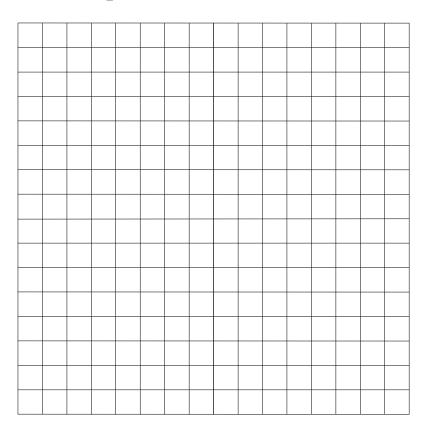
# Algebra II Lesson #4 Unit 3 Class Worksheet #4 For Worksheet #4

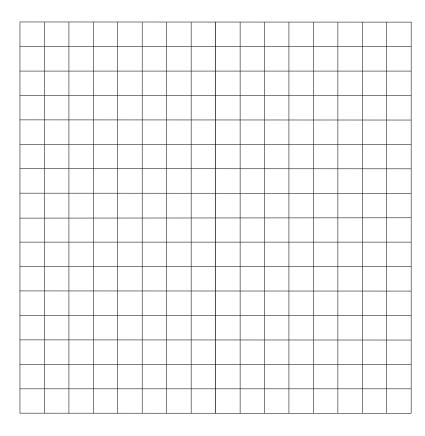
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.



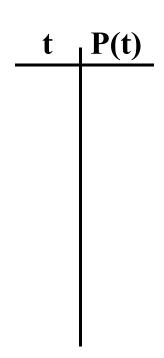
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

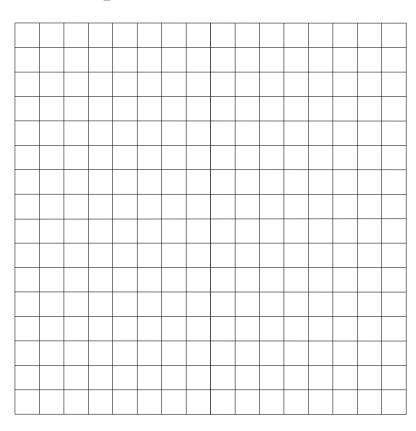
1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

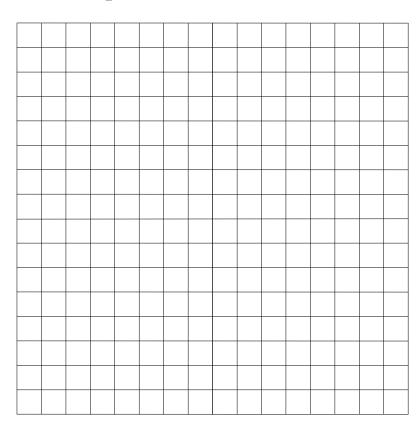




Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

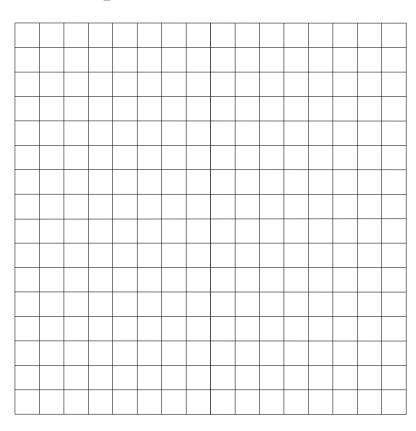
P(t)



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

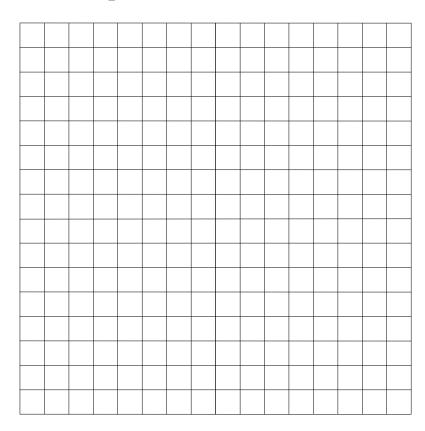
t	P(t)
0	0



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

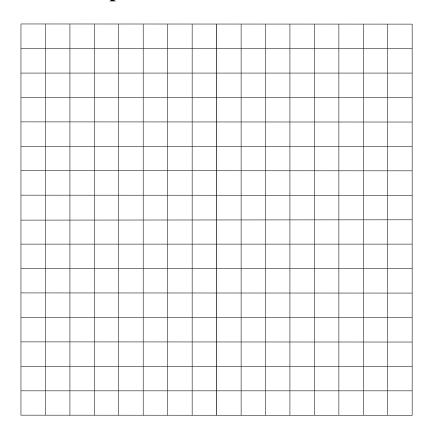
t	P(t)
0	0
4	



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

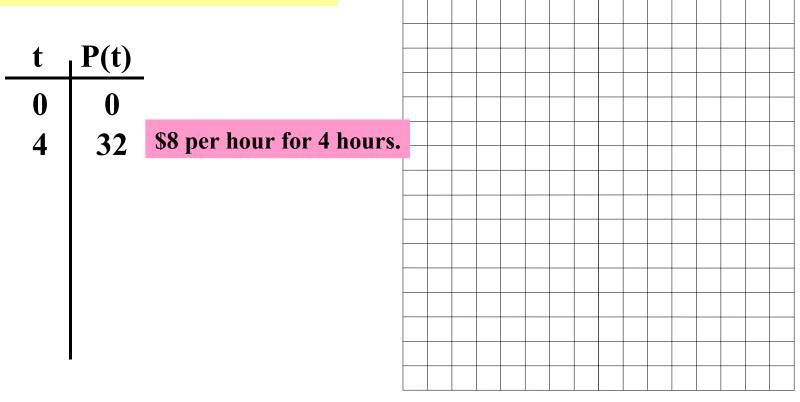
1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

P(t)
0
32



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

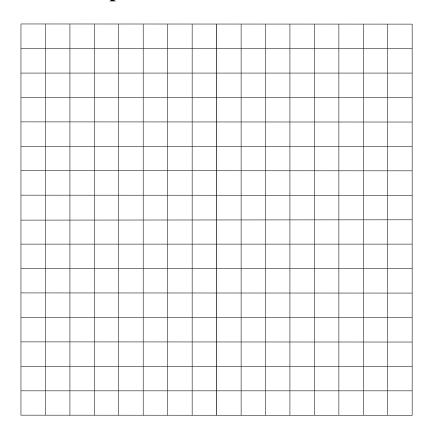
1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

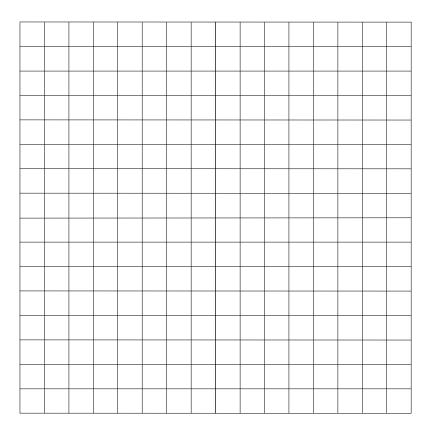
P(t)
0
32



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

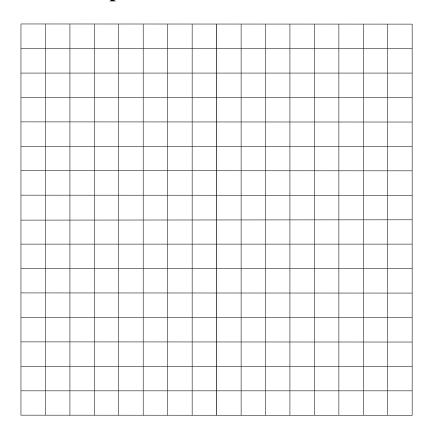
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

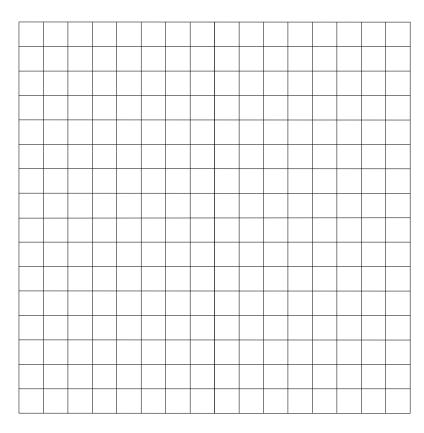
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

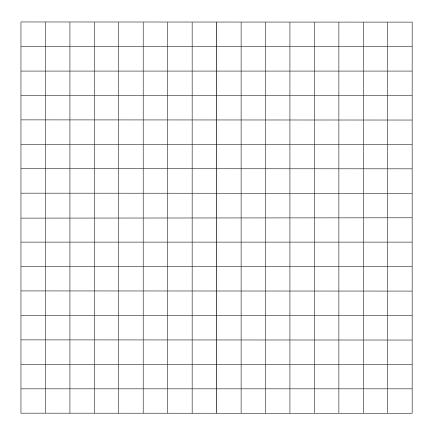
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

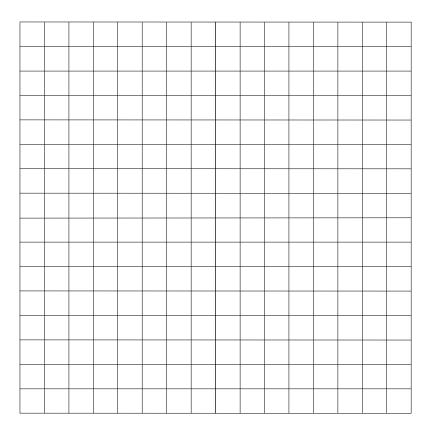
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

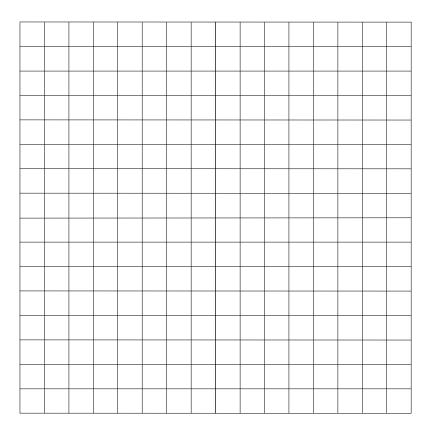
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

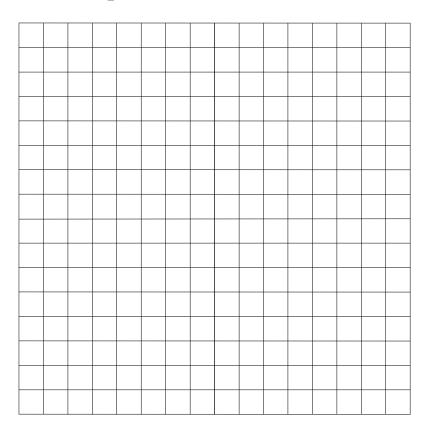
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

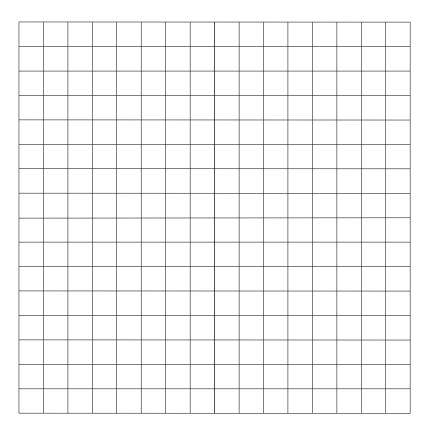
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
20	



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

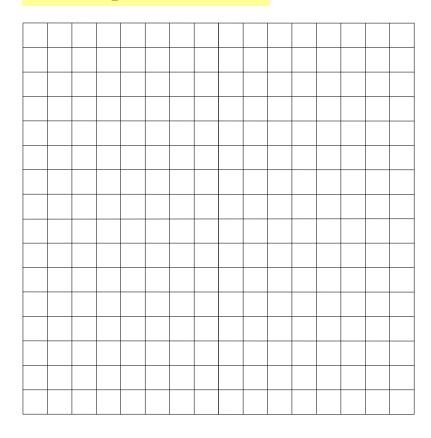
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

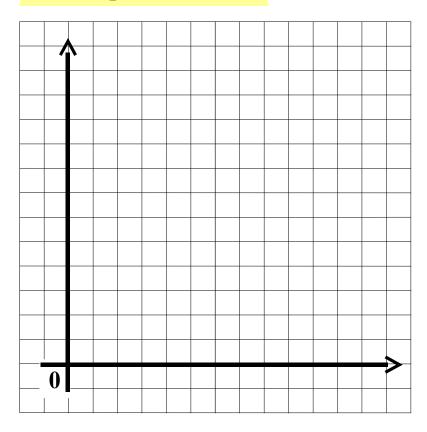
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
20	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

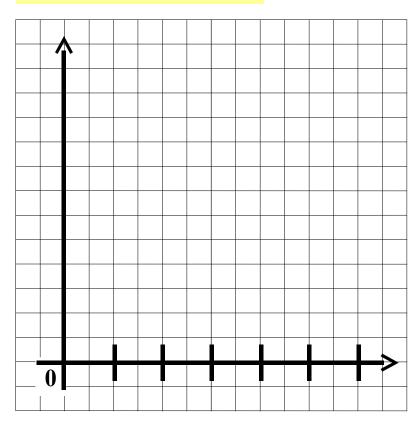
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
20	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

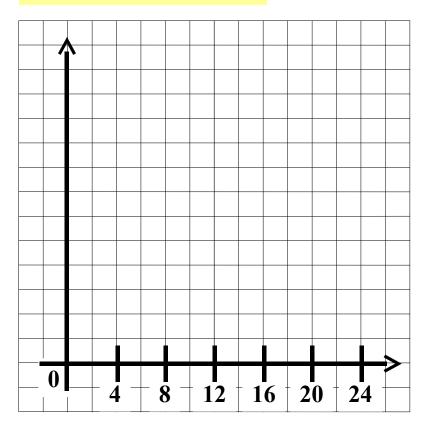
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

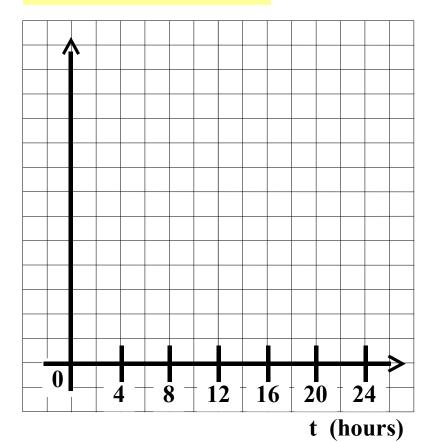
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
20	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

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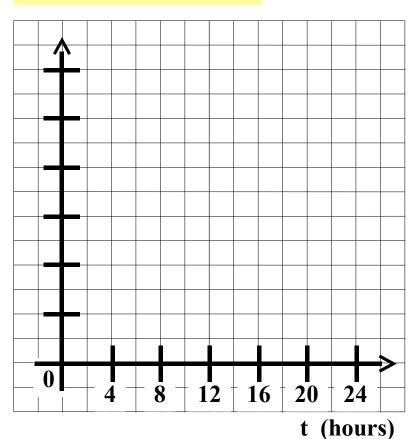
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

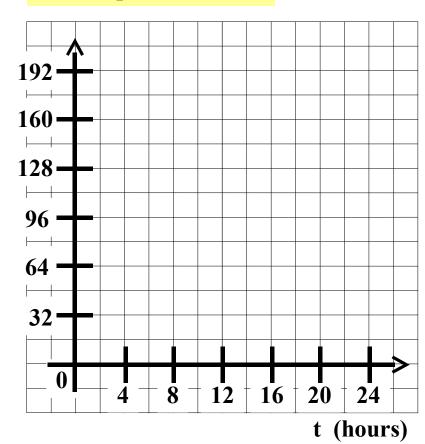
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

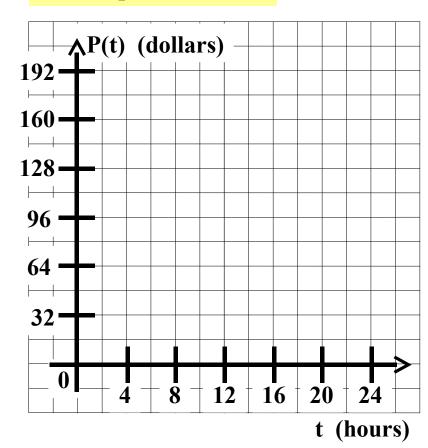
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
20	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

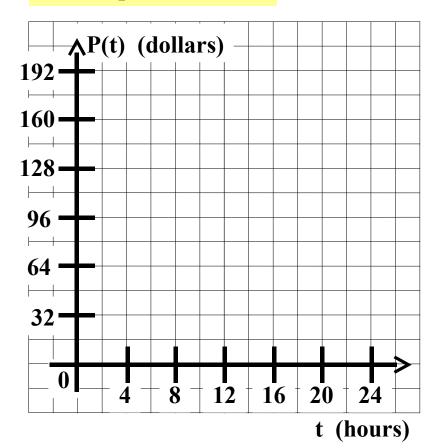
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
20	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

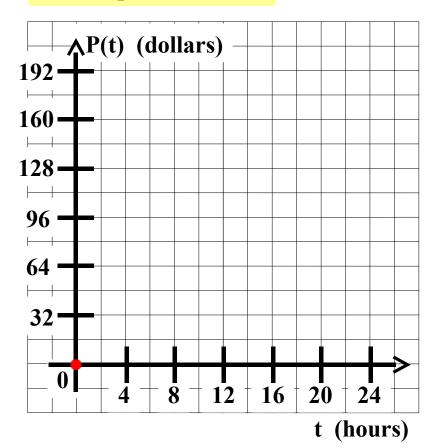
<u>t</u>	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
12	96
16	128
20	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

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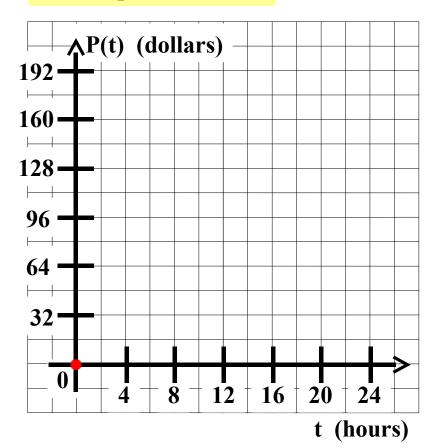
<u>t</u>	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
12	96
16	128
20	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

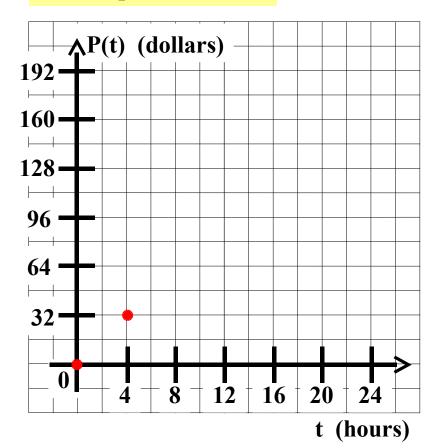
t	P(t)
0	0
<b>4</b>	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

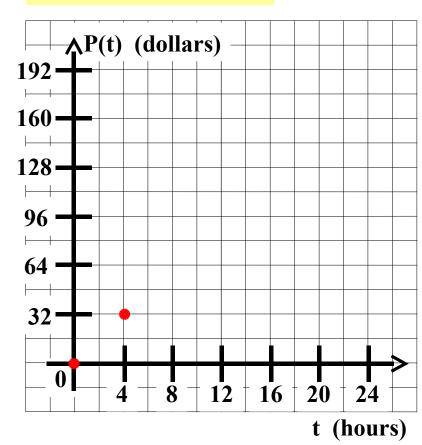
t	P(t)
0	0
<b>4</b>	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

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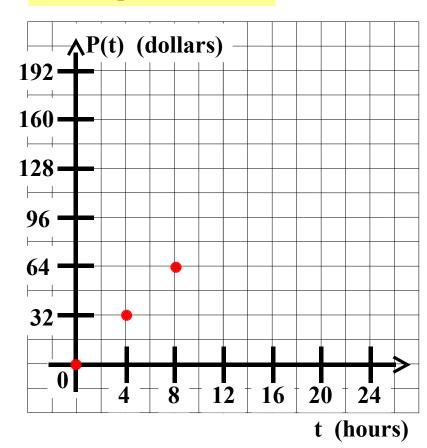
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

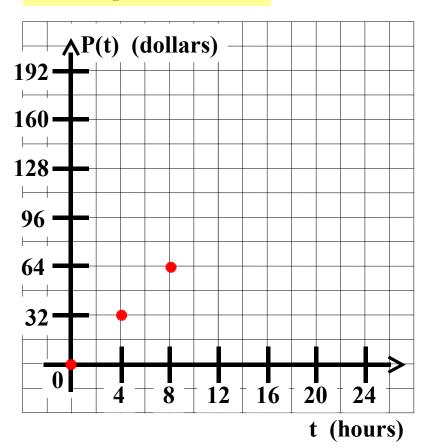
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
<b>16</b>	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

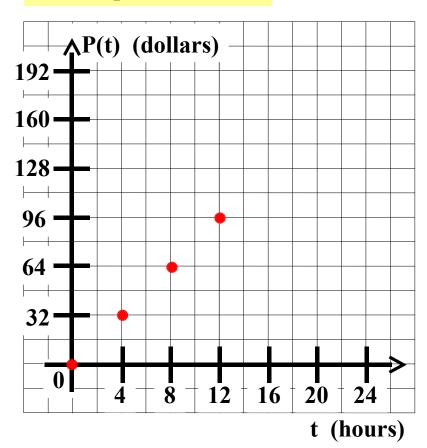
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
12	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

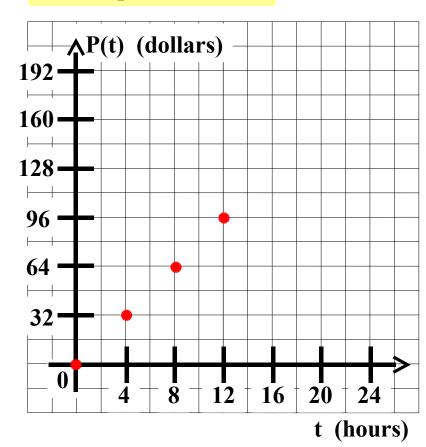
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
12	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

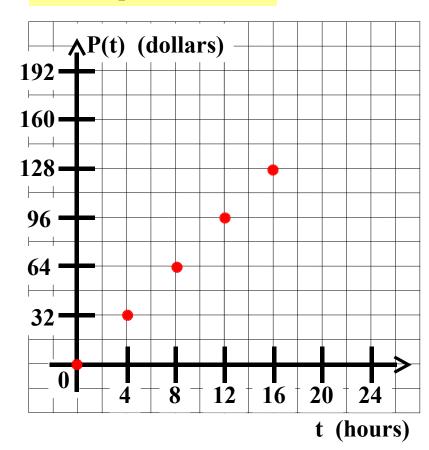
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
<b>1</b> 6	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

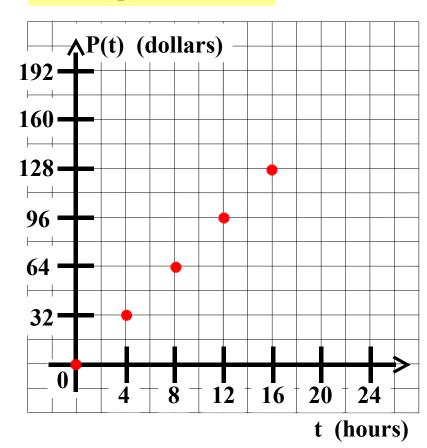
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
<b>1</b> 6	128
<b>20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

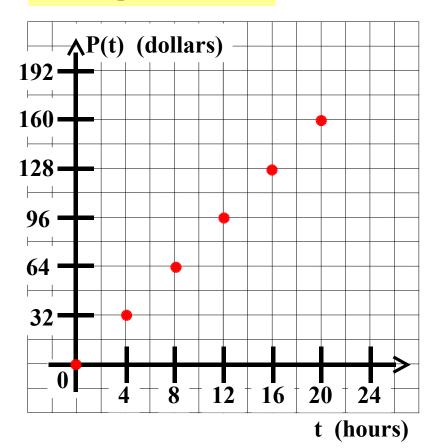
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
<b>&gt;</b> 20	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

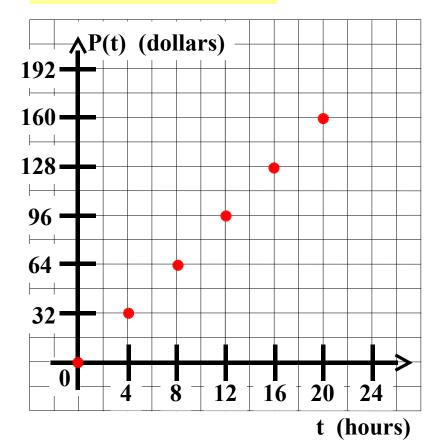
_	t	P(t)
•	0	0
	4	32
	8	64
	<b>12</b>	96
	16	128
	<b>&gt; 20</b>	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

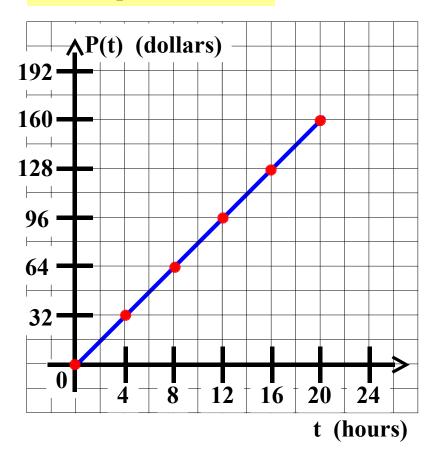
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
20	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

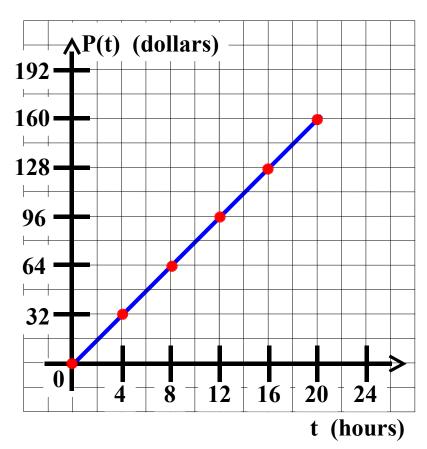
t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
20	160



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
12	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160

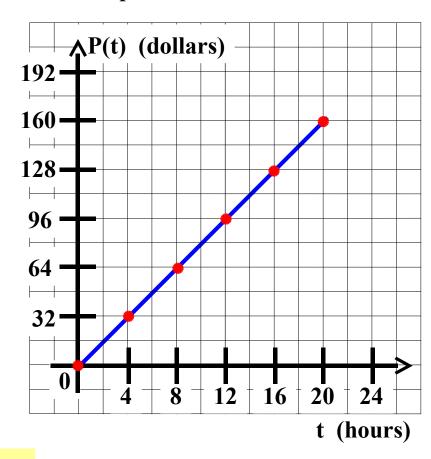


Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160

2. Graph function P.



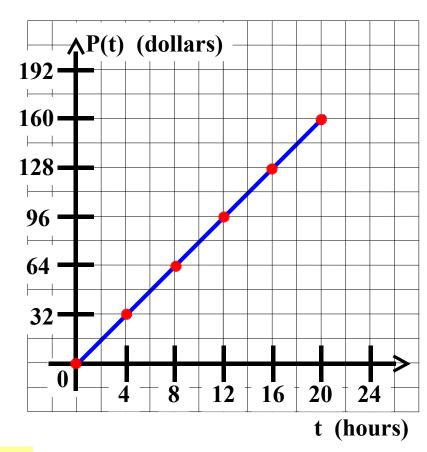
3. Write an equation giving P(t) in terms of t.

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
20	160

2. Graph function P.



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

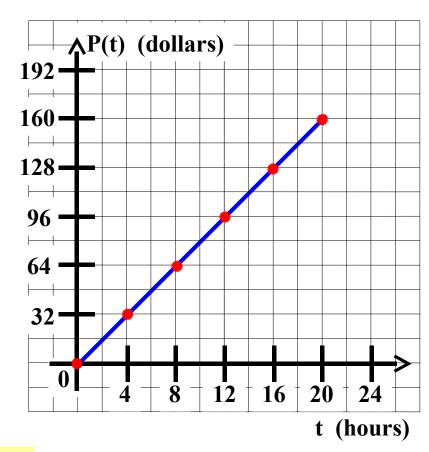
P(t)

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160

2. Graph function P.



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

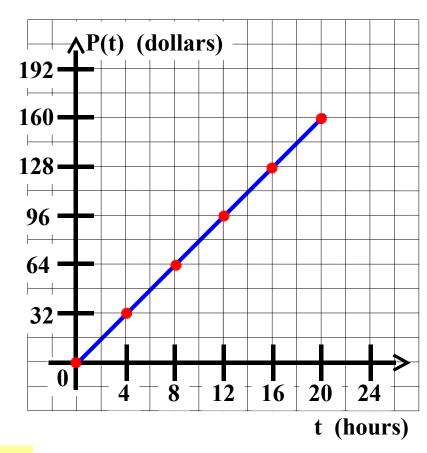
$$P(t) =$$

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
20	160

2. Graph function P.



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

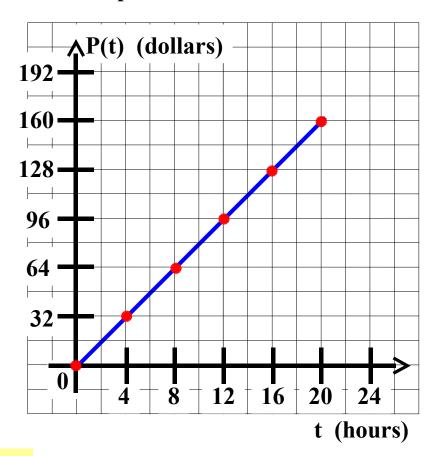
$$P(t) = 8t$$

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

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4	32
8	64
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16	128
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2. Graph function P.



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

$$P(t) = 8t$$

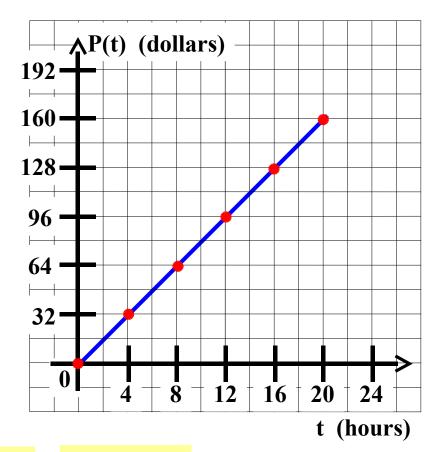
\$8 per hour for t hours.

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
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3. Write an equation giving P(t) in terms of t.

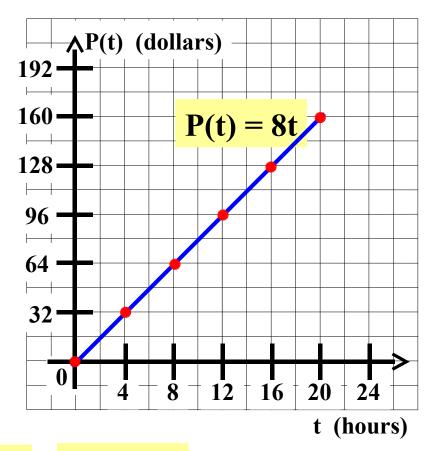
$$P(t) = 8t$$

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
20	160

2. Graph function P.



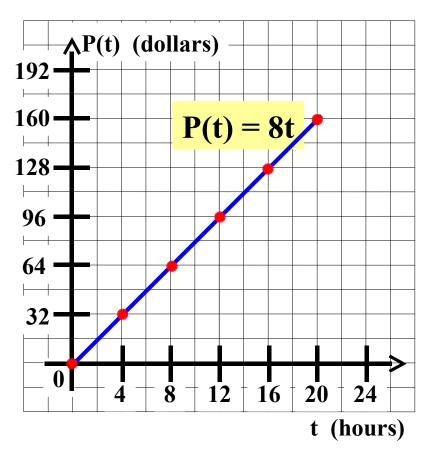
3. Write an equation giving P(t) in terms of t.

$$P(t) = 8t$$

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
<b>12</b>	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160

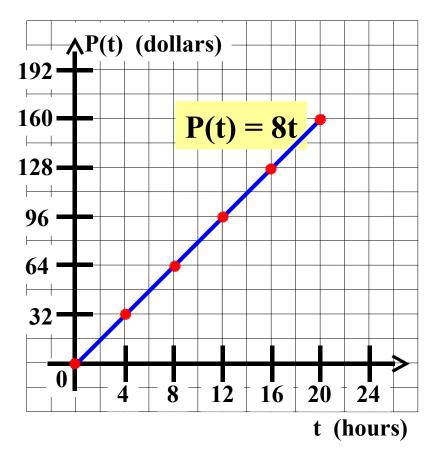


Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
12	96
16	128
<b>20</b>	160

2. Graph function P.



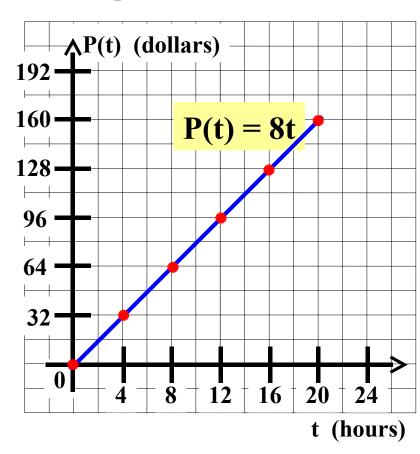
4. What is the domain of function P?

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
12	96
16	128
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4. What is the domain of function P?

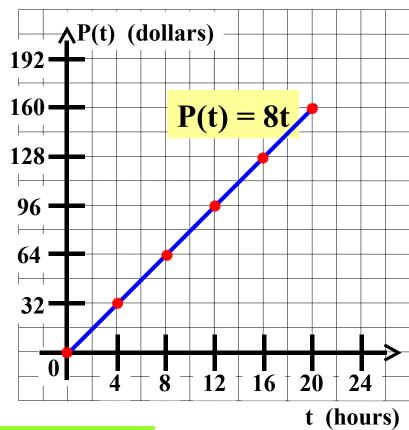


Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
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4. What is the domain of function P?





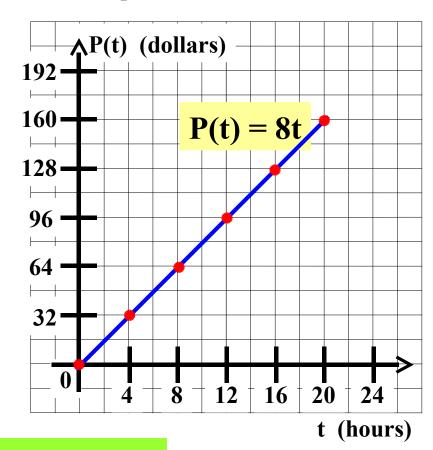
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
12	96
16	128
20	160

4. What is the domain of function P?

#### 2. Graph function P.



[0,

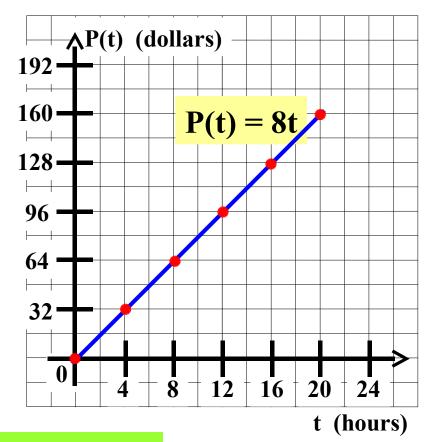
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1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
12	96
16	128
20	160

4. What is the domain of function P?

#### 2. Graph function P.



[0, 20]

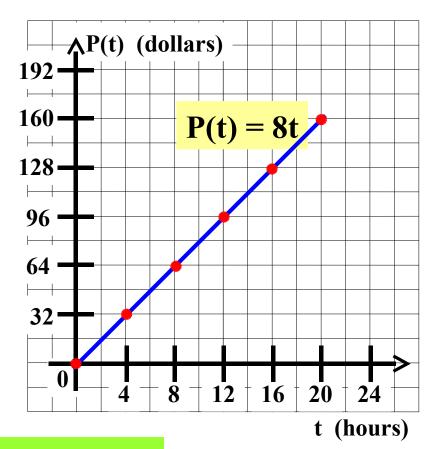
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)
0	0
4	32
8	64
12	96
16	128
20	160

4. What is the domain of function P?

2. Graph function P.



[0, 20]

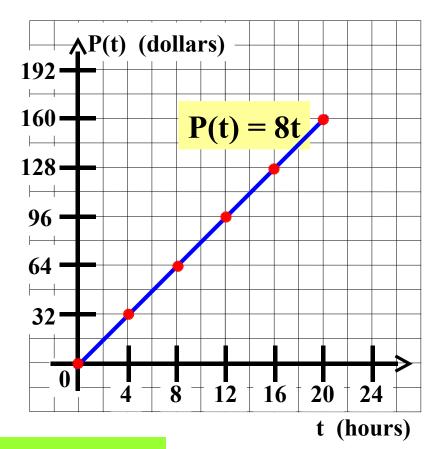
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	
12	96	
16	128	
20	160	

4. What is the domain of function P?

2. Graph function P.

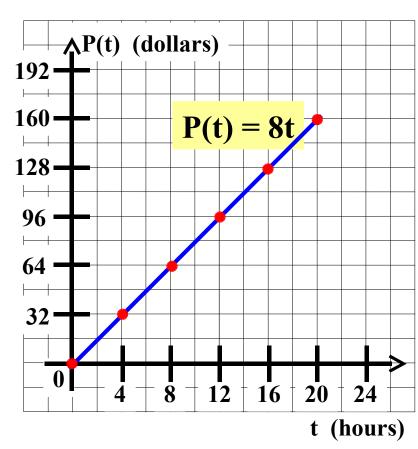


[0, 20]

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	
<b>12</b>	96	
16	128	
20	160	

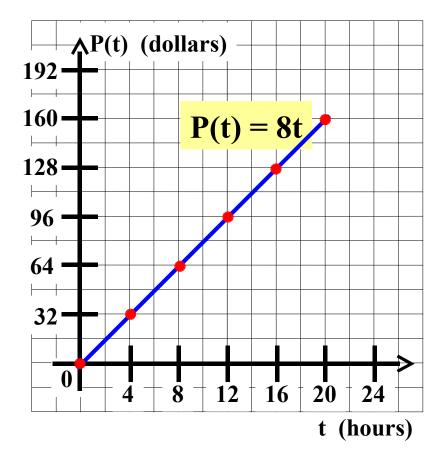


Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	
<b>12</b>	96	
16	128	
20	160	

2. Graph function P.



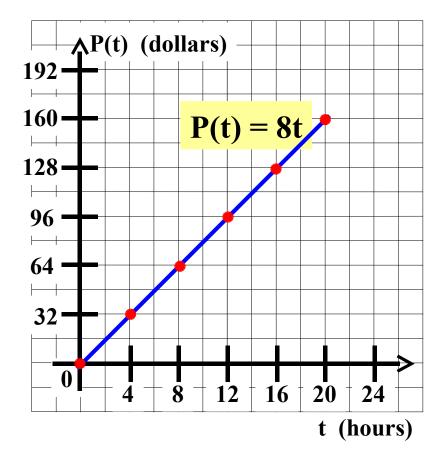
5. What is the range of function P?

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	<u>domain</u>
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	
<b>12</b>	96	
16	128	
20	160	

2. Graph function P.



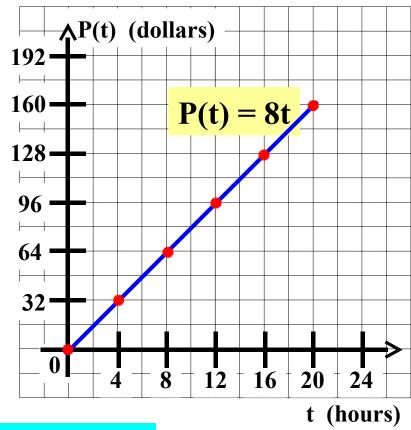
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1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

<u>t</u>	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	
<b>12</b>	96	
16	128	
<b>20</b>	160	

5. What is the range of function P?





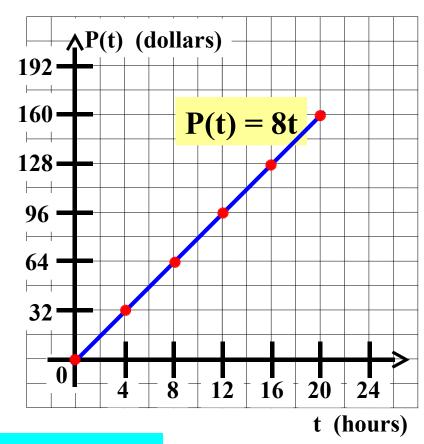
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	<u>domain</u>
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	
12	96	
16	128	
20	160	

5. What is the range of function P?

#### 2. Graph function P.



[0,

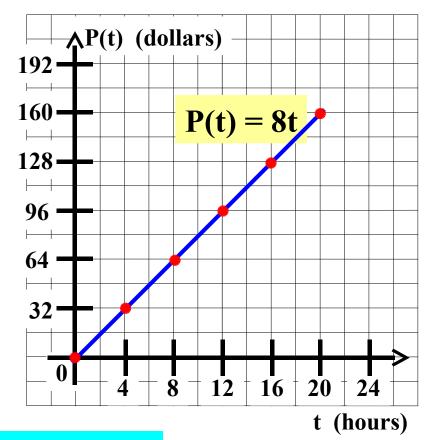
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	<u>domain</u>
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	
12	96	
16	128	
<b>20</b>	160	

5. What is the range of function P?

#### 2. Graph function P.



[0, 160

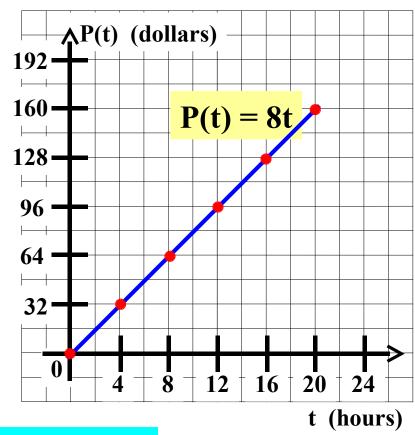
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	<u>domain</u>
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	
12	96	
16	128	
20	160	

5. What is the range of function P?

#### 2. Graph function P.



[0, 160]

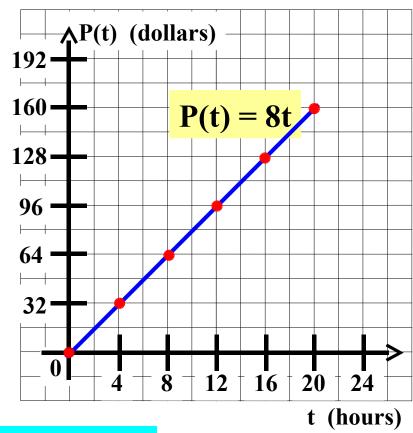
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	range
8	64	[0, 160]
<b>12</b>	96	[0, 100]
16	128	
20	160	

5. What is the range of function P?

2. Graph function P.

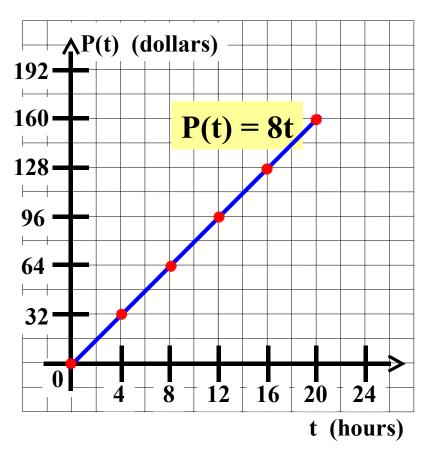


[0, 160]

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

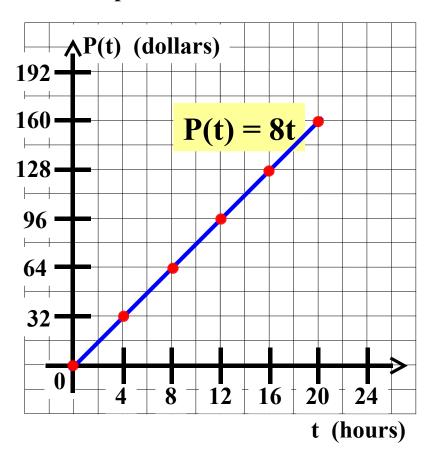
t	P(t)	<u>domain</u>
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
12	96	[0, 160]
16	128	
<b>20</b>	160	



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

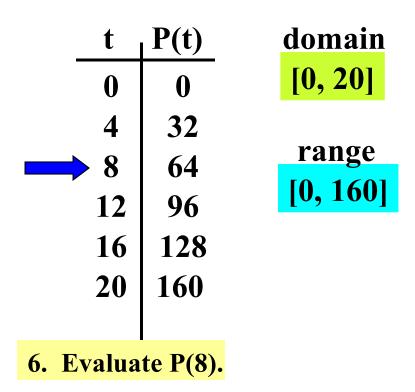
1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

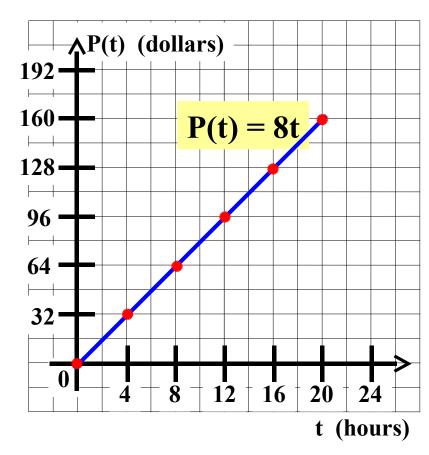
t	P(t)	<u>domain</u>
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	range
8	64	range
12	96	[0, 160]
16	128	
20	160	
6. Evalu	ate P(8).	



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

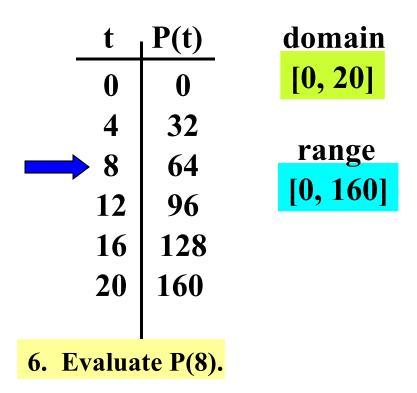
1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.



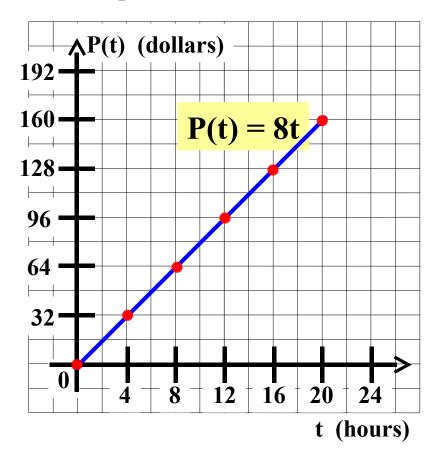


Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.



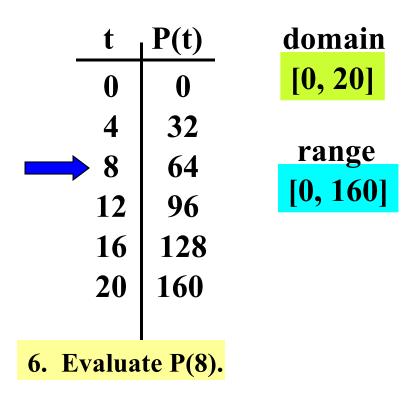
2. Graph function P.



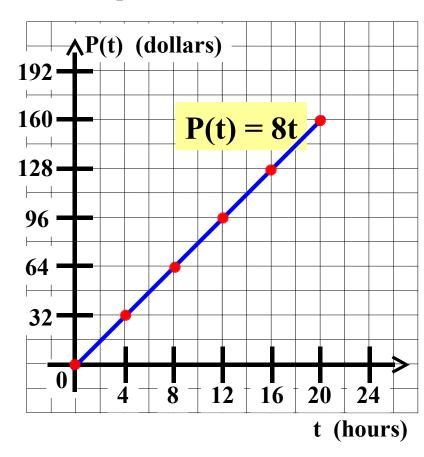
**P(8)** 

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

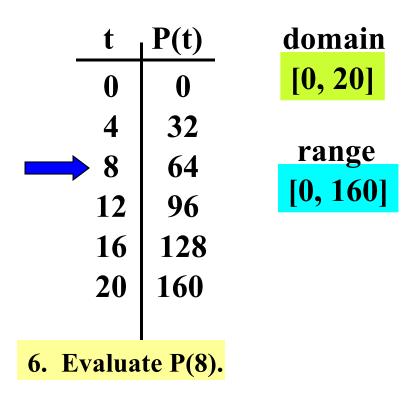


P(8) =

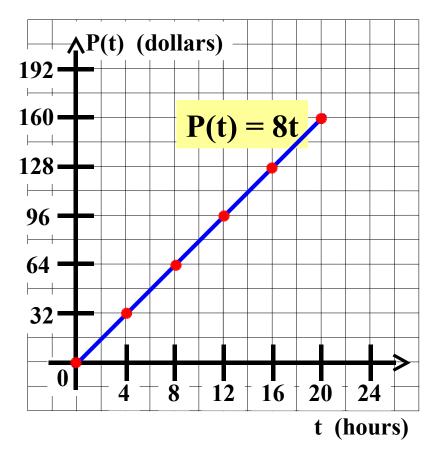


Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.



P(8) = 64



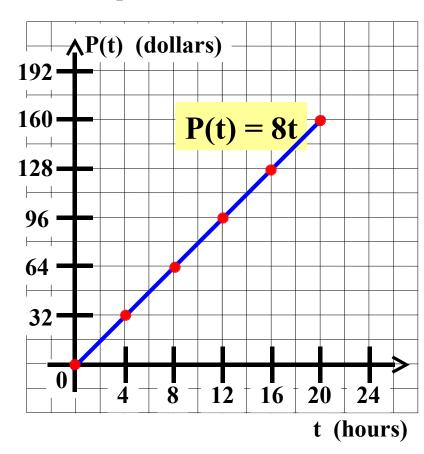
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	<u>domain</u>
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	range
8	64	[0, 160]
12	96	[0, 100]
16	128	
20	160	

6. Evaluate P(8).

$$P(8) = 64$$



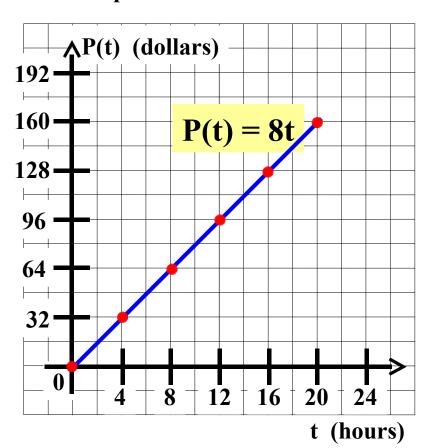
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
12	96	[0, 160]
16	128	
<b>20</b>	160	

6. Evaluate P(8). What does P(8) represent in terms of the problem?

$$P(8) = 64$$



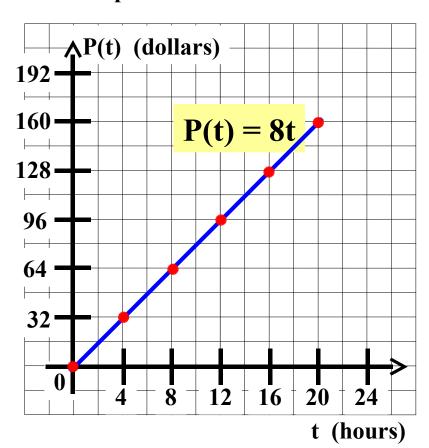
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
12	96	[0, 160]
16	128	
20	160	

6. Evaluate P(8). What does P(8) represent in terms of the problem?

$$P(8) = 64$$



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

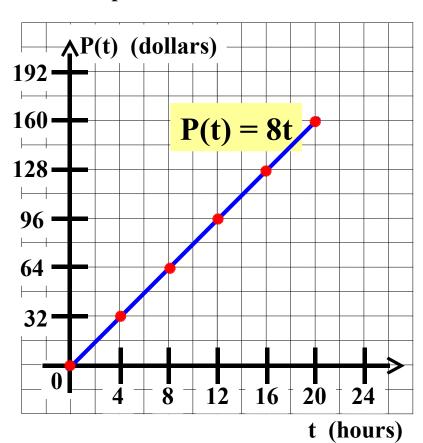
1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4 8 12 16 20	32 64 96 128 160	range [0, 160]

6. Evaluate P(8). What does P(8) represent in terms of the problem?

$$P(8) = 64$$

P(8) represents Tom's total pay



Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

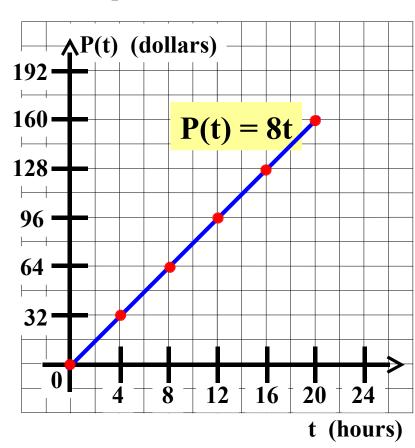
1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	<u>domain</u>
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
12	96	[0, 160]
16	128	
20	160	

6. Evaluate P(8). What does P(8) represent in terms of the problem?

$$P(8) = 64$$

P(8) represents Tom's total pay for working 8 hours.



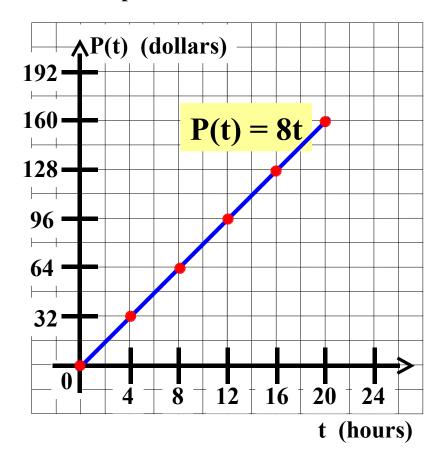
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
12	96	[0, 160]
16	128	
20	160	

6. Evaluate P(8). What does P(8) represent in terms of the problem?

#### 2. Graph function P.



P(8) = 64 dollars

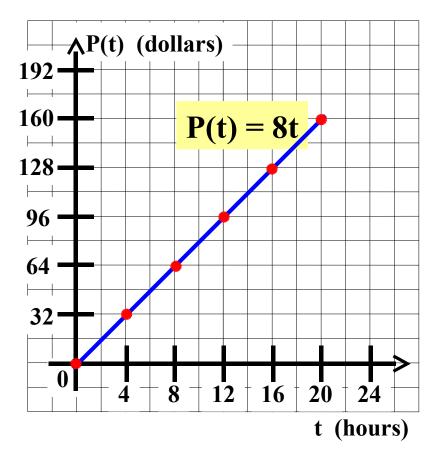
P(8) represents Tom's total pay for working 8 hours.

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
_	96	[0, 160]
<b>12</b>	90	
16	128	
20	160	

7. If P(t) = 28, then find the value of t.

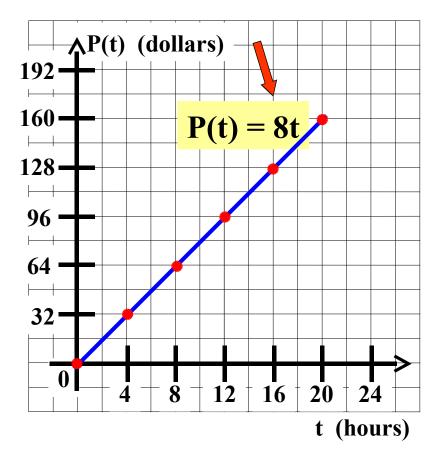


Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
_	-	[0, 160]
<b>12</b>	96	[0, 200]
16	128	
<b>20</b>	160	

7. If P(t) = 28, then find the value of t.



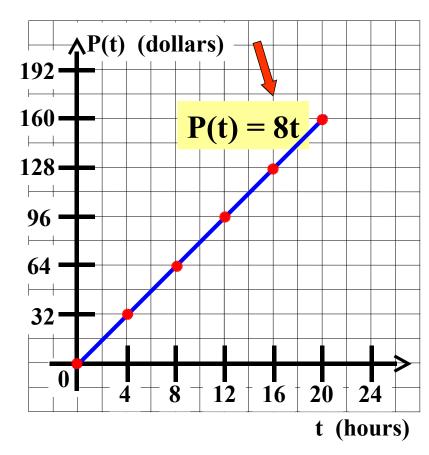
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
_	96	[0, 160]
<b>12</b>	90	
16	128	
20	160	

7. If P(t) = 28, then find the value of t.

## 2. Graph function P.



8t =

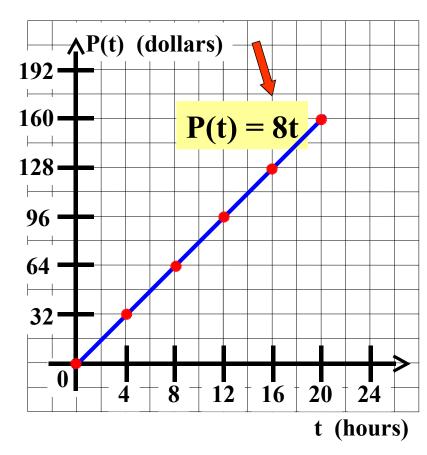
Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
	_	[0, 160]
<b>12</b>	96	[0, 100]
16	128	
<b>20</b>	160	

7. If P(t) = 28, then find the value of t.

## 2. Graph function P.



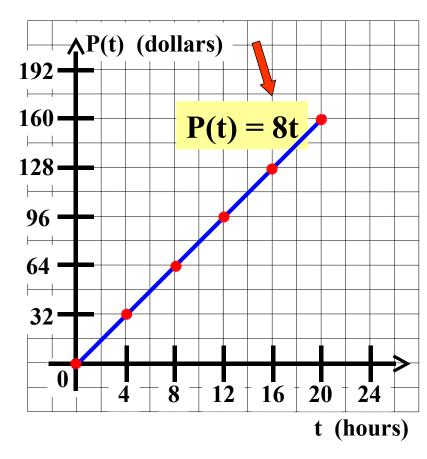
8t = 28

Tom has a part-time job. He can work up to 20 hours a week. He gets paid \$8.00 per hour. Let t represent the number of hours he works. Let P(t) represent his total pay.

1. Make a table giving t and P(t) every 4 hours from t = 0 to t = 20.

t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
12	96	[0, 160]
16	128	
20	160	

7. If P(t) = 28, then find the value of t.



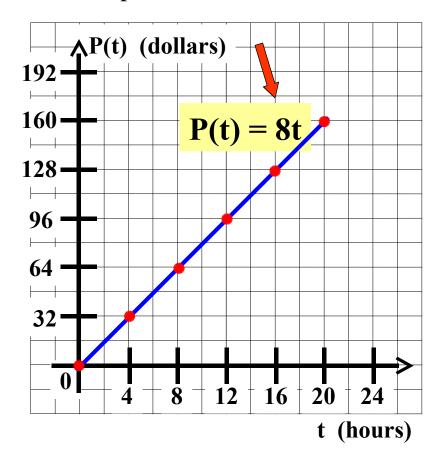
$$8t = 28 \Longrightarrow$$

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$$8t = 28 \implies t =$$

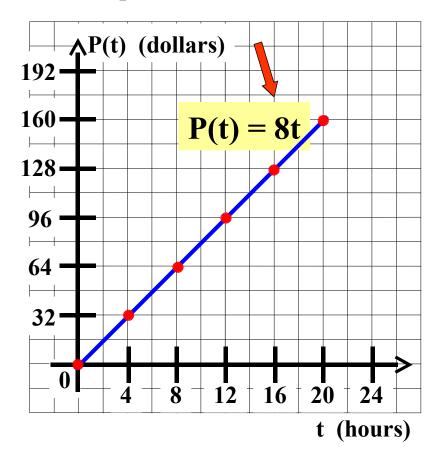
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### 2. Graph function P.



 $8t = 28 \implies t = 3.5$ 

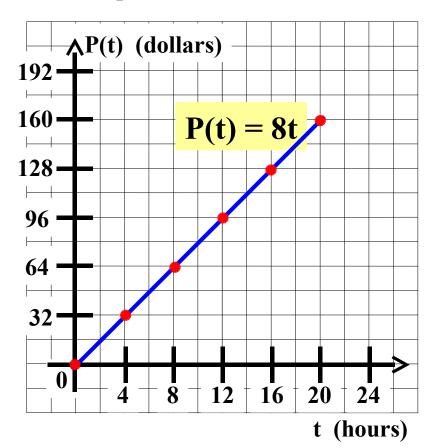
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t	P(t)	domain
0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
_	-	[0, 160]
<b>12</b>	96	[0, 200]
16	128	
<b>20</b>	160	

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$$8t = 28 \Longrightarrow t = 3.5$$

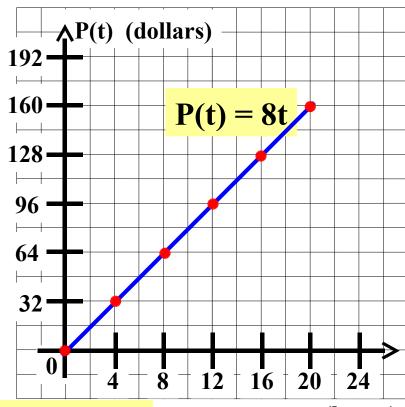


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0	0	[0, 20]
4	32	
8	64	range
O	04	[0, 160]
<b>12</b>	96	[0, 100]
16	128	
20	160	

2. Graph function P.



7. If P(t) = 28, then find the value of t.

What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem?

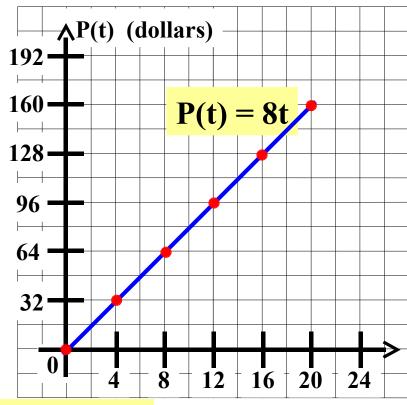
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4	32	
8	64	range
	4	[0, 160]
<b>12</b>	96	[0, 100]
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20	160	

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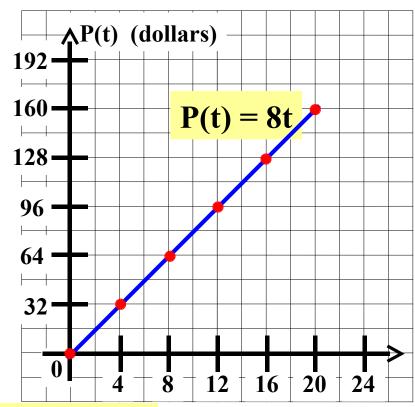
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t (hours)

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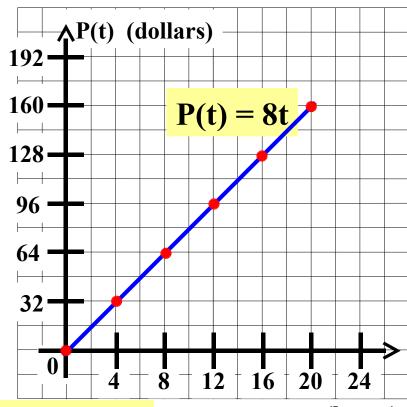
This represents the number of hours Tom works.

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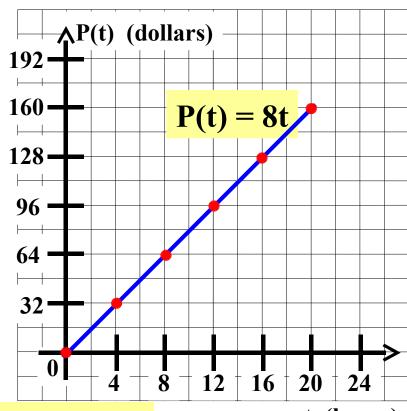
This represents the number of hours Tom works to earn 28 dollars.

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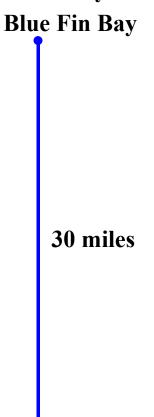
$$8t = 28 \Longrightarrow t = 3.5 \text{ hours}$$

This represents the number of hours Tom works to earn 28 dollars.

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

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Blue Fin Bay

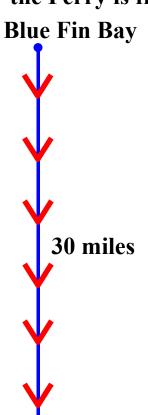
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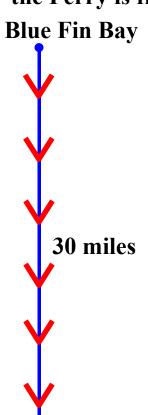
Blue Fin Bay

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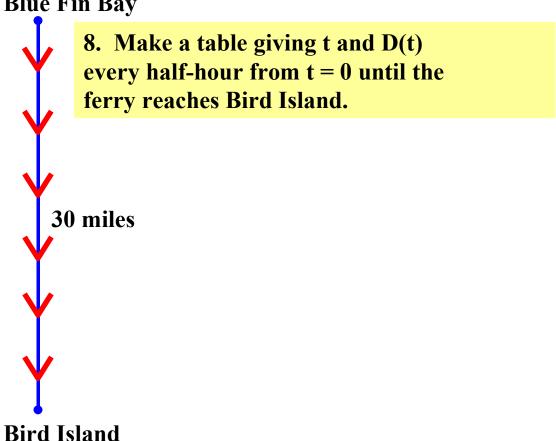


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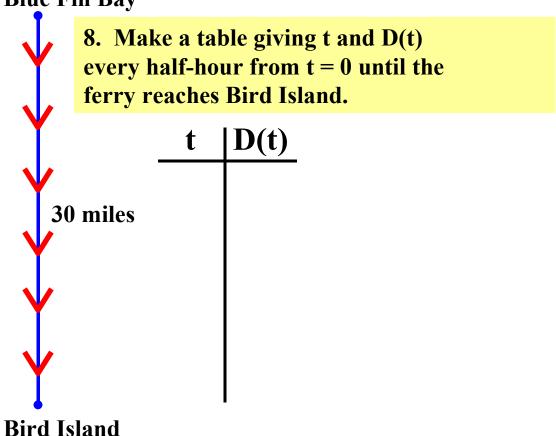


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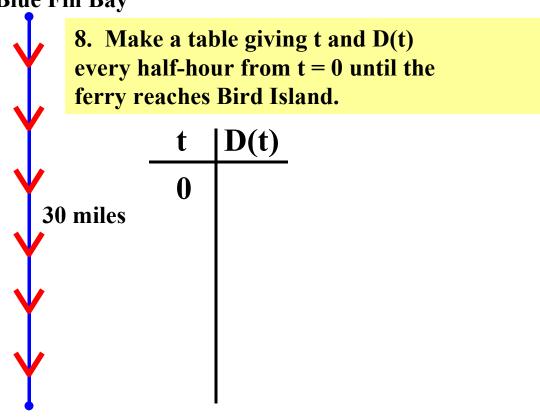


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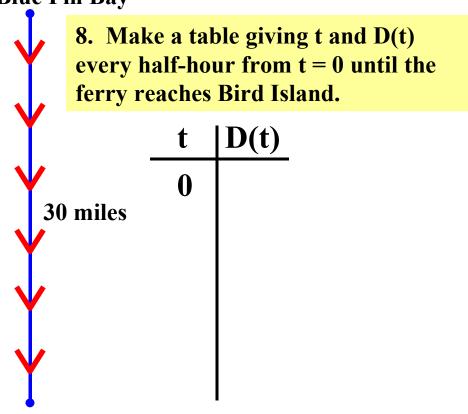
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#### **Blue Fin Bay**



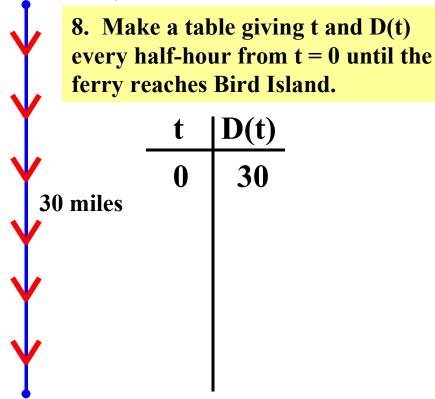
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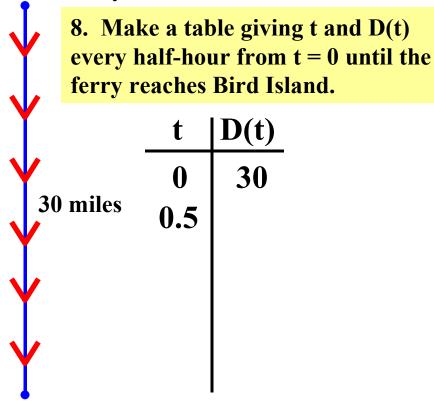
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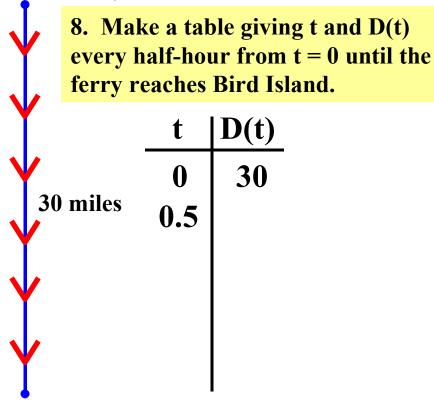
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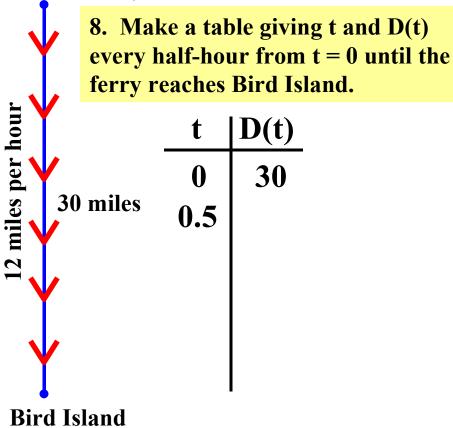


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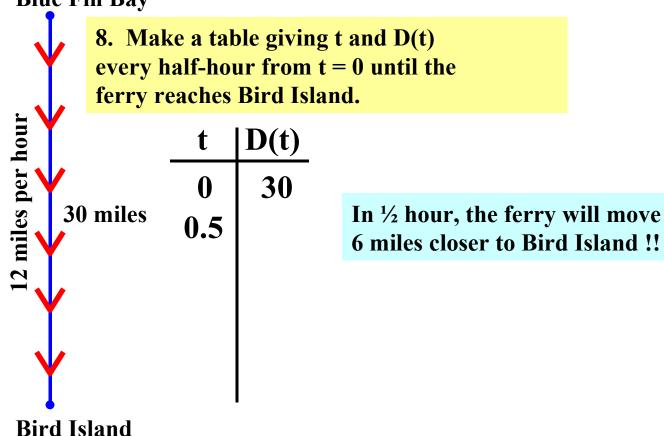
### **Blue Fin Bay**



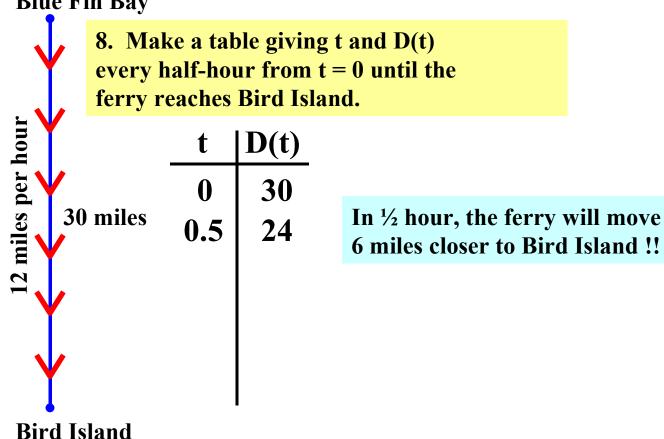
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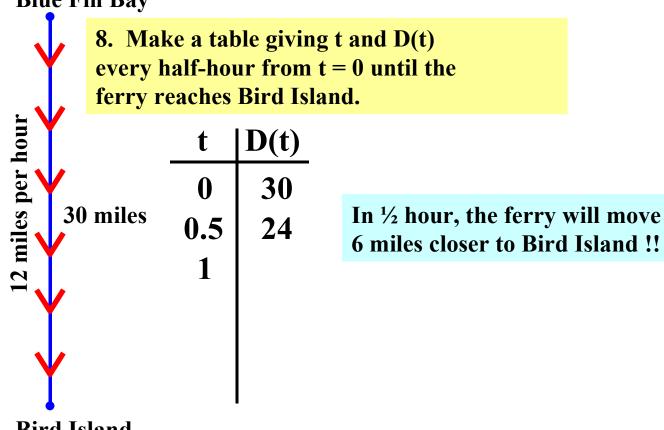


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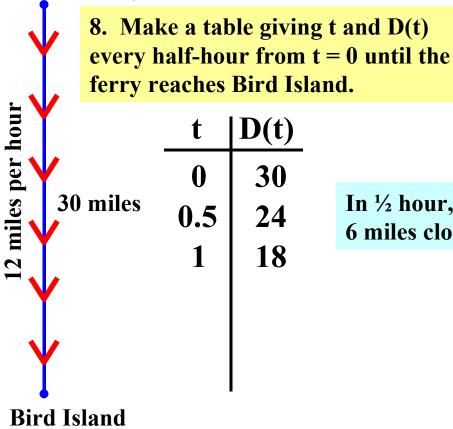
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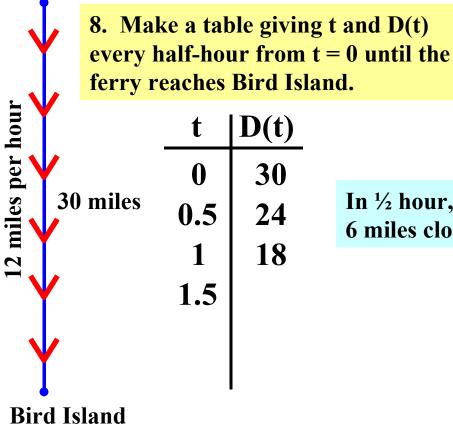
#### **Blue Fin Bay**



In ½ hour, the ferry will move 6 miles closer to Bird Island !!

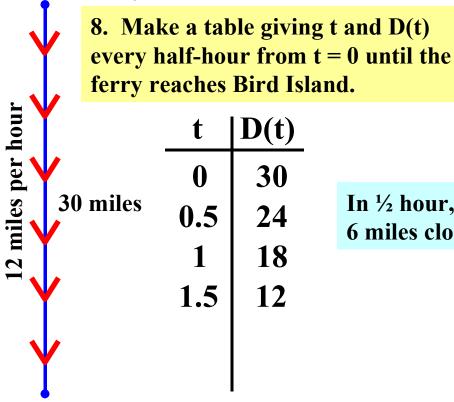
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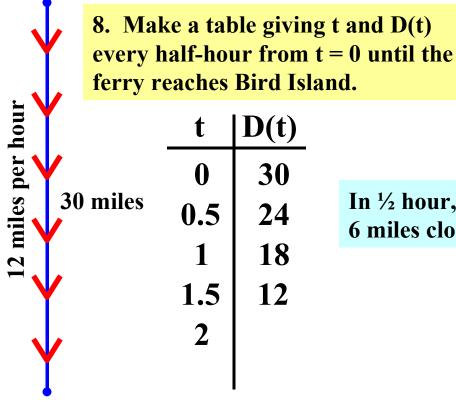
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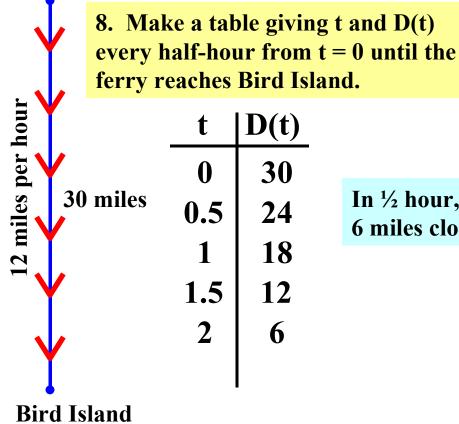
#### **Blue Fin Bay**



**Bird Island** 

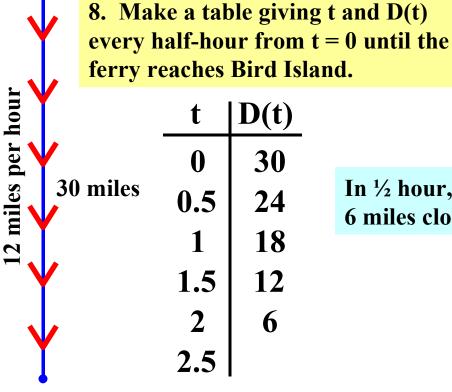
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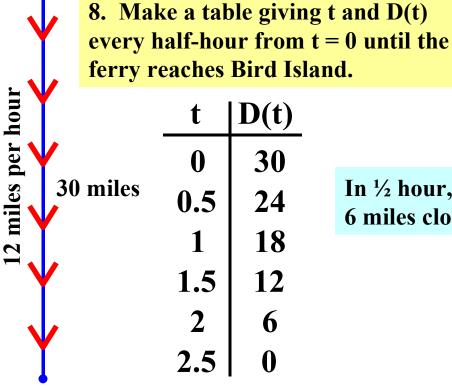
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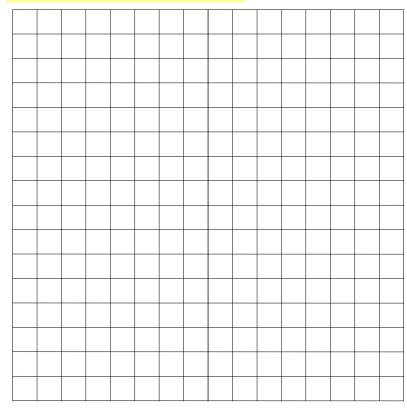
#### **Blue Fin Bay**

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.

	ierry reaches Bird Is		
miles per hour		t	D(t)
per	/	0	30
iles	g 30 miles	0.5	24
12 m		1	18
	1.5	12	
	2	6	
		2.5	0

**Bird Island** 

9. Graph function D.



Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

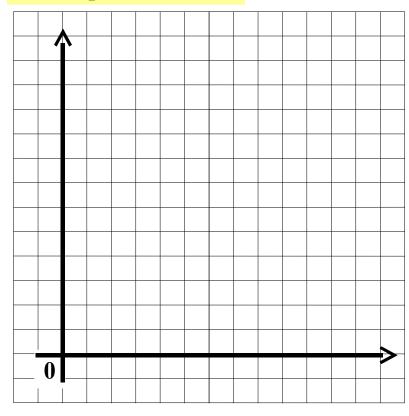
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	ierry reaches Bird is		
hour		t	D(t)
per	ber 🗡	0	30
niles ]		0.5	24
12 m		1	18
		1.5	12
1		2	6
		2.5	0

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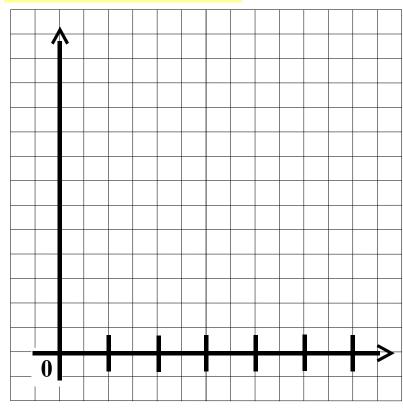
**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the Bird Island.

. 1	ferry reaches Bird			
hour		t	D(t)	
miles per hour	30 miles	0	30	
		0.5	24	
12 m		1	18	
		1.5	12	
	/	2	6	
		2.5	0	

**Bird Island** 

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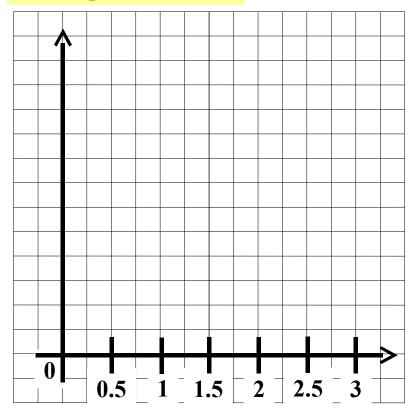
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ferry reaches Bird Is		
	t	D(t)
12 miles per hour 30 miles	0	30
	0.5	24
	1	18
	1.5	12
	2	6
	2.5	0
		t 0 0 0.5 1 1.5 2

**Bird Island** 



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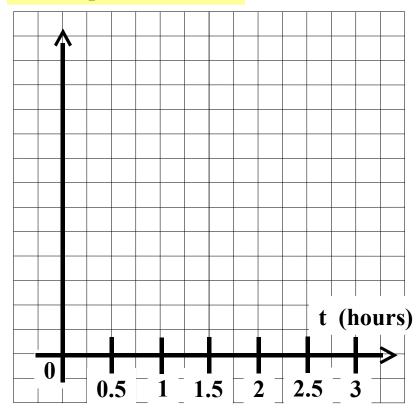
the Ferry is from Bird Island.

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	terry reaches Bird Is			
miles per hour		t	D(t)	
per	/	0	30	
iiles	g 30 miles	0.5	24	
12 m		1	18	
	1.5	12		
	2	6		
		2.5	0	

**Bird Island** 



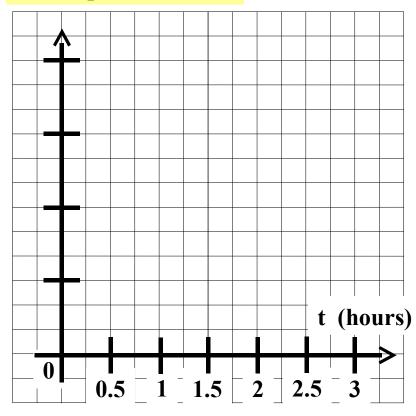
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	ferry reaches Bird			
hour		t	D(t)	
12 miles per hour selim 20 miles		0	30	
	30 miles	0.5	24	
		1	18	
		1.5	12	
		2	6	
		2.5	0	

**Bird Island** 



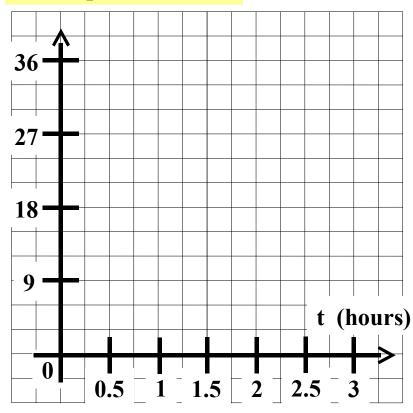
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. 1	ferry reaches Bird			
hour		t	D(t)	
miles per hour	30 miles	0	30	
		0.5	24	
12 m		1	18	
		1.5	12	
	/	2	6	
		2.5	0	

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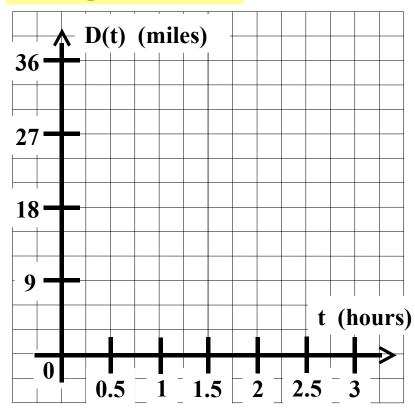
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. •	ferry ro	terry reaches Bird Is		
hour		t	D(t)	
2 miles per hour solim 05	/	0	30	
	30 miles	0.5	24	
12 m		1	18	
		1.5	12	
1	/	2	6	
		2.5	0	

**Bird Island** 

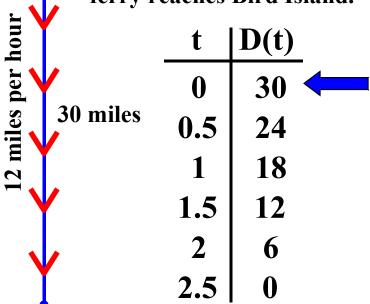


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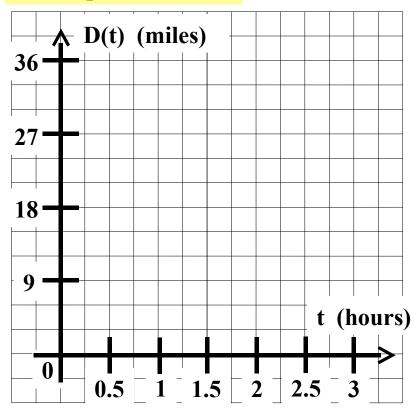
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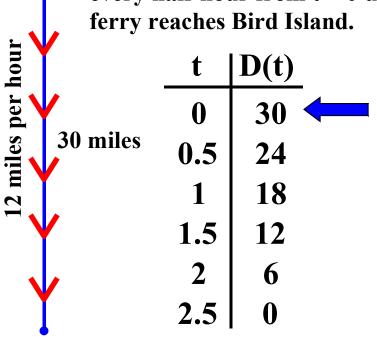


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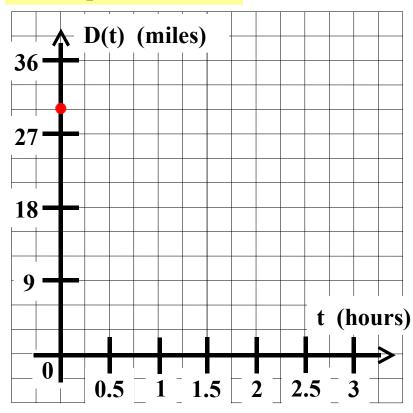
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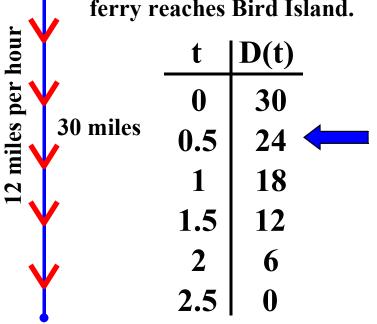


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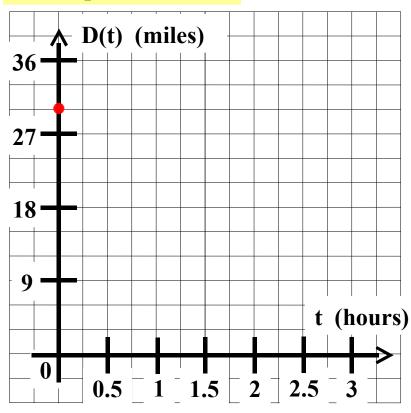
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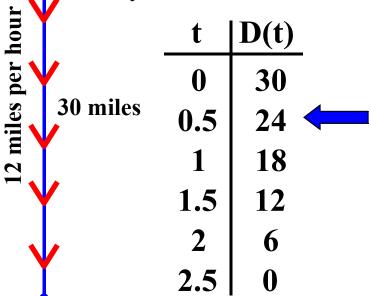


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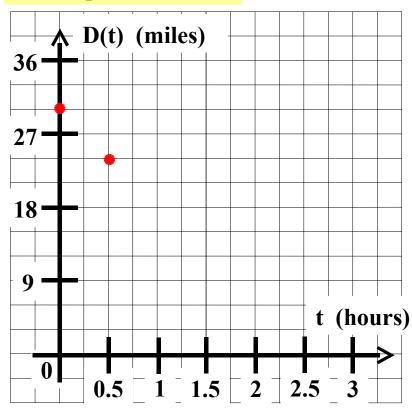
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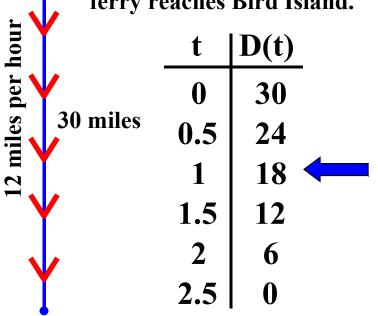
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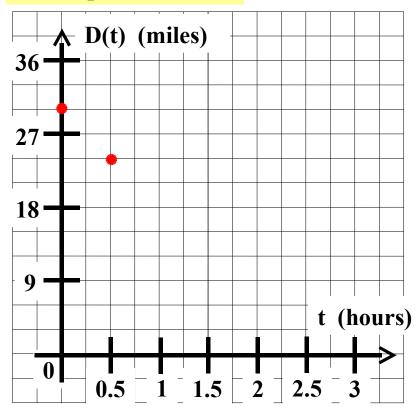
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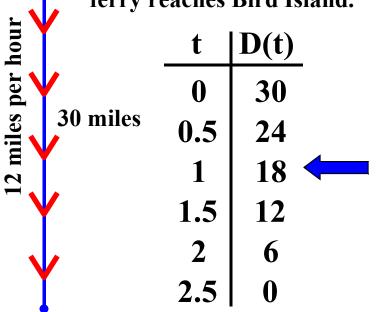


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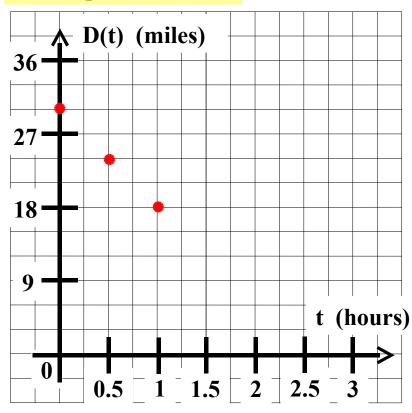
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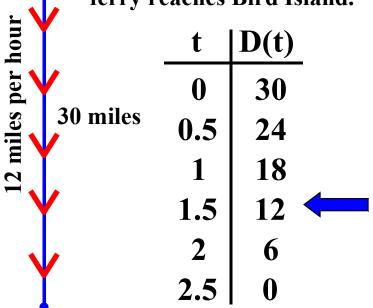


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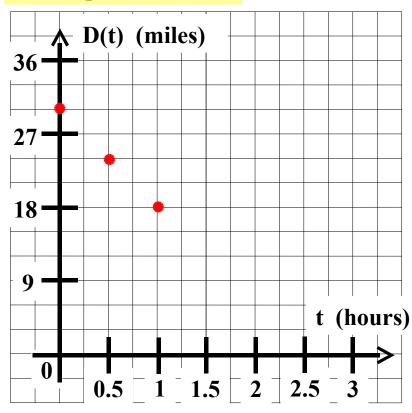
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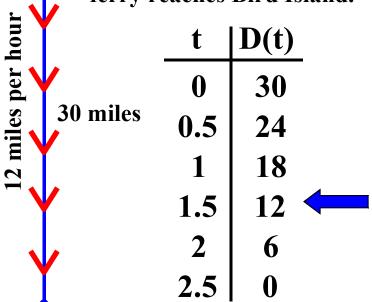


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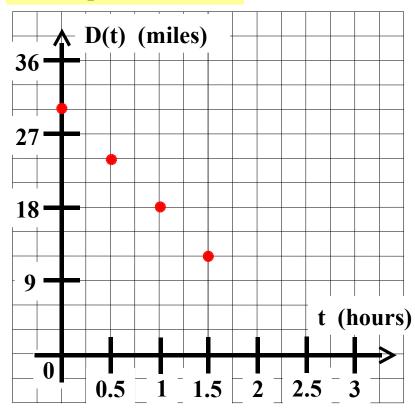
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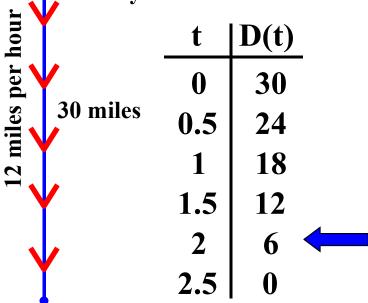


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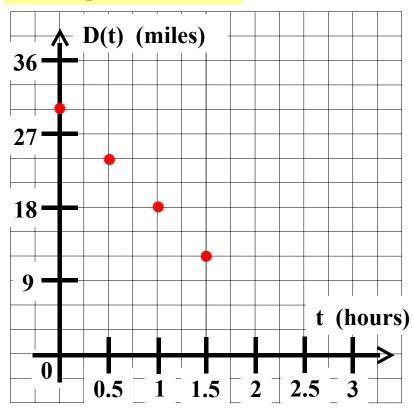
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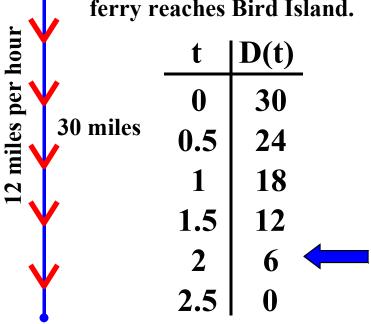


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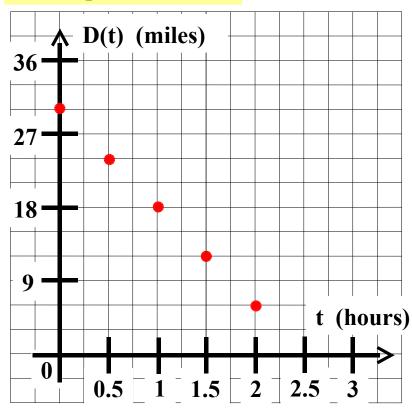
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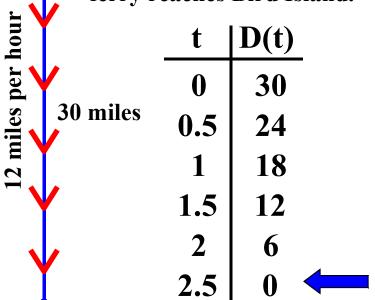


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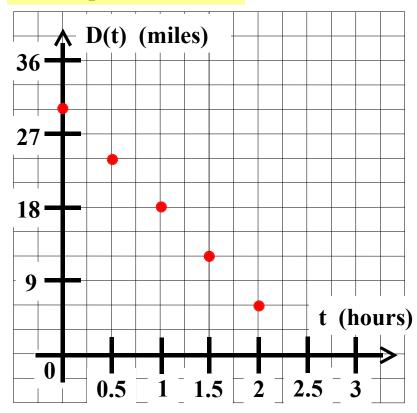
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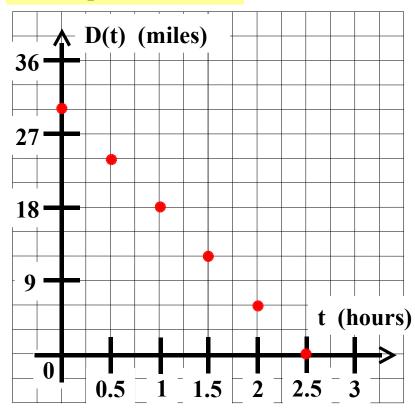
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	/ ICITY IC	ierry reaches bit a island.			
12 miles per hour		t	D(t)		
per		0	30		
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1	/	2	6		
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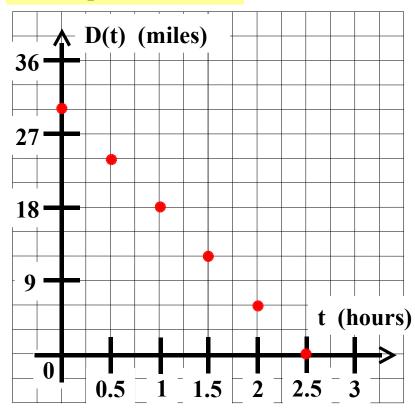
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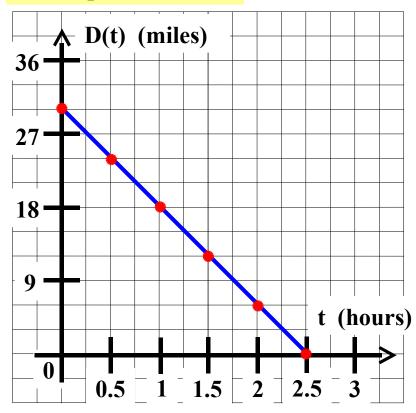
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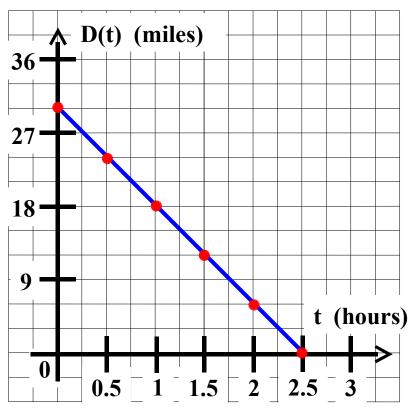
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9 Graph function D

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. 1	•	
hour	<u>t</u>	D(t)
es ber 30 i	0	30
30 ı	miles 0.5	24
<b>2</b>	1	18
Y	1.5	12
	2	6
I	2.5	0

9. Graph function D.  $\rightarrow$  D(t) (miles) 36 27 -18 t (hours) 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 |

**Bird Island** 

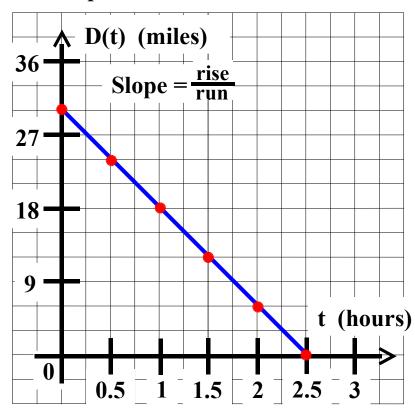
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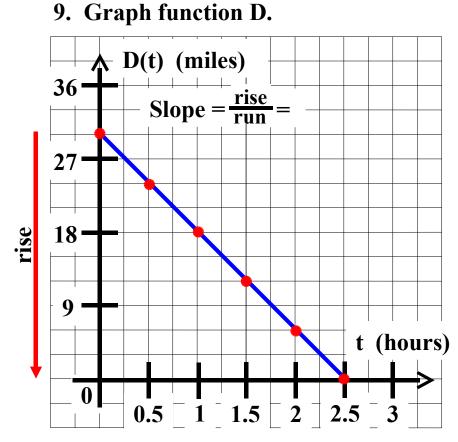
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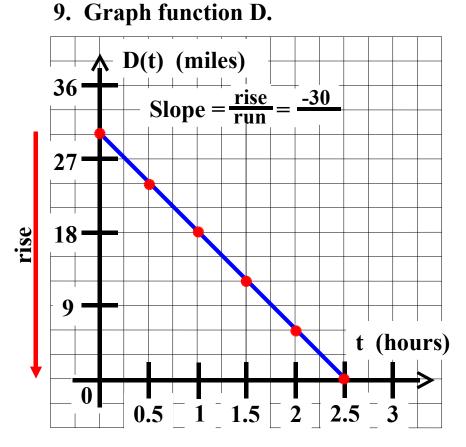
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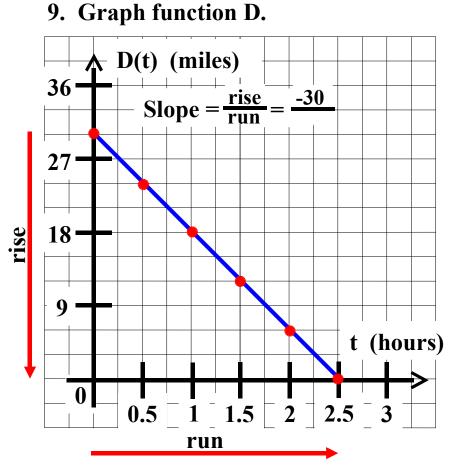
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lles per l	/	0	30
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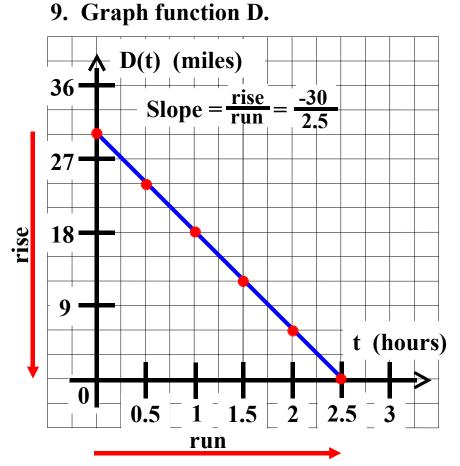
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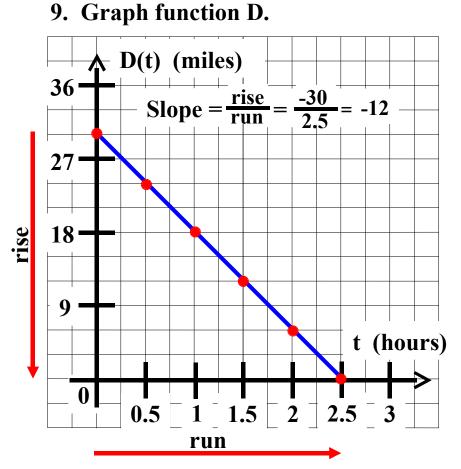
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t	D(t)
0	30
0.5	24
1	18
1.5	12
2	6
2.5	0
	0 0.5 1 1.5 2



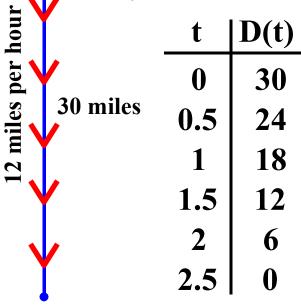
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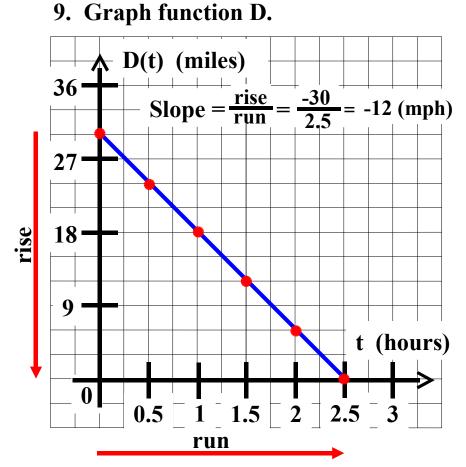
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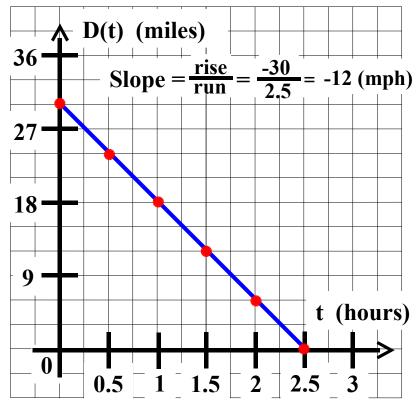
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niles per hour		t	D(t)
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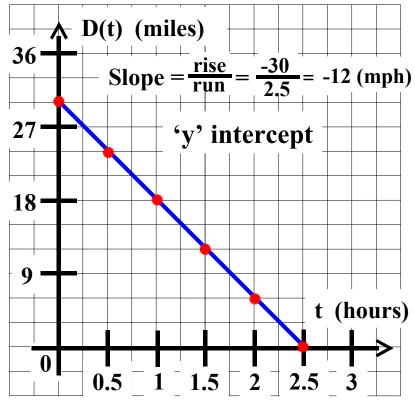
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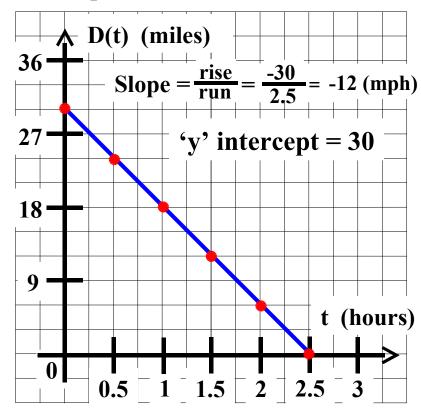
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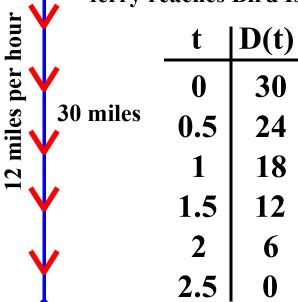


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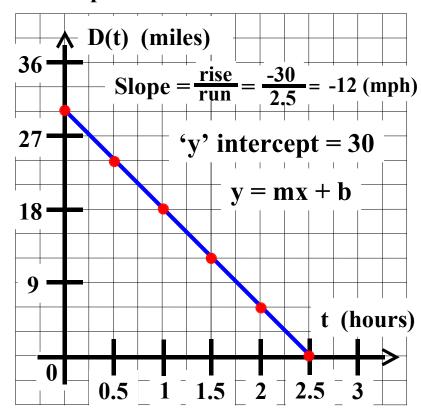
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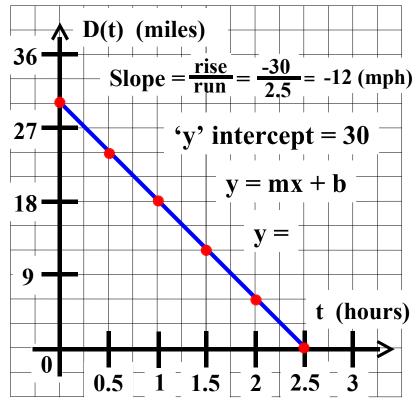
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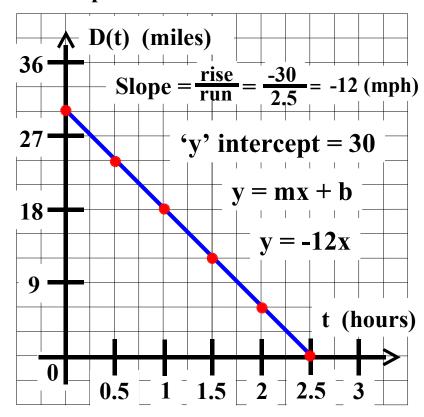
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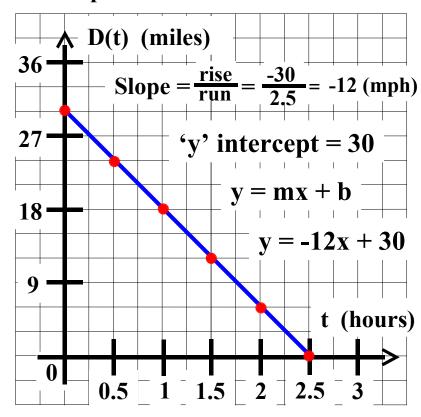
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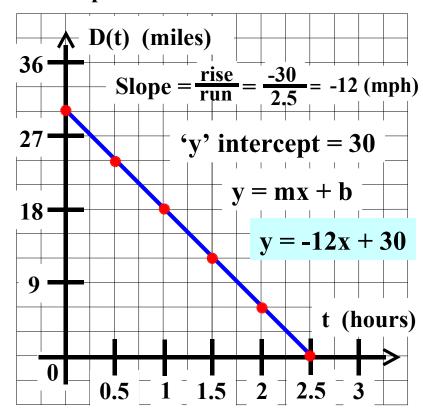
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per		0	30	
iles	30 miles	0.5	24	
12 m		1	18	
		1.5	12	
1		2	6	
		2.5	0	

9. Graph function D.



**Bird Island** 

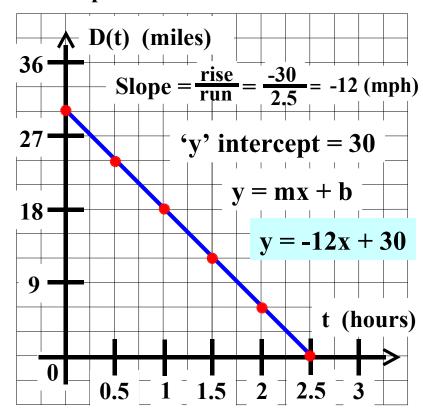
Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

### **Blue Fin Bay**

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.

	icity reaches bird is		
iles per hour		t	D(t)
per	30 miles	0	30
iiles		0.5	24
12 m		1	18
		1.5	12
1	/	2	6
		2.5	0

9. Graph function D.



**Bird Island** 

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

 $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{t})$ 

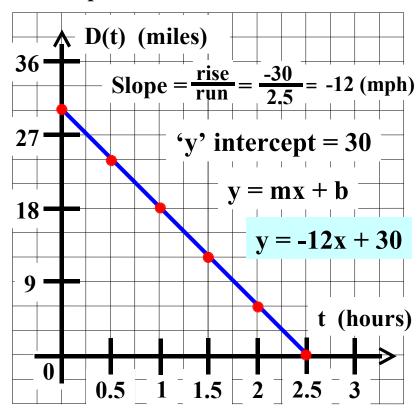
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**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the sland.

	ferry reaches Bird Is			
per hour		t	D(t)	
per		0	30	
niles	30 miles	0.5	24	
12 m		1	18	
		1.5	12	
1	/	2	6	
		2.5	0	

9. Graph function D.



**Bird Island** 

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

D(t) =

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**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the d Island.

	ferry reaches Bird Is			
per hour		t	D(t)	
	<del>_</del>	0	30	
niles		0.5	24	
[2 m		1	18	
		1.5	12	
	/	2	6	
		2.5	0	

9. Graph function D.

	D(t) (1	miles)		
36	Slop	$e = \frac{rise}{run}$	$=\frac{-30}{2.5}$	= -12 (mph
27		<b>y</b> 'in	tercept	t = 30
18		3	$y = \mathbf{m} \mathbf{x}$	+ <b>b</b>
			$\mathbf{y} = -1$	12x + 30
9				t (hours
0_	0.5	1 1.5	- 1 - 2 - 2.	5 3

**Bird Island** 

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

D(t) = -12t

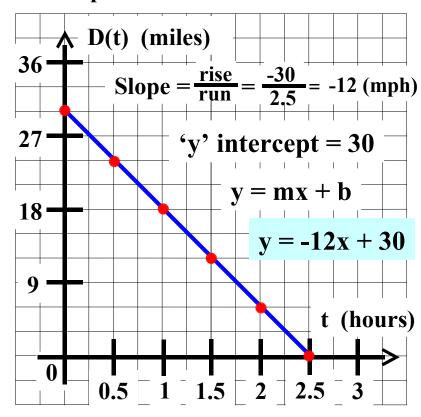
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### **Blue Fin Bay**

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.

	ierry reactics Bird is		
hour		t	D(t)
les per	/	0	30
\	30 miles	0.5	24
[Z m]		1	18
		1.5	12
	/	2	6
		2.5	0

9. Graph function D.



**Bird Island** 

$$D(t) = -12t + 30$$

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

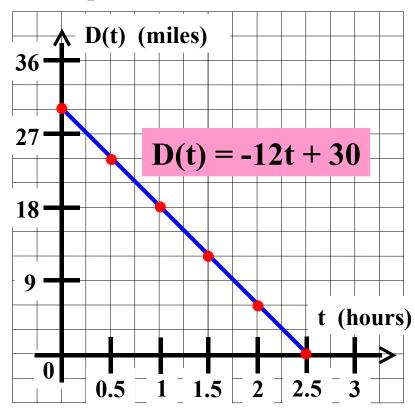
### **Blue Fin Bay**

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.

	<b>/</b>		
per hour		t	D(t)
per	/	0	30
miles	30 miles	0.5	24
12 m		1	18
		1.5	12
1	/	2	6
		2.5	0

**Bird Island** 

### 9. Graph function D.



Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

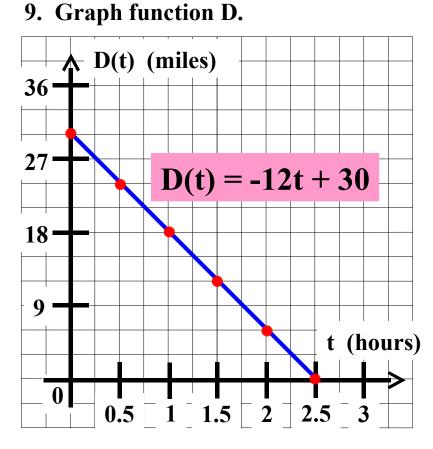
9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t=0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.

	ferry reaches Bird Is		
hour		t	D(t)
miles per hour 30		0	30
	30 miles	0.5	24
ш 71		1	18
		1.5	12
1	/	2	6
		2.5	0

**Bird Island** 

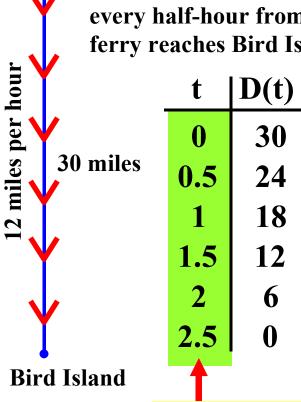


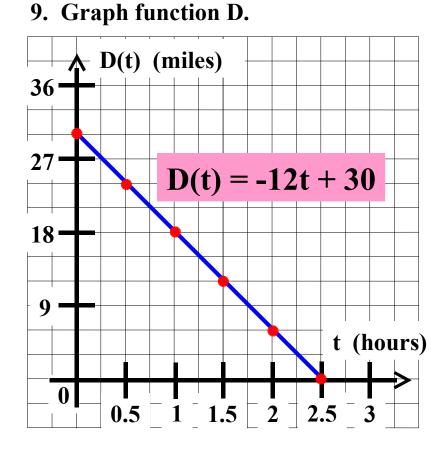
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9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.



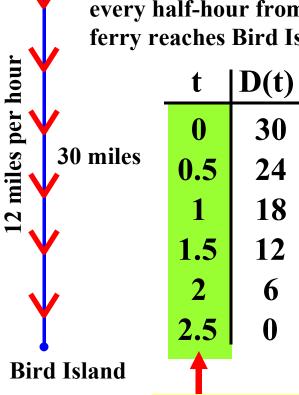


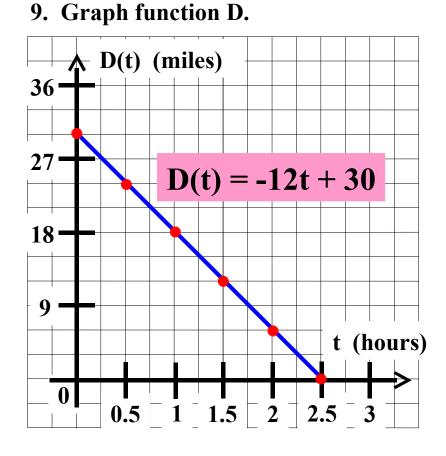
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9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t=0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.



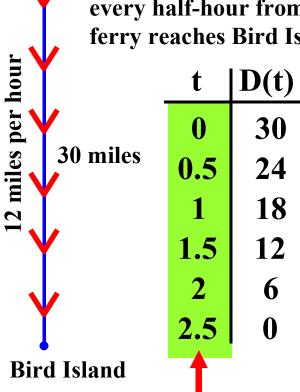


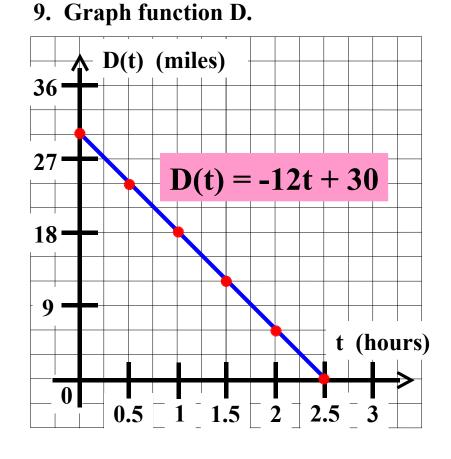
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9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.



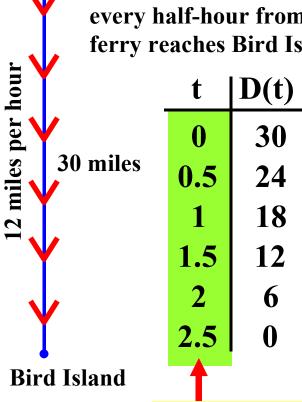


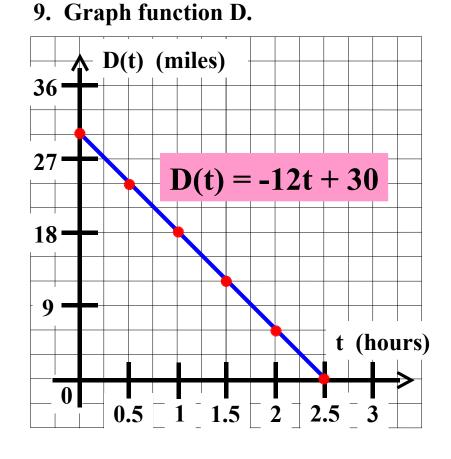
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9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.





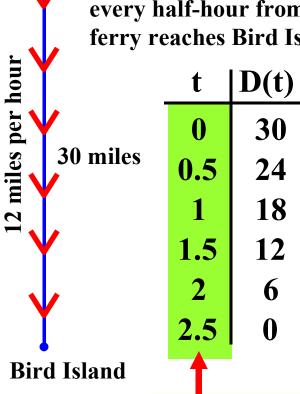
11. What is the domain of function D? [0, 2.5]

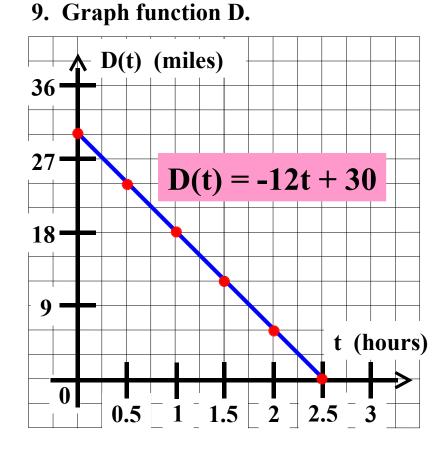
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9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t=0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.





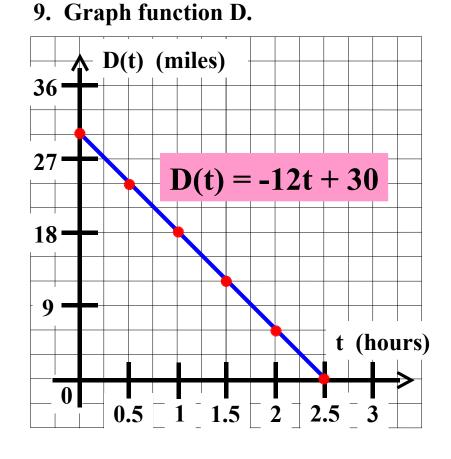
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**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.

12 miles per hour D(t) domain **30** [0, 2.5]0 30 miles 0.5 24 18 1.5 **12** 6 0 **Bird Island** 



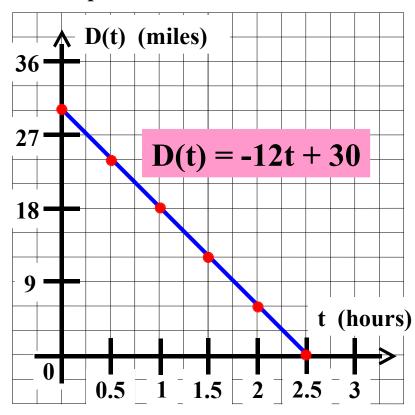
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### **Blue Fin Bay**

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the

	ferry reaches Bird Island.			
hour		t	D(t)	domain
illes per	30 miles	0	30	[0, 2.5]
		0.5	24	
12 m		1	18	
		1.5	12	
		2	6	
		2.5	0	

9. Graph function D.



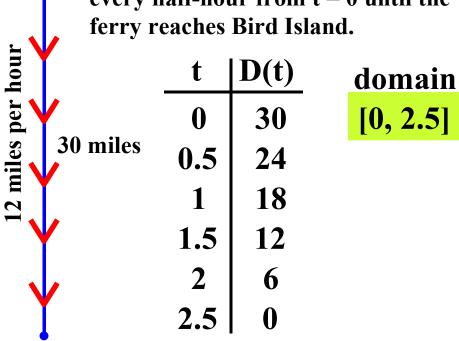
**Bird Island** 

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

9. Graph function D.

**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.



D(t) (miles) 27 D(t) = -12t + 30 18 0 - 10 1 + 10 0.5 - 1 - 1.5 - 2 2.5 - 3

**Bird Island** 

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that

the Ferry is from Bird Island.

30 miles

**Bird Island** 

**Blue Fin Bay** 8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island. 12 miles per hour D(t)domain **30** 0

**24** 

18

12

6

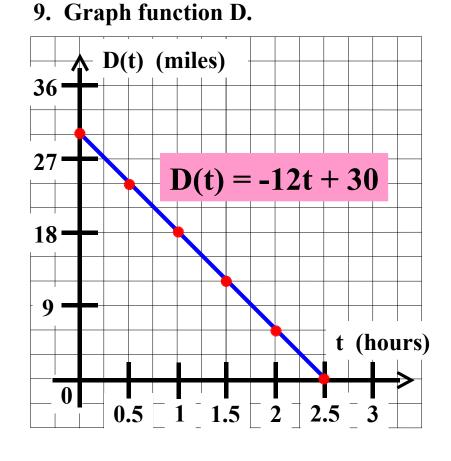
0

0.5

1.5

2.5

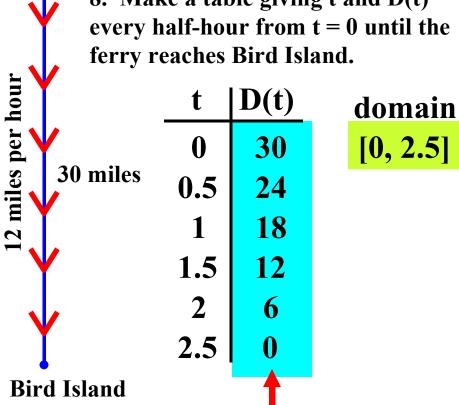
[0, 2.5]

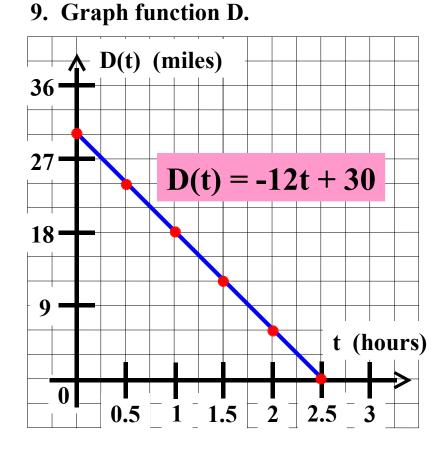


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9 Graph function D

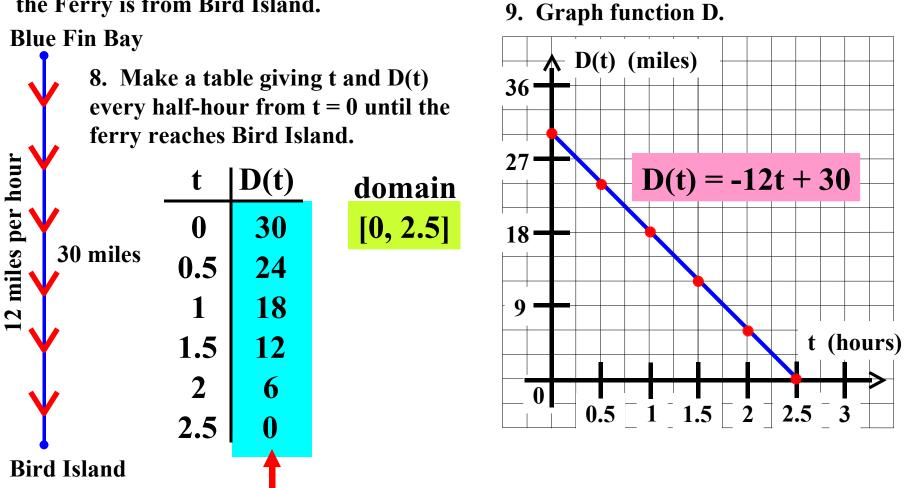
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Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that

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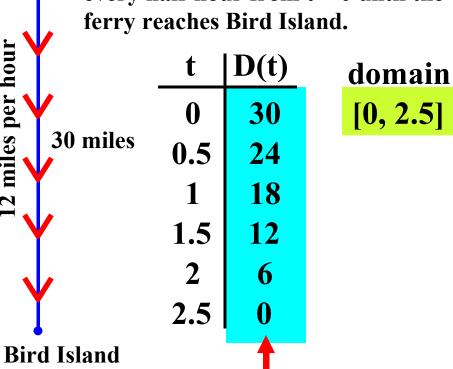


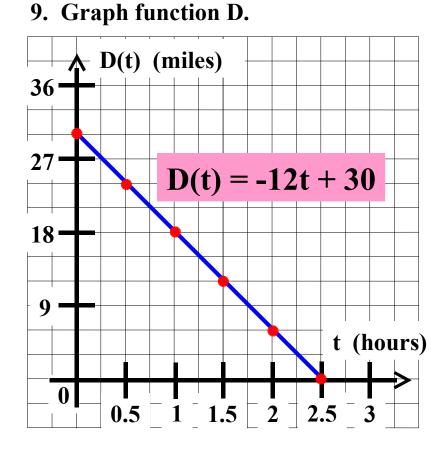
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12 miles per hour

**Blue Fin Bay** 8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.



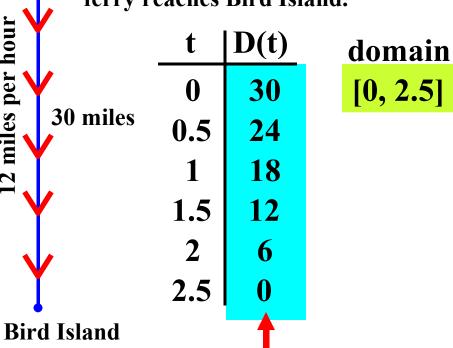


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the Ferry is from Bird Island.

12 miles per hour

**Blue Fin Bay** 8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.



 $\rightarrow$  D(t) (miles) 36 27 D(t) = -12t + 3018

0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3

t (hours)

12. What is the range of function D?

[0, 2.5]

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that

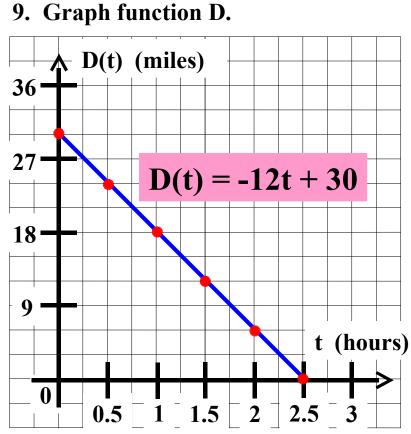
the Ferry is from Bird Island.

2.5

**Bird Island** 

**Blue Fin Bay** 8. Make a table giving t and D(t) 36 every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island. 27 12 miles per hour D(t)domain **30** [0, 2.5]0 18 30 miles 0.5 **24** range **18** [0, 30]1.5 12 6

0



12. What is the range of function D?

[0,30]

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9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

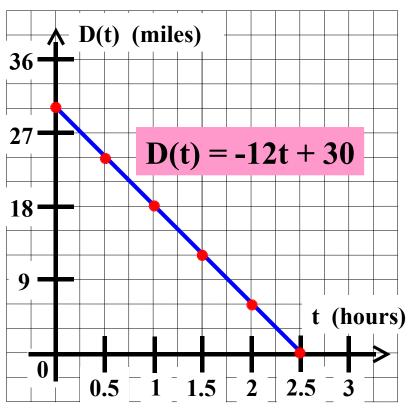
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t=0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.

	letty reaches bit u Islanu.			
	t	D(t)	domain	
ber	0	30	[0, 2.5]	
30 miles	0.5	24	range	
u 7	1	18	[0, 30]	
Y	1.5	12		
	2	6		

 $2.5 \mid 0$ 

Bird Island

9. Graph function D.



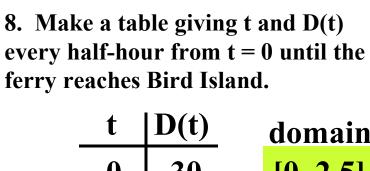
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9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

30 miles

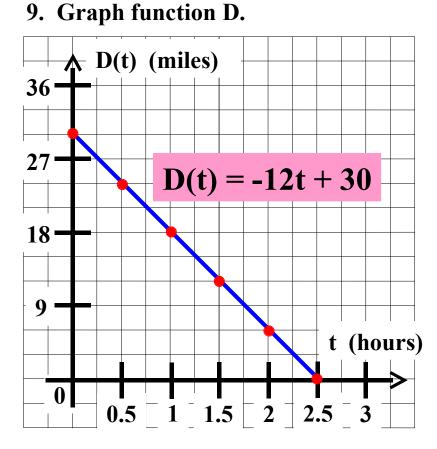
12 miles per hour



t	D(t)	domain
0	30	[0, 2.5]
0.5	24	range
1	18	[0, 30]
1.5	12	
2	6	
2.5	0	

**Bird Island** 

13. Evaluate D(1).

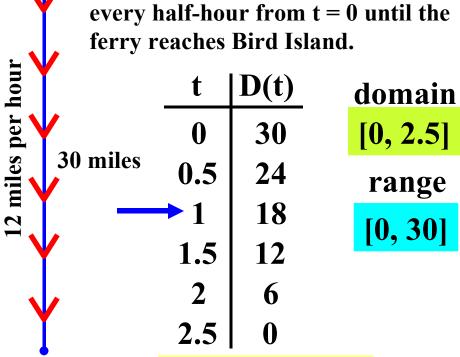


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**Blue Fin Bay** 

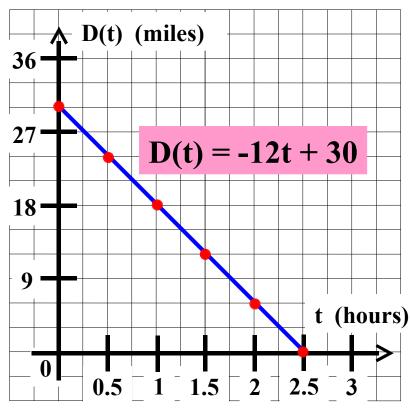
**Bird Island** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.



**13. Evaluate D(1).** 

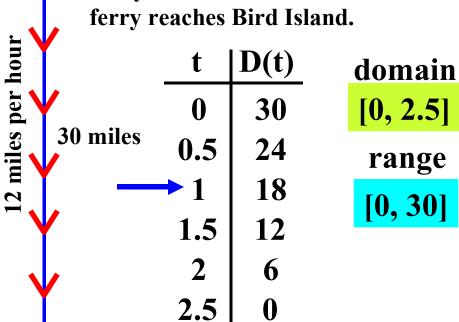
9. Graph function D.



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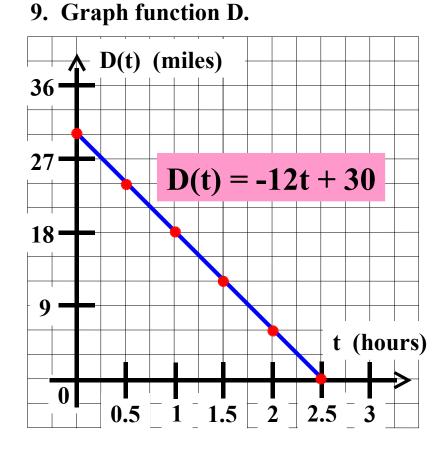
**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the



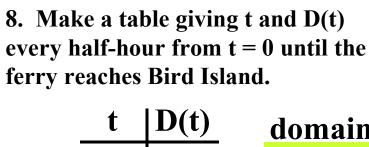
**Bird Island 13. Evaluate D(1).** 

$$D(1) =$$



Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

**Blue Fin Bay** 

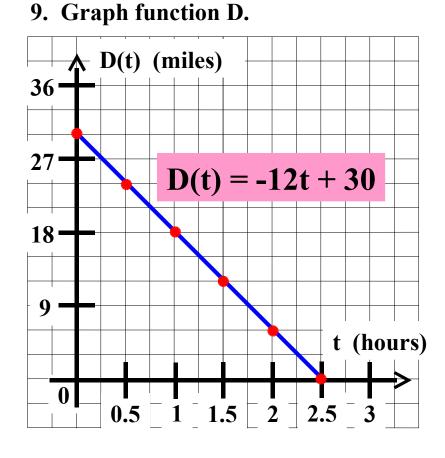


	ferry reaches Bird Island.			
12 miles per hour		t	D(t)	domain
per	/	0	30	[0, 2.5]
niles	30 miles	0.5	24	range
12 n		<b>1</b>	18	[0, 30]
		1.5	12	
	/	2	6	
		2.5	0	

**Bird Island** 

**13. Evaluate D(1).** 

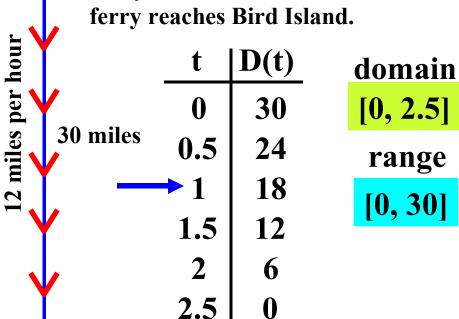
$$D(1) = 18$$



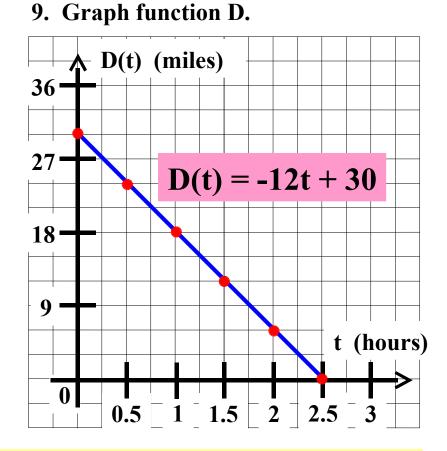
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**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the



2.5



**Bird Island** 

13. Evaluate D(1). What does D(1) represent in terms of the problem?

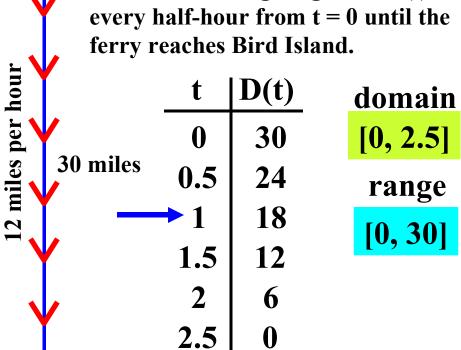
$$D(1) = 18$$

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that

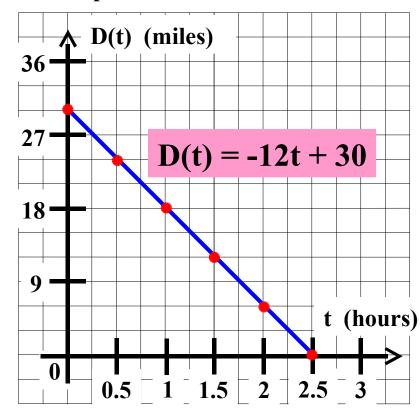
the Ferry is from Bird Island.

**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t)



9. Graph function D.



**Bird Island** 

13. Evaluate D(1). What does D(1) represent in terms of the problem?

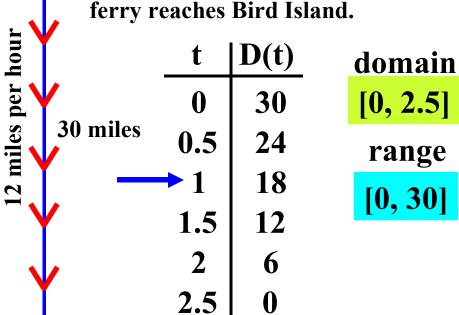
$$D(1) = 18$$

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that

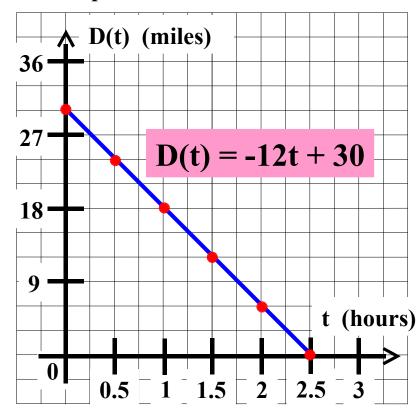
the Ferry is from Bird Island.

**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.



9. Graph function D.



**Bird Island** 

13. Evaluate D(1). What does D(1) represent in terms of the problem?

D(1) = 18

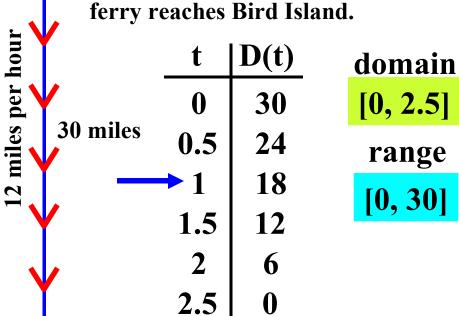
D(1) represents the distance the ferry is from Bird Island

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that

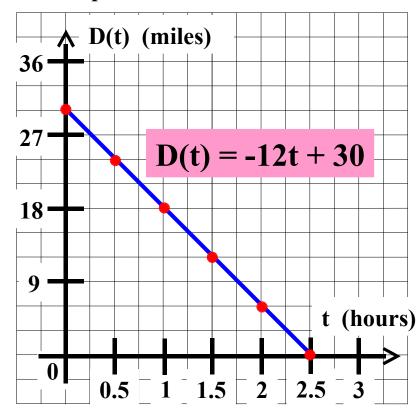
the Ferry is from Bird Island.

**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.



9. Graph function D.



**Bird Island** 

13. Evaluate D(1). What does D(1) represent in terms of the problem?

D(1) = 18

D(1) represents the distance the ferry is from Bird Island after 1 hour.

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

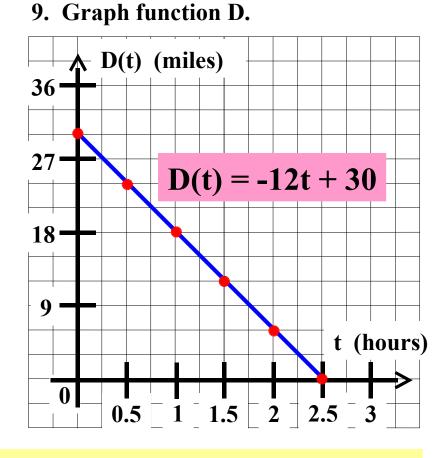
30 miles

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.

racincs bir a Islana.			
t	D(t)	domain	
0	30	[0, 2.5]	
0.5	24	range	
1	18	[0, 30]	
1.5	12		
2	6		

2.5

0



**Bird Island** 

12 miles per hour

13. Evaluate D(1). What does D(1) represent in terms of the problem?

D(1) = 18 miles D(1) represents the distance the ferry is from Bird Island after 1 hour.

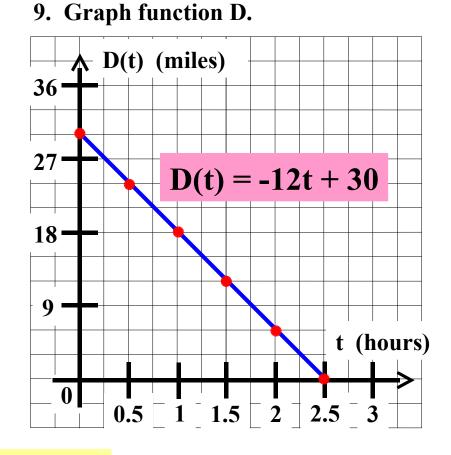
Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t=0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.

ferry reaches Bird Island.				
	<u>t</u>	D(t)	domain	
/	0	30	[0, 2.5]	
30 miles	0.5	24	range	
	1	18	[0, 30]	
	1.5	12		
/	2	6		
	2.5	0		



**Bird Island** 

12 miles per hour

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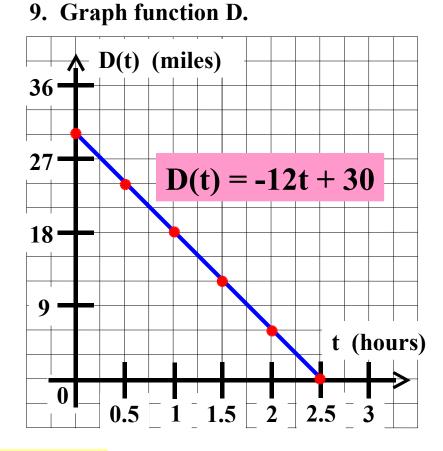
9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

30 miles

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t = 0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.

reaches Bird Island.			
	t	D(t)	domain
	0	30	[0, 2.5]
	0.5	24	range
	1	18	[0, 30]
	1.5	12	
	2	6	
	2.5	l ()	



**Bird Island** 

12 miles per hour

14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t.

-12t + 30

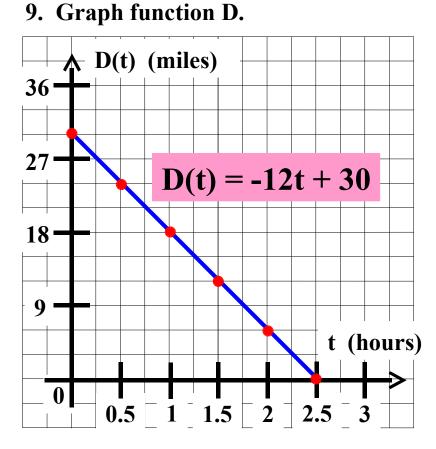
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,	t	D(t)	domain
	0	30	[0, 2.5]
30 miles	0.5	24	range
	1	18	[0, 30]
	1.5	12	
•	2	6	
	2.5	0	



**Bird Island** 

12 miles per hour

$$-12t + 30 = 15$$

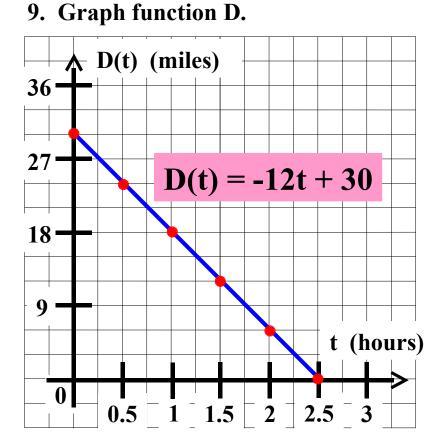
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,	t	D(t)	domain
<b>,</b>	0	30	[0, 2.5]
30 miles	0.5	24	range
	1	18	[0, 30]
	1.5	12	[0, 50]
•	2	6	
	2.5	0	



**Bird Island** 

12 miles per hour

$$-12t + 30 = 15$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $-12t =$ 

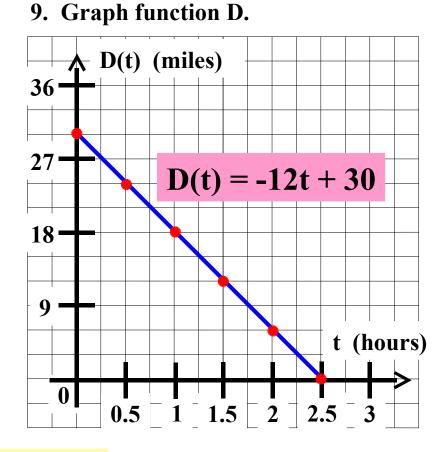
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,	<u>t</u>	D(t)	domain
	0	30	[0, 2.5]
30 miles	0.5	24	range
	1	18	[0, 30]
	1.5	12	[0, 50]
•	2	6	
	2.5	0	



**Bird Island** 

12 miles per hour

$$-12t + 30 = 15 \longrightarrow -12t = -15$$

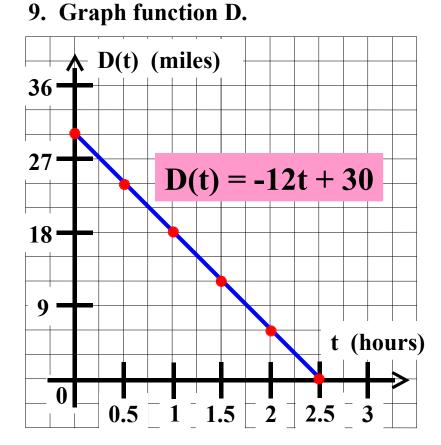
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ferry r	eaches	Bird Isla	nd.
,	t	D(t)	domain
	0	30	[0, 2.5]
30 miles	0.5	24	range
	1	18	[0, 30]
	1.5	12	[0,50]
•	2	6	
	2.5	0	



**Bird Island** 

12 miles per hour

$$-12t + 30 = 15 \longrightarrow -12t = -15 \longrightarrow$$

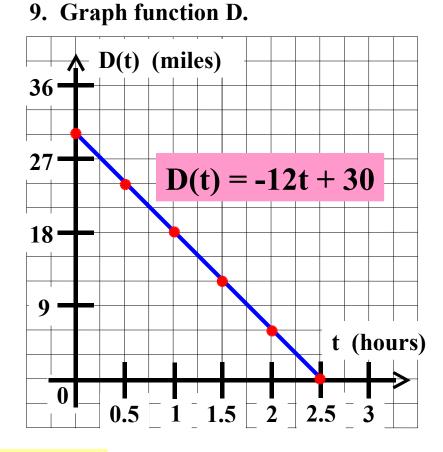
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,	t	D(t)	domain
,	0	30	[0, 2.5]
30 miles	0.5	24	range
	1	18	[0, 30]
	1.5	12	
•	2	6	
	2.5	0	



**Bird Island** 

12 miles per hour

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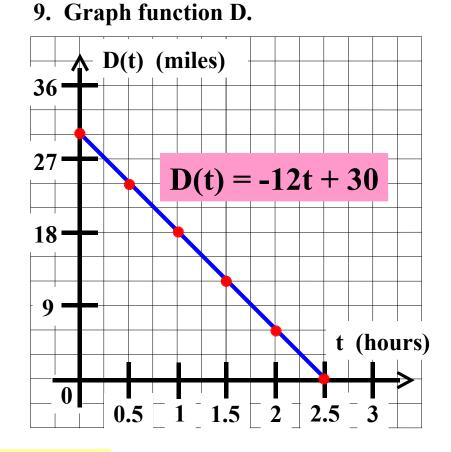
9 Graph function D

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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	leffy feaches bifu Islanu.			
30 miles 0.5 24 range 1 18 [0, 30] 1.5 12	,	<u>t</u>	D(t)	domain
1 18 [0, 30] 1.5 12		0	30	[0, 2.5]
1.5 12	30 miles	0.5	24	range
1.5   12		1	18	[0, 30]
, 2 6		1.5	12	
	•	2	6	

2.5 | 0



**Bird Island** 

12 miles per hour

$$-12t + 30 = 15 \longrightarrow -12t = -15 \longrightarrow t = 1.25$$

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

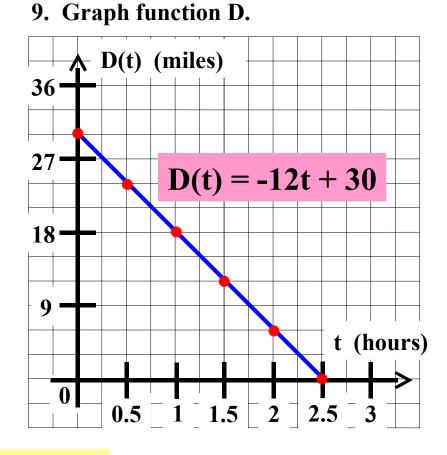
9 Graph function D

**Blue Fin Bay** 

30 miles

8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half-hour from t=0 until the ferry reaches Bird Island.

t	D(t)	domair
0	30	[0, 2.5]
0.5	24	range
1	18	[0, 30]
1.5	12	
2	6	



**Bird Island** 

12 miles per hour

14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t.

$$t = 1.25$$
  $-12t + 30 = 15 \longrightarrow -12t = -15 \longrightarrow t = 1.25$ 

2.5 | 0

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

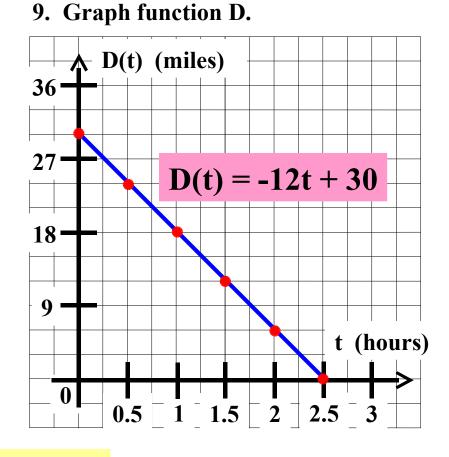
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0	30	[0, 2.5]
0.5	24	range
1	18	[0, 30]
1.5	12	-12t + 30 = 15
2	6	-12t = -15
2.5	0	t = 1.25 hours



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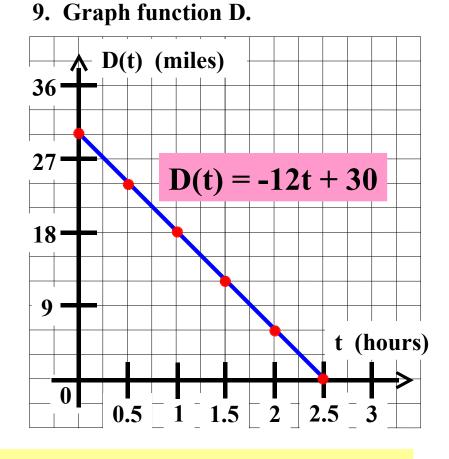
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1	18	[0, 30]
1.5	12	-12t + 30 = 15
2	6	-12t + 30 - 13
2.5	0	t = 1.25 hours



**Bird Island** 

14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. Describe what this value of t represents in terms of the problem.

12 miles per hour

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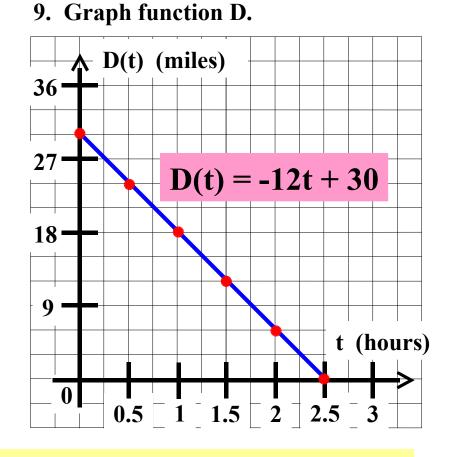
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30 mile

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	0	30	[0, 2.5]
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	1	18	[0, 30]
	1.5	<b>12</b>	-12t + 30 = 15
	2	6	-12t = -15
	2.5	0	t = 1.25 hours



**Bird Island** 

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t = 1.25

12 miles per hour

This represents the time it takes the ferry

Bird Island is 30 miles due south of Blue Fin Bay. A Ferry sails from Blue Fin Bay to Bird Island at a constant speed of 12 miles per hour. Let t represent the time in hours that the Ferry has been sailing. Let D(t) represent the distance in miles that the Ferry is from Bird Island.

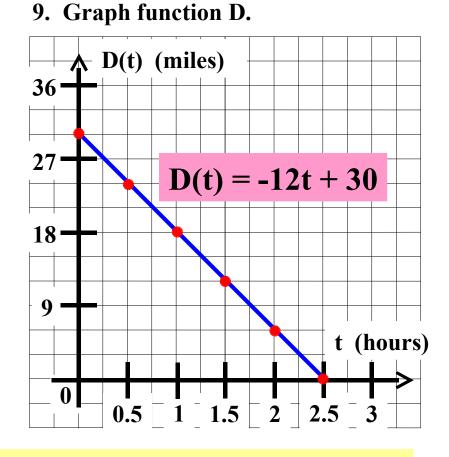
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v				
	t	D(t)	domain	
••	0	30	[0, 2.5]	
iles	0.5	24	range	
	1	18	[0, 30]	
	1.5	12	-12t + 30 = 15	
	2	6	-12t = -15	
	2.5	0	t = 1.25 hours	



**Bird Island** 

14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. Describe what this value of t represents in terms of the problem.

t = 1.25

12 miles per hour

This represents the time it takes the ferry to be 15 miles from Bird Island.

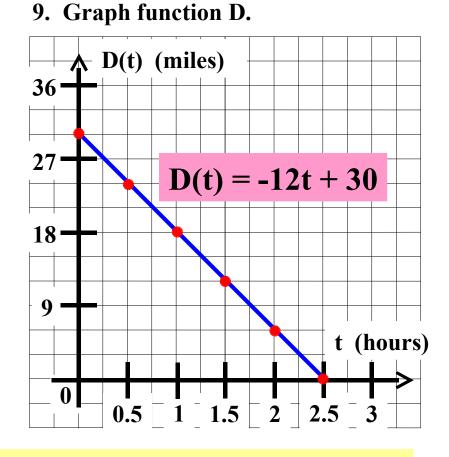
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30 miles	0.5	24	range	
	1	18	[0, 30]	
	1.5	12	-12t + 30 = 15	
/	2	6	-12t = -15	
	2.5	0	t = 1.25 hours	



**Bird Island** 

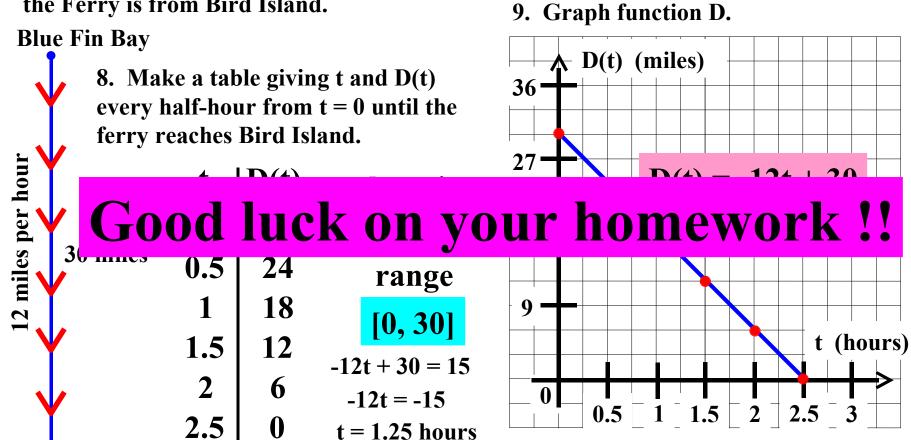
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