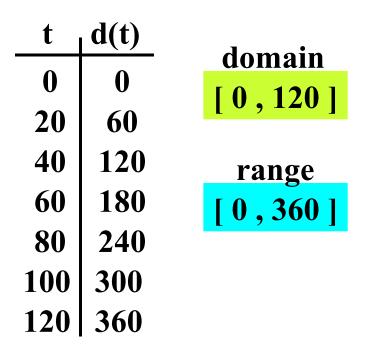
2. Graph function d.



 $d(t) = 60 \implies t = 20$ seconds This represents the time it took John to walk 60 feet.

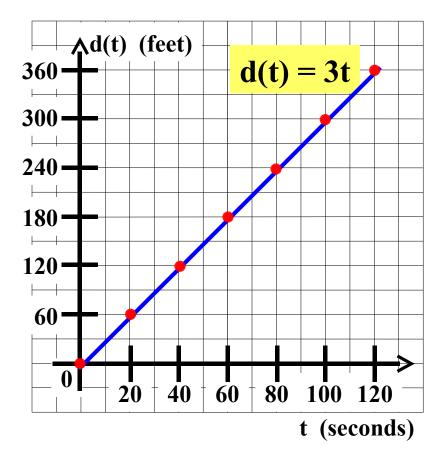
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



7. If d(t) = 60, then find the value of t.What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem?

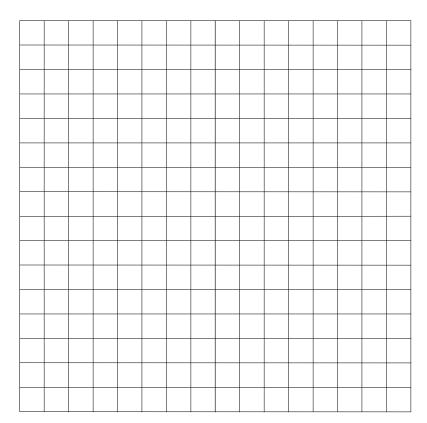
2. Graph function d.



 $d(t) = 60 \implies t = 20$ seconds This represents the time it took John to walk 60 feet.

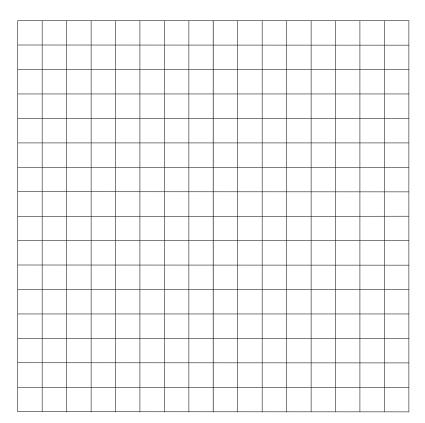
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



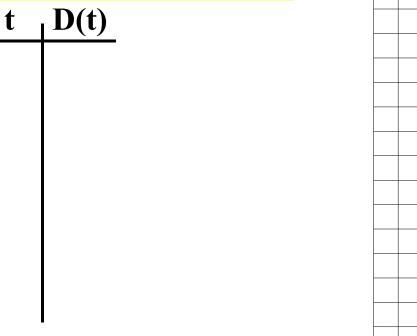
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

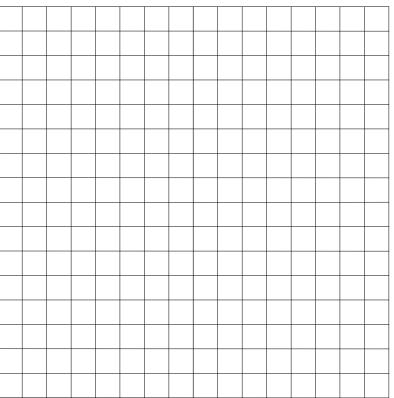
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

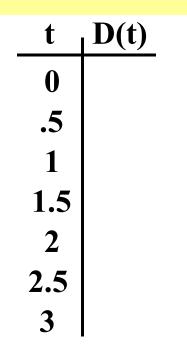
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

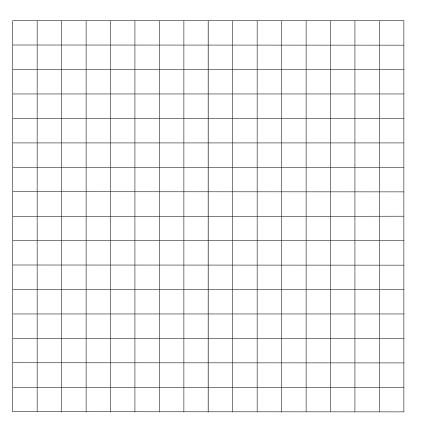




Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

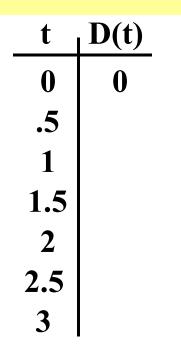
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

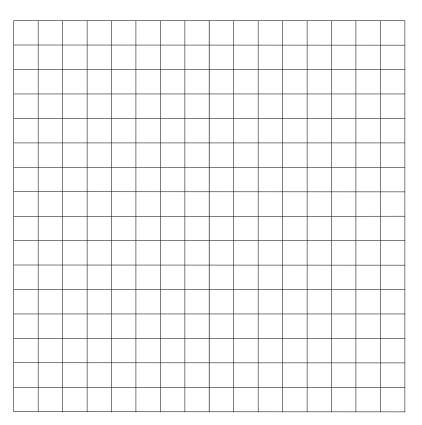




Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

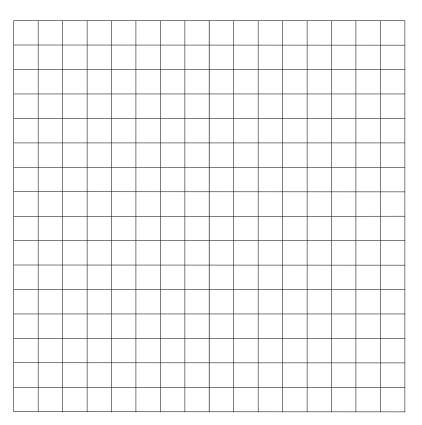




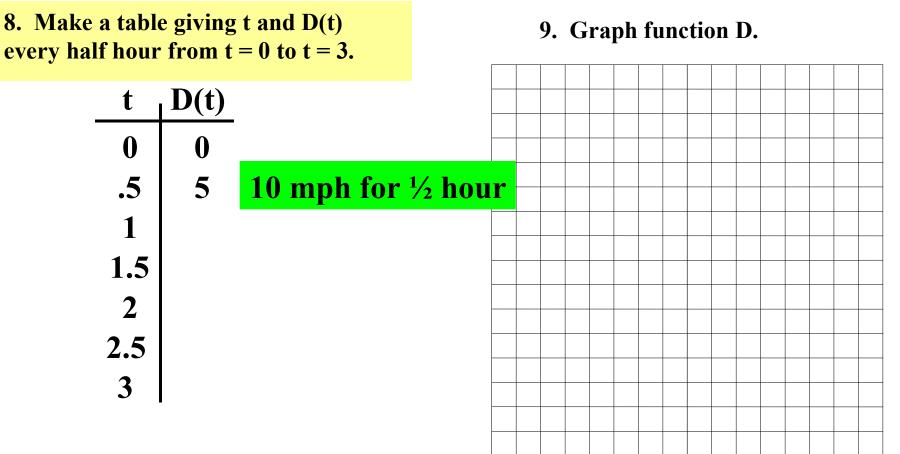
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	
1.5	
2	
2.5	
3	



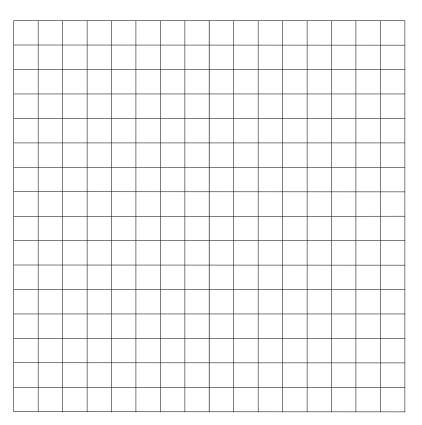
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

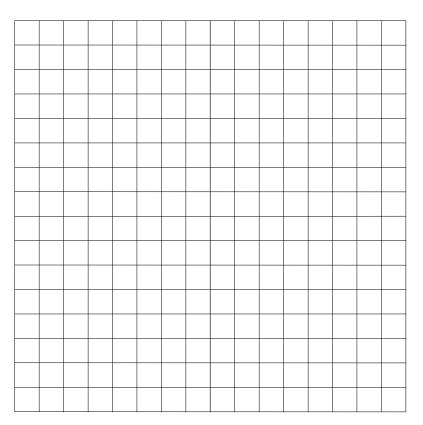
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	
1.5	
2	
2.5	
3	



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

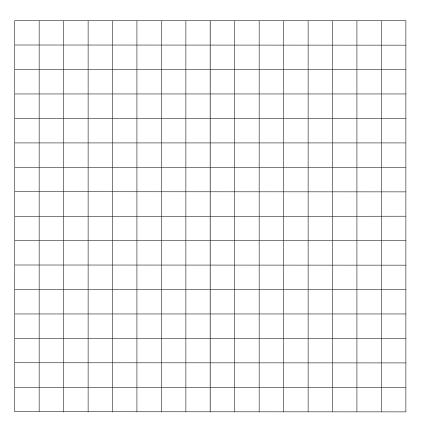
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	
2	
2.5	
3	



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

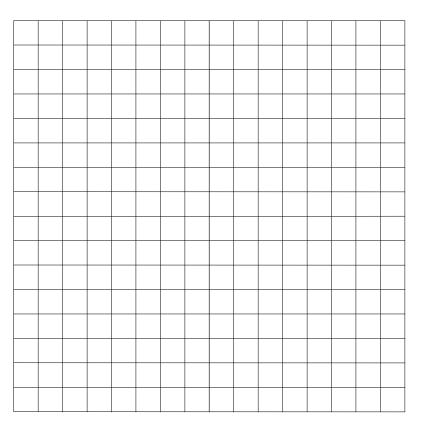
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	
2.5	
3	



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

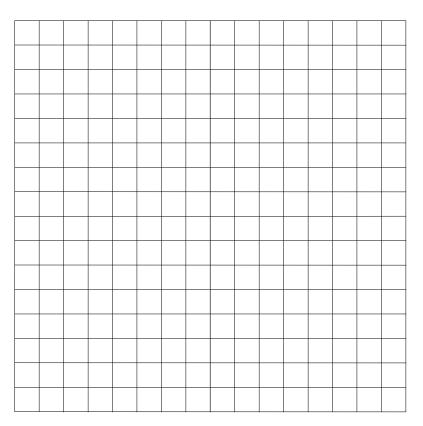
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	
3	



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

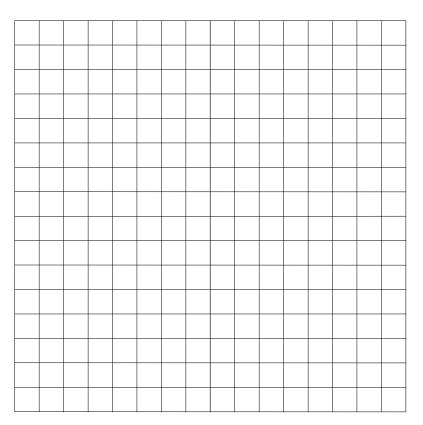
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

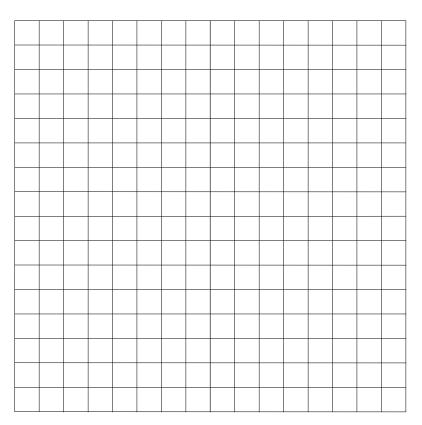
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

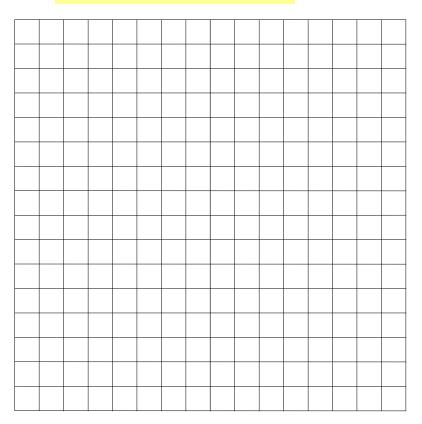
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

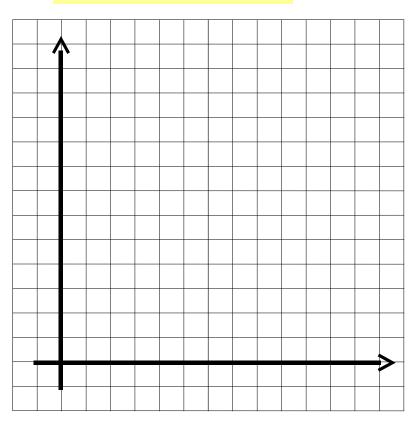
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

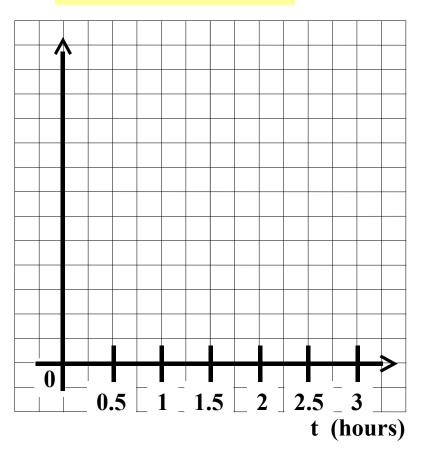
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

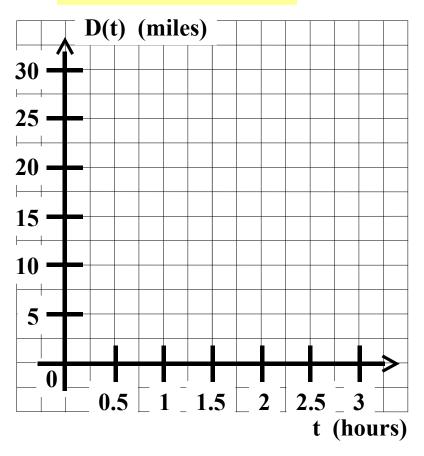
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

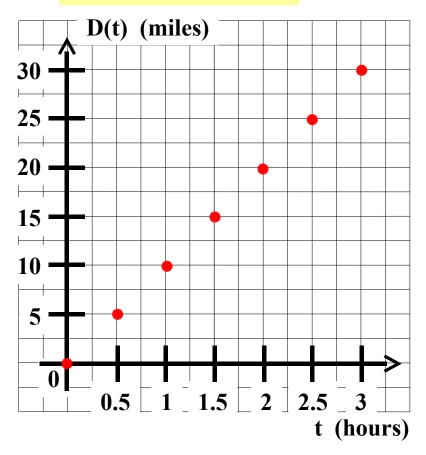
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30

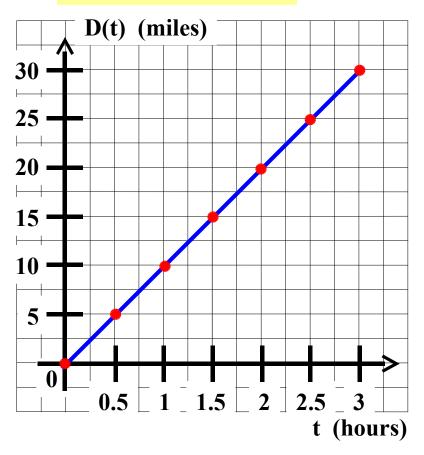


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30

9. Graph function D.

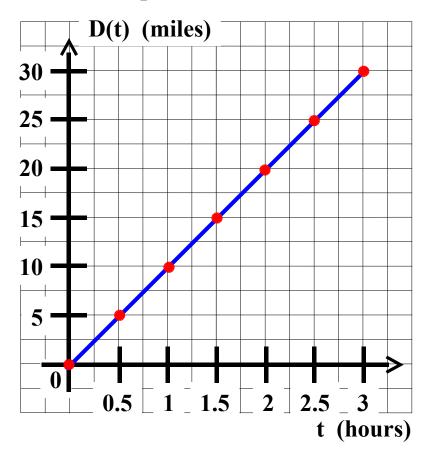


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30

9. Graph function D.

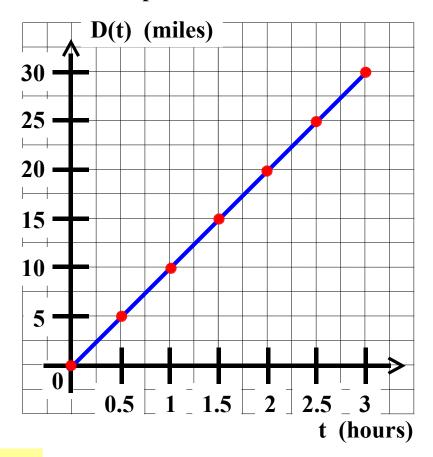


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30

9. Graph function D.



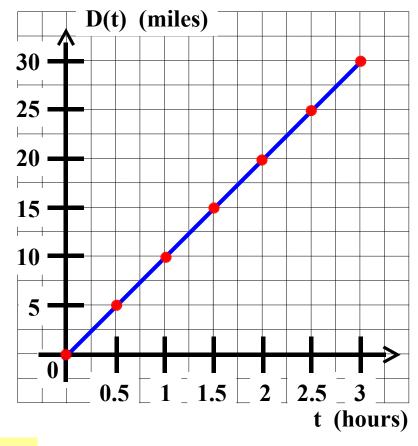
10. Write an equation giving D(t) in terms of t.

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

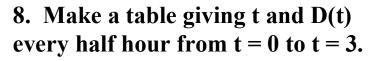
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30

9. Graph function D.



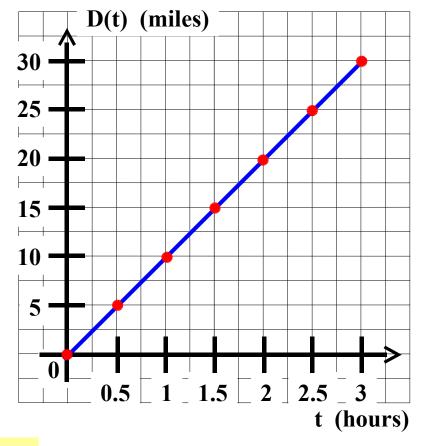
10. Write an equation giving D(t) in terms of t. D(t)

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).



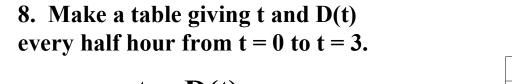
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30

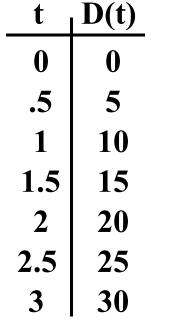
9. Graph function D.



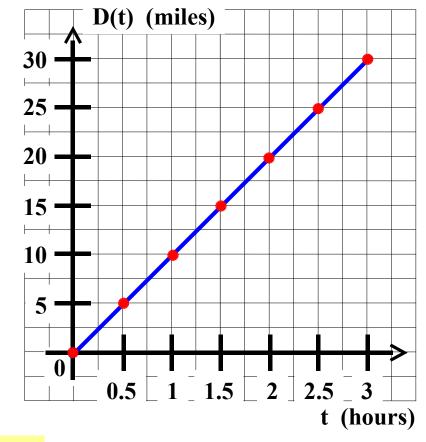
10. Write an equation giving D(t) in terms of t. D(t) =

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).



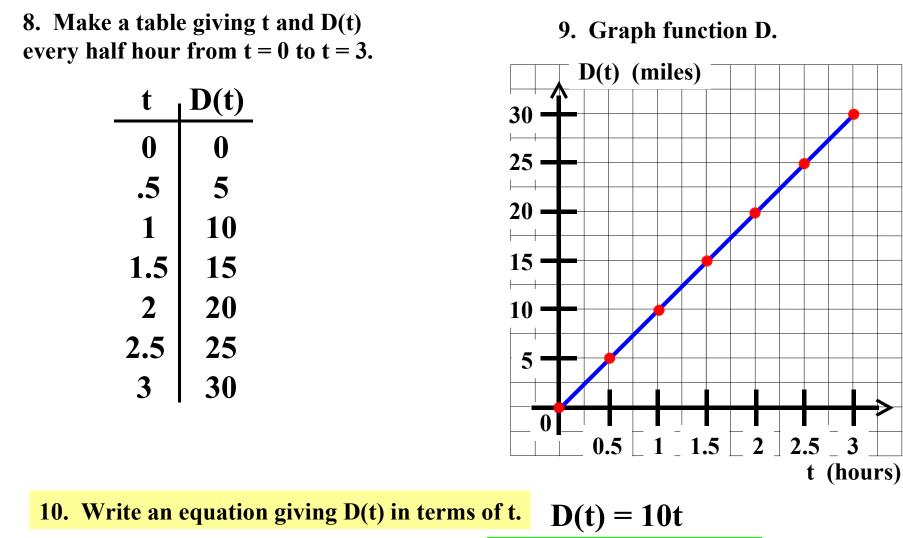


9. Graph function D.



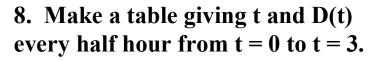
10. Write an equation giving D(t) in terms of t. D(t) = 10t

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).



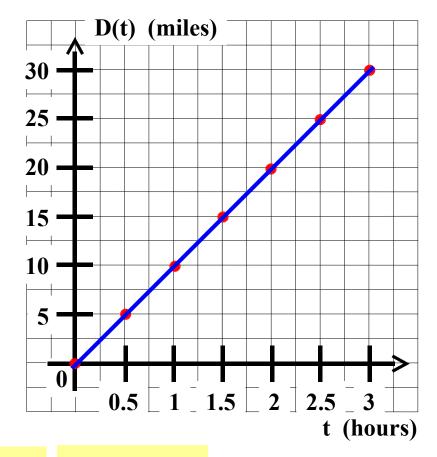
10 mph for t hours

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).



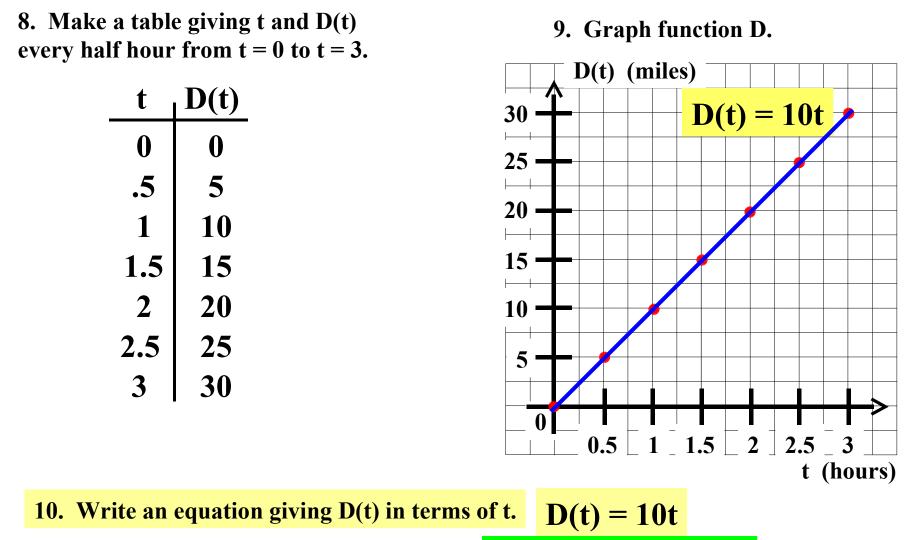
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30

9. Graph function D.



10. Write an equation giving D(t) in terms of t.D(t) = 10t10 mph for t hours

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).



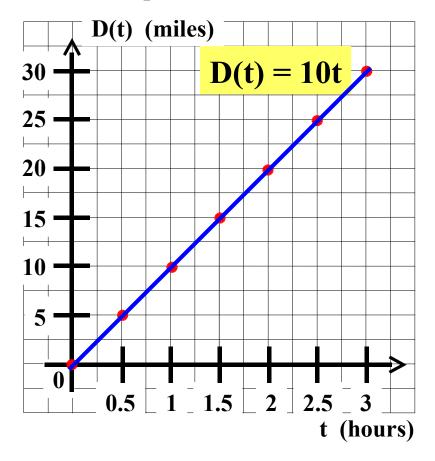
10 mph for t hours

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30

9. Graph function D.

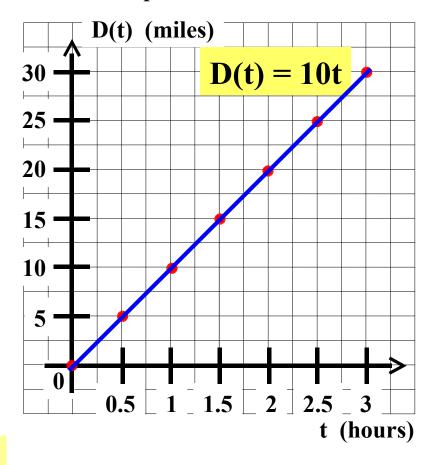


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

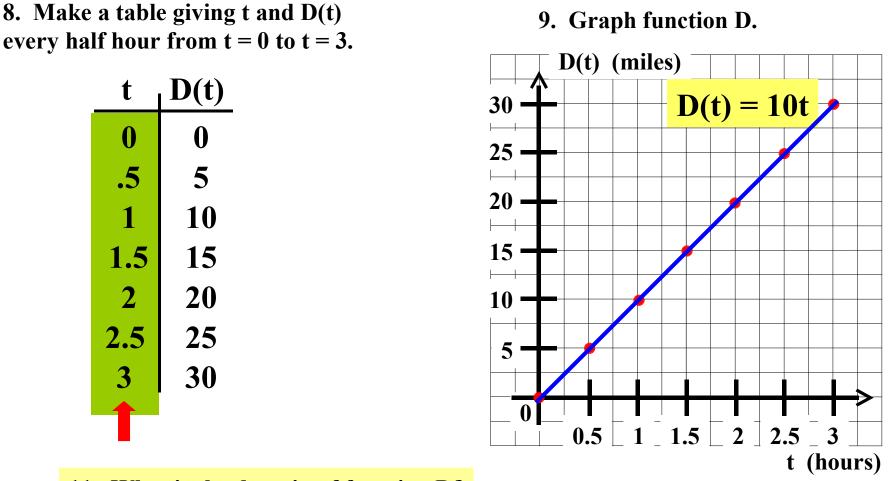
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30

9. Graph function D.

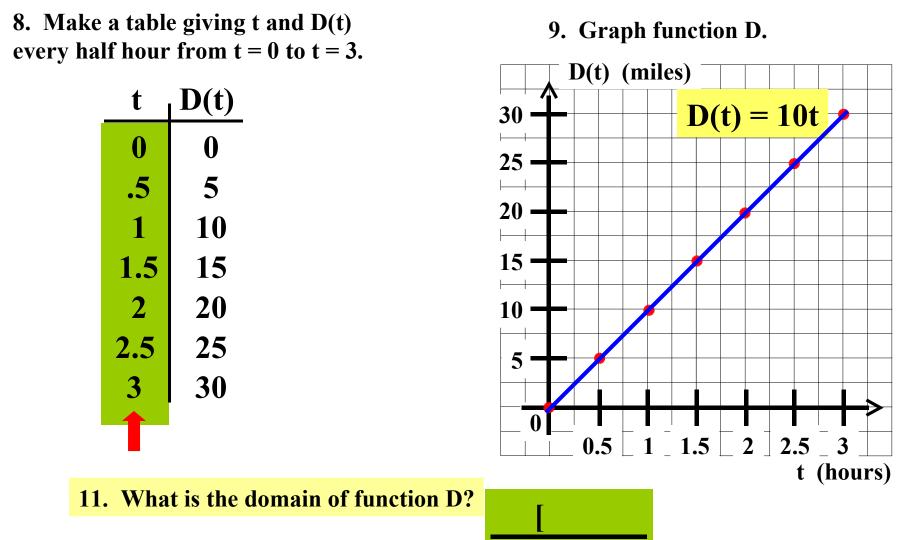


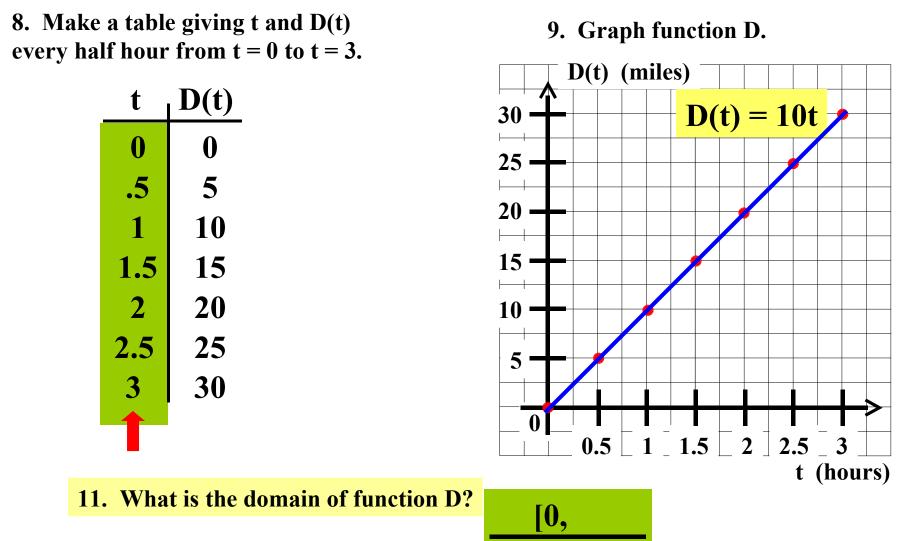
11. What is the domain of function D?

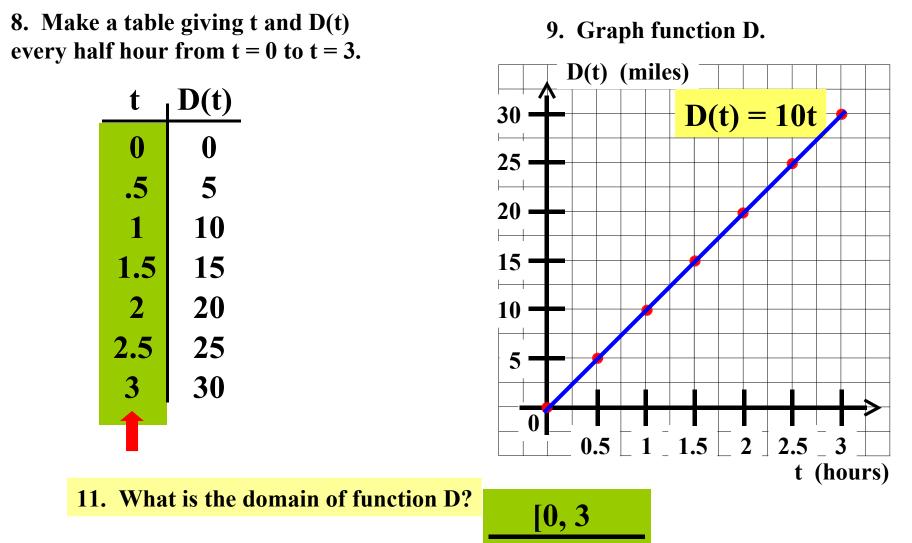
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

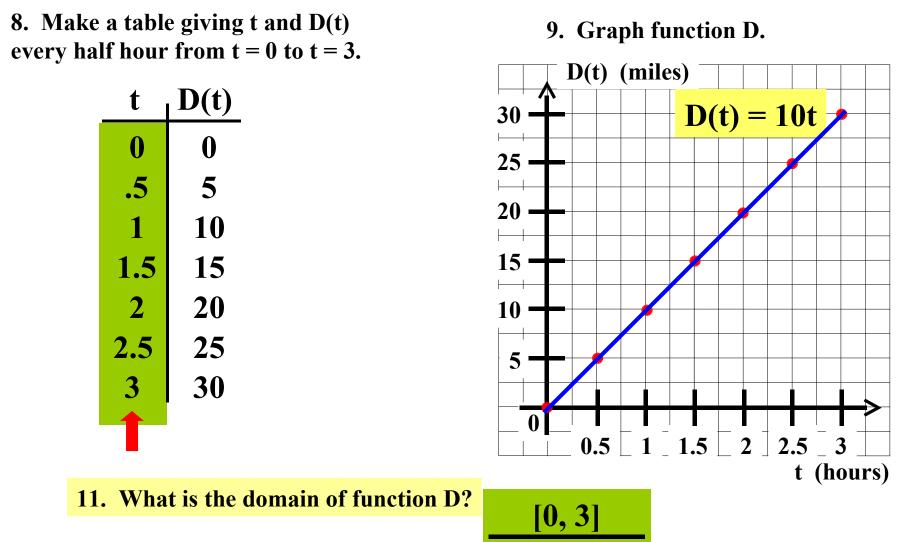


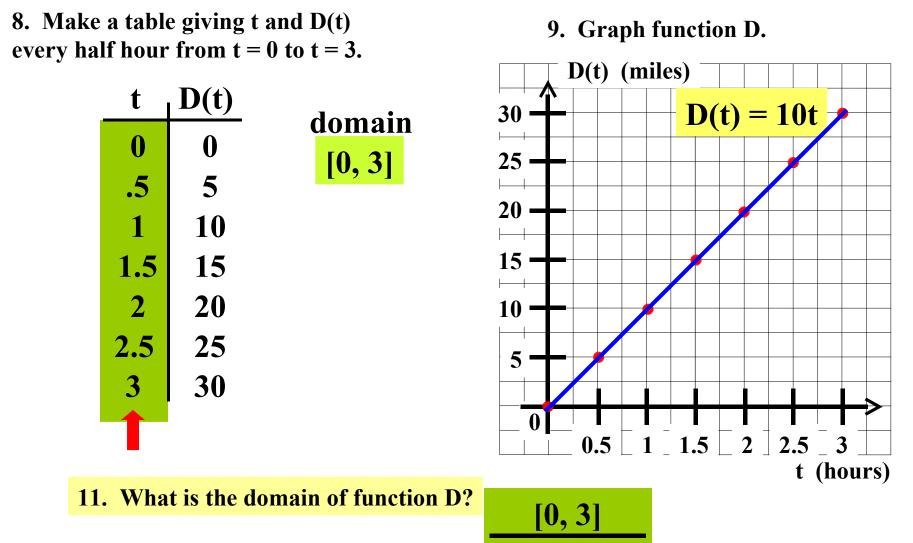
11. What is the domain of function D?





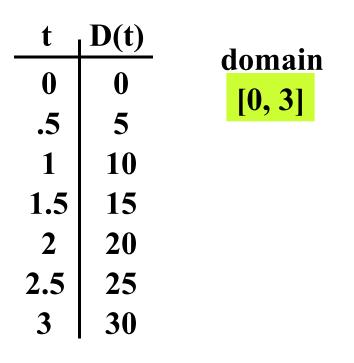




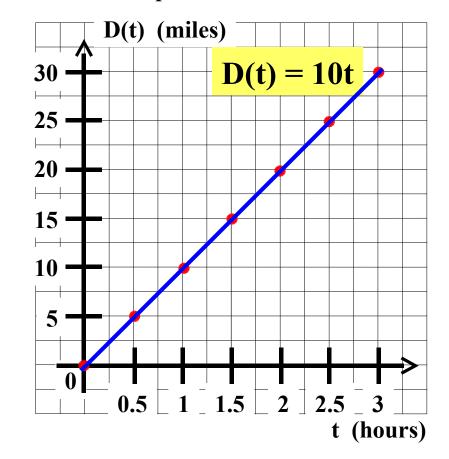


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

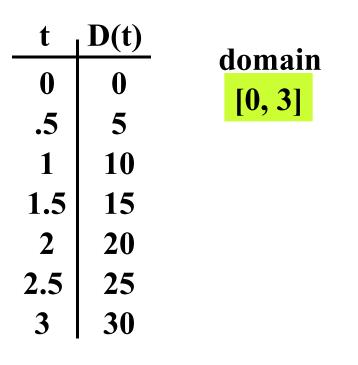


9. Graph function D.

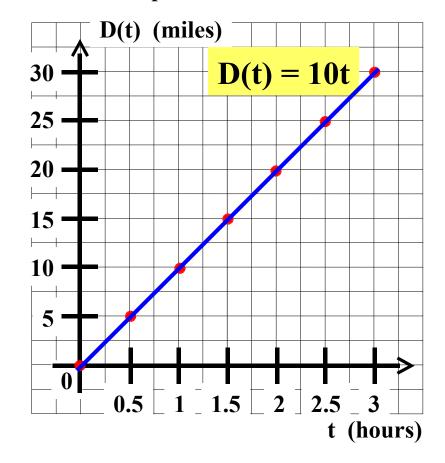


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

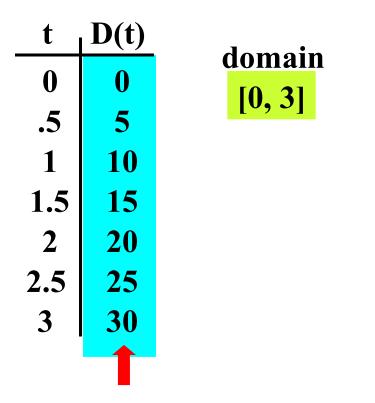


9. Graph function D.

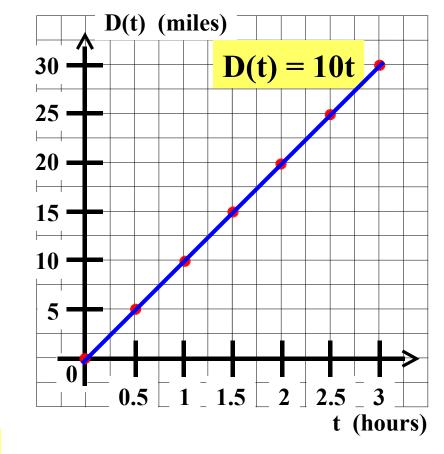


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

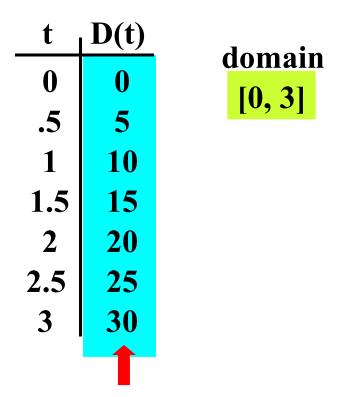


9. Graph function D.

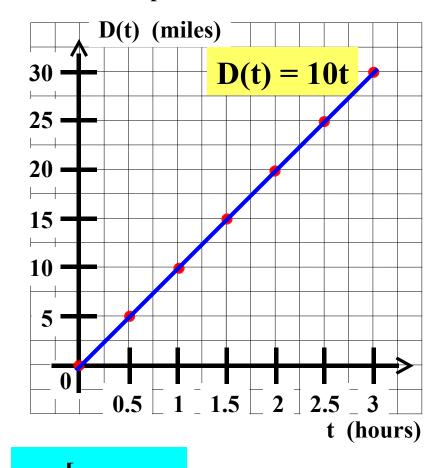


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

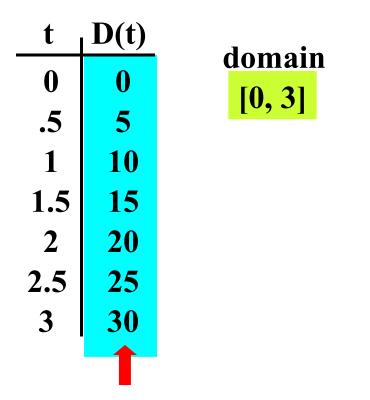


9. Graph function D.

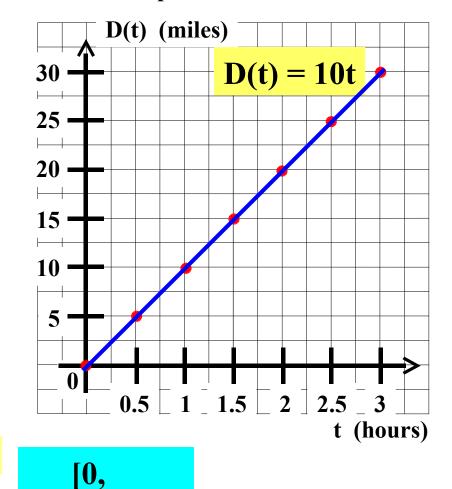


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

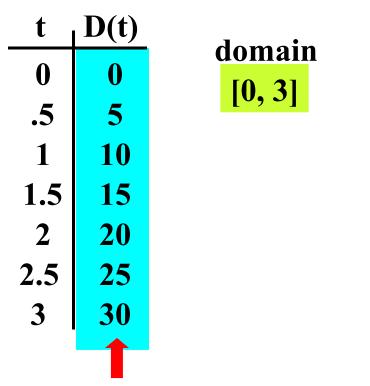


9. Graph function D.



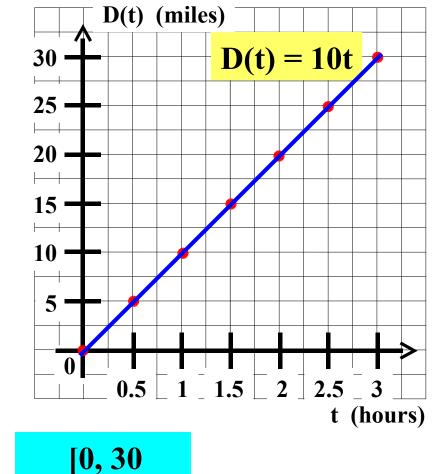
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



12. What is the range of function D?

9. Graph function D.

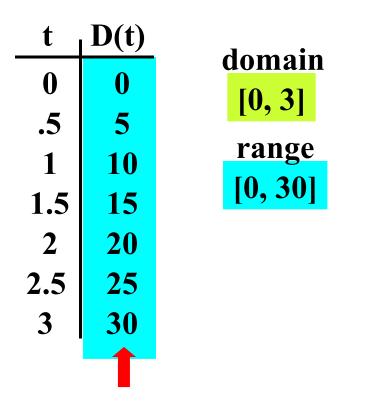


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

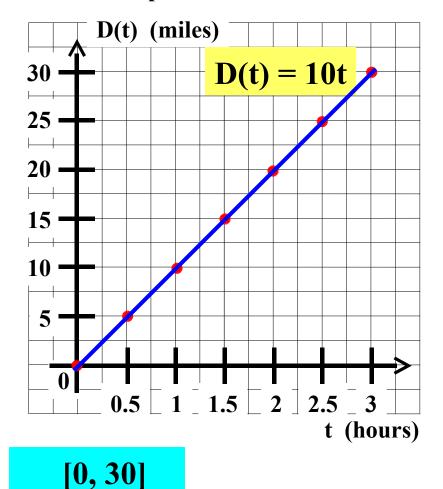
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) 9. Graph function D. every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3. D(t) (miles) **D(t)** t D(t) = 10t30 domain 0 0 [0, 3] 25 5 .5 20 10 1 15 1.5 15 2 20 10 25 2.5 5 3 **30** 0 0.5 [1] 1.5 [2] 2.5] 3 t (hours) 12. What is the range of function D? [0, 30]

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

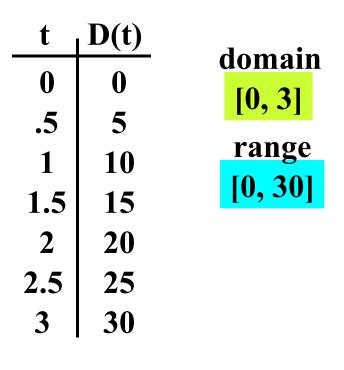


9. Graph function D.

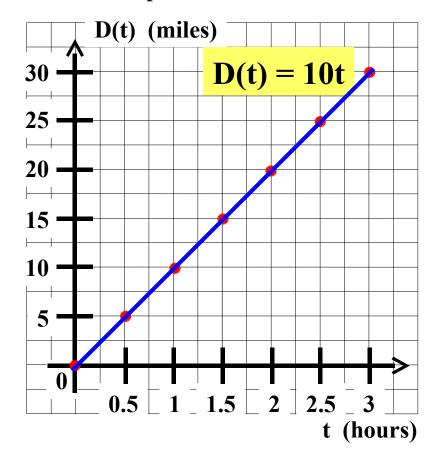


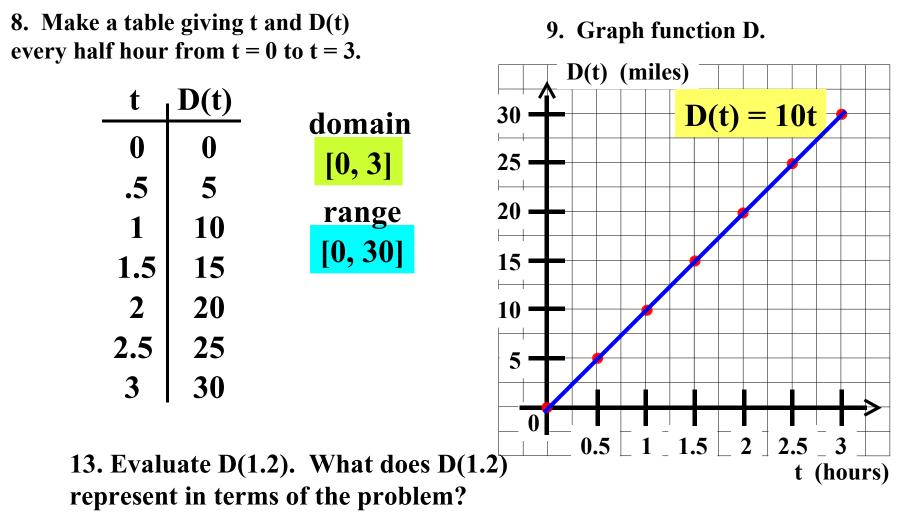
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

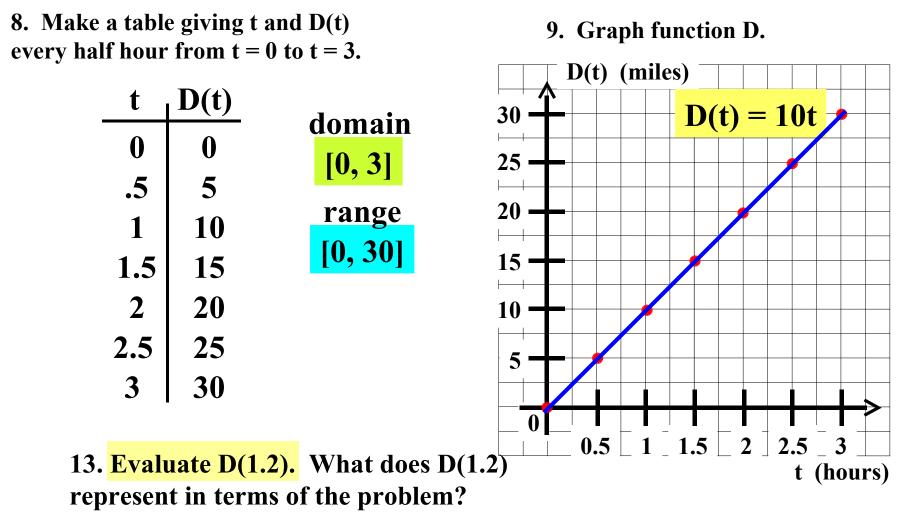
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



9. Graph function D.







Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) 9. Graph function D. every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3. D(t) (miles) $\mathbf{D}(t)$ t D(t) = 10t30 domain 0 0 [0, 3] 25 .5 5 20 range 10 1 [0, 30] 15 1.5 15 20 2 10 2.5 25 5 3 **30** 0 0.5 [1] 1.5 [2] 2.5] 3 **13.** Evaluate D(1.2). What does D(1.2) t (hours) represent in terms of the problem? D(1.2) =

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) 9. Graph function D. every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3. D(t) (miles) $\mathbf{D}(t)$ t D(t) = 10t30 domain 0 0 [0, 3] 25 .5 5 20 range 10 1 [0, 30] 15 1.5 15 20 2 10 2.5 25 5 3 **30** 0 $0.5 \ \ 1 \ \ 1.5 \ \ 2 \ \ 2.5 \ \ 3$ **13.** Evaluate D(1.2). What does D(1.2) t (hours) represent in terms of the problem? D(1.2) =

D(1.2) = 10(1.2)

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) 9. Graph function D. every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3. D(t) (miles) $\mathbf{D}(t)$ t D(t) = 10t30 domain 0 0 [0, 3] 25 .5 5 20 range 10 1 [0, 30] 15 1.5 15 20 2 10 2.5 25 5 3 **30** 0 $0.5 \ \ 1 \ \ 1.5 \ \ 2 \ \ 2.5 \ \ 3$ **13.** Evaluate D(1.2). What does D(1.2) t (hours) represent in terms of the problem? D(1.2) = 12

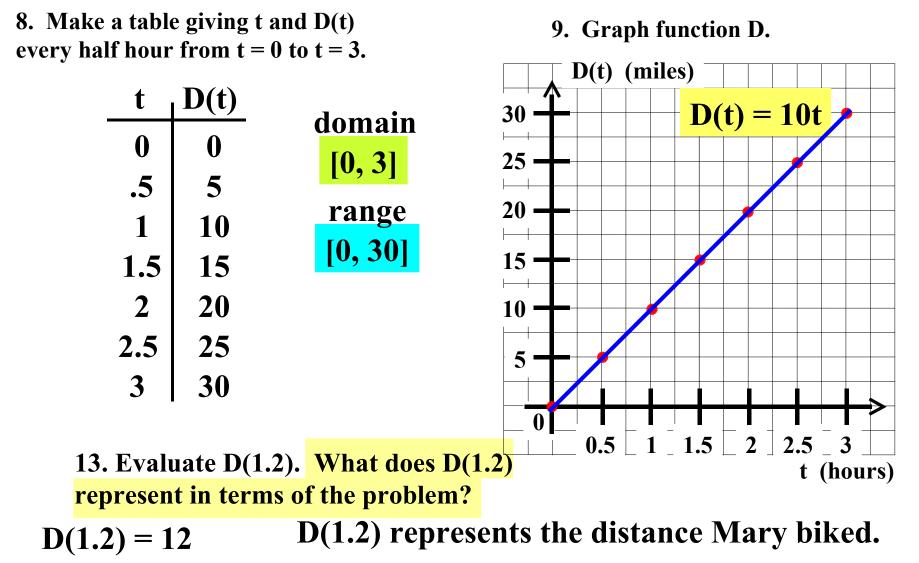
D(1.2) = 10(1.2)

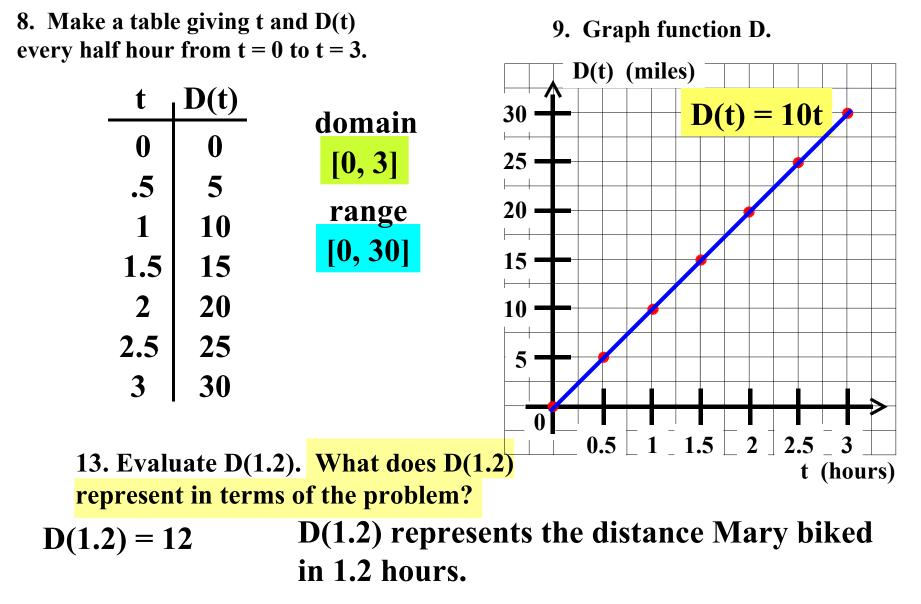
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

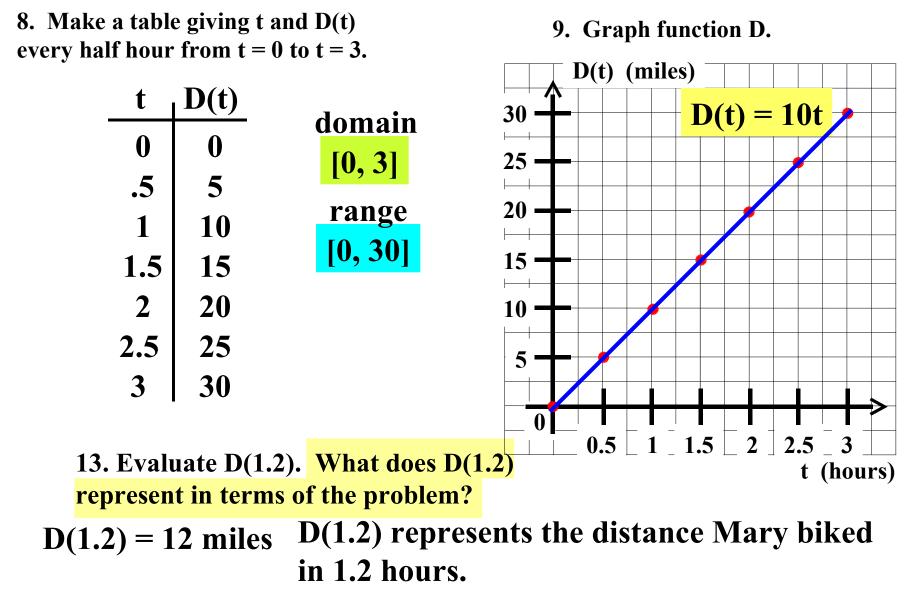
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) 9. Graph function D. every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3. D(t) (miles) $\mathbf{D}(t)$ t D(t) = 10t30 domain 0 0 [0, 3] 25 5 .5 20 range 10 1 [0, 30] 15 1.5 15 20 2 10 2.5 25 5 3 **30** 0 0.5 [1] 1.5 [2] 2.5] 3 13. Evaluate D(1.2). What does D(1.2)t (hours) represent in terms of the problem? D(1.2) = 12

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

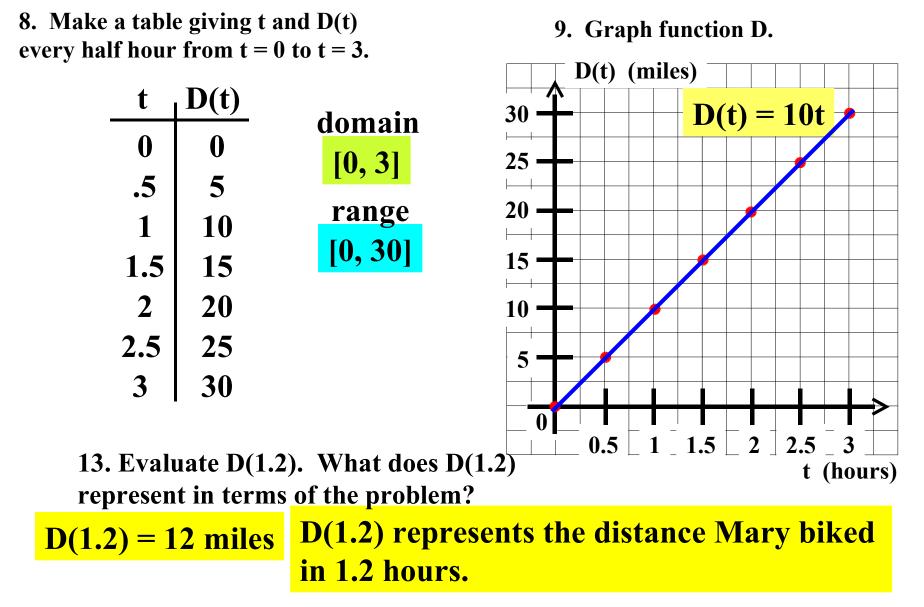
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) 9. Graph function D. every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3. D(t) (miles) $\mathbf{D}(t)$ t D(t) = 10t30 domain 0 0 [0, 3] 25 5 .5 20 range 10 1 [0, 30] 15 1.5 15 20 2 10 2.5 25 5 3 **30** 0 0.5 [1] 1.5 [2] 2.5] 3 13. Evaluate D(1.2). What does D(1.2) t (hours) represent in terms of the problem? D(1.2) = 12





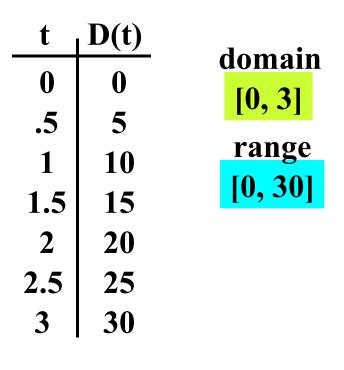


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

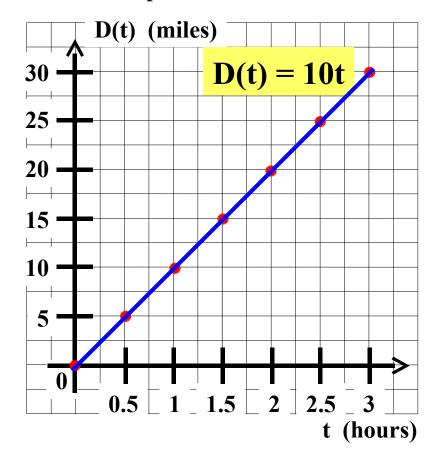


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

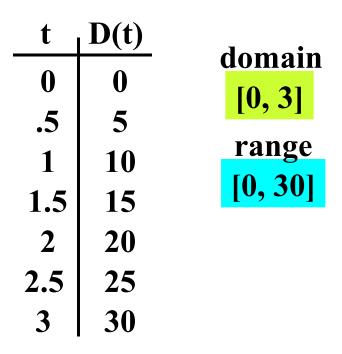


9. Graph function D.

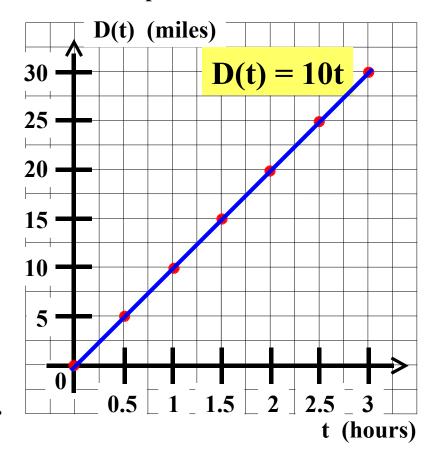


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



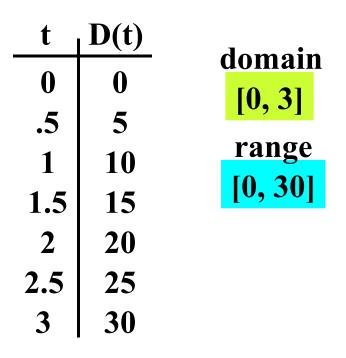
9. Graph function D.



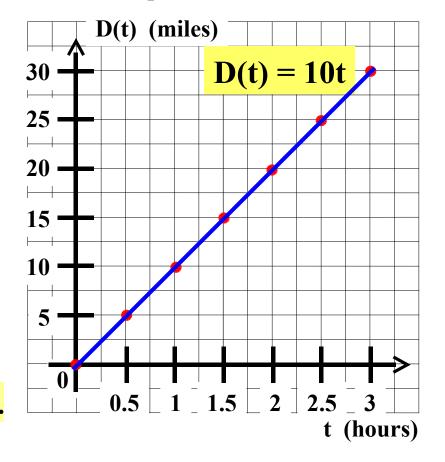
14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t.What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem?

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



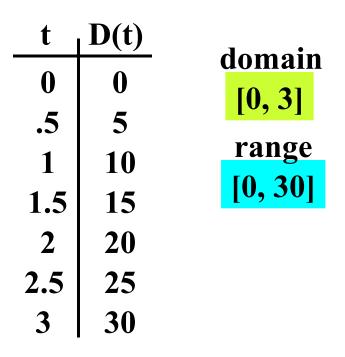
9. Graph function D.



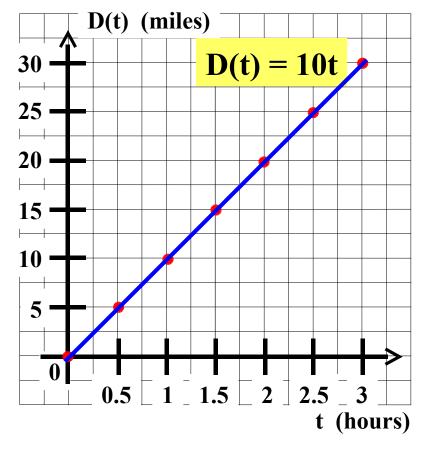
14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t.What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem?

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



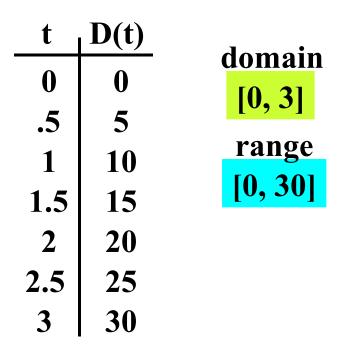
9. Graph function D.



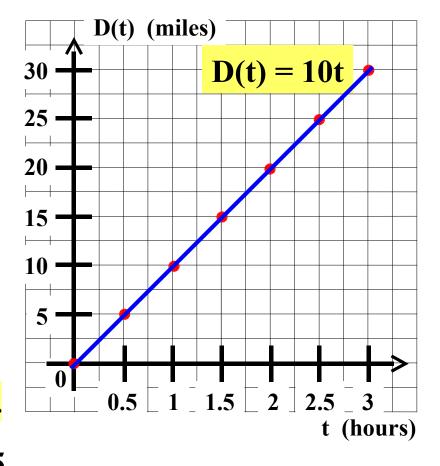
14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem? D(t) = 15

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



9. Graph function D.

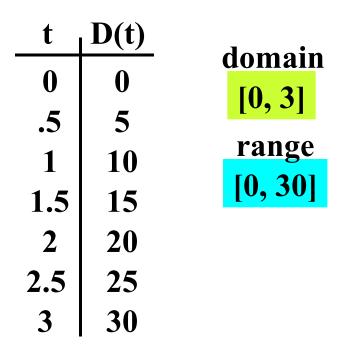


14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem? D(t) = 15

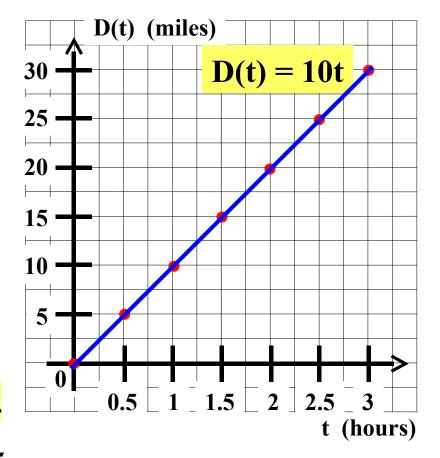
10t

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



9. Graph function D.

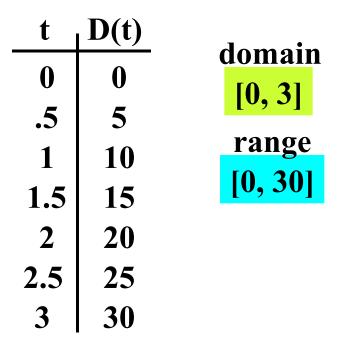


14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem? D(t) = 15

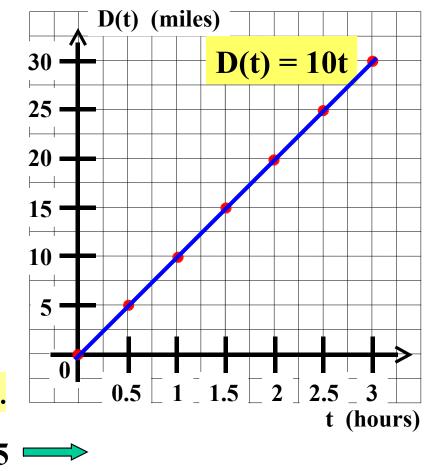
10t = 15

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



9. Graph function D.



14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem? D(t) = 15

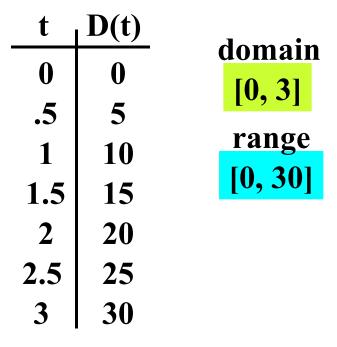
10t = 15

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

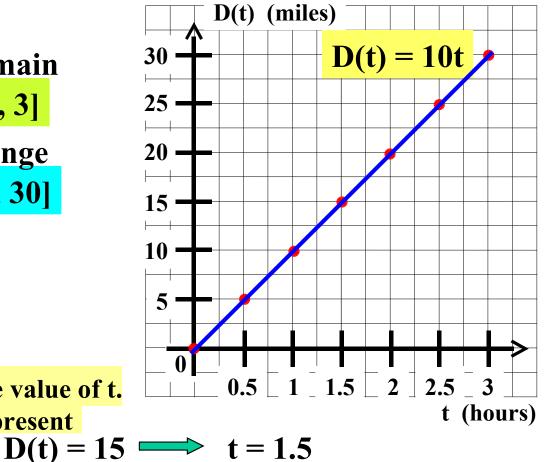
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) 9. Graph function D. every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3. D(t) (miles) $\mathbf{D}(t)$ t D(t) = 10t30 domain 0 0 [0, 3] 25 .5 5 20 range 10 1 [0, 30] 15 1.5 15 20 2 10 2.5 25 5 3 **30** 0 0.5 [1] 1.5 [2] 2.5] 3 14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. t (hours) What does this value of t represent $D(t) = 15 \implies t = 1.5$ in terms of the problem? 10t = 15

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



9. Graph function D.



14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem? D(t) = 15

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) 9. Graph function D. every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3. D(t) (miles) $\mathbf{D}(t)$ t D(t) = 10t30 domain 0 0 [0, 3] 25 .5 5 20 range 10 1 [0, 30] 15 1.5 15 20 2 10 2.5 25 5 3 **30** 0 0.5 [1] 1.5 [2] 2.5] 3 14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. t (hours) What does this value of t represent $D(t) = 15 \implies t = 1.5$ in terms of the problem? This represents the time it took Mary to bike 15 miles.

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) 9. Graph function D. every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3. D(t) (miles) $\mathbf{D}(t)$ t D(t) = 10t30 domain 0 0 [0, 3] 25 .5 5 20 range 10 1 [0, 30] 15 1.5 15 20 2 10 2.5 25 5 3 **30** 0 0.5 [1] 1.5 [2] 2.5] 3 14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. t (hours) What does this value of t represent $D(t) = 15 \implies t = 1.5$ hours in terms of the problem? This represents the time it took Mary to bike 15 miles.

Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3. $\mathbf{D}(t)$ t 30 domain 0 0 [0, 3] 25 .5 5 20 range 10 1 [0, 30] 1.5 15

20

25

30

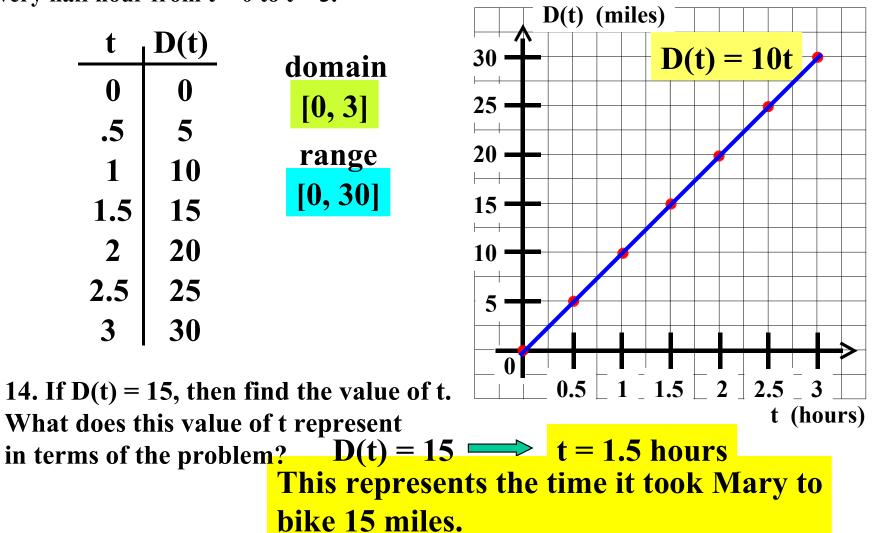
What does this value of t represent

2

2.5

3

9. Graph function D.



Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

