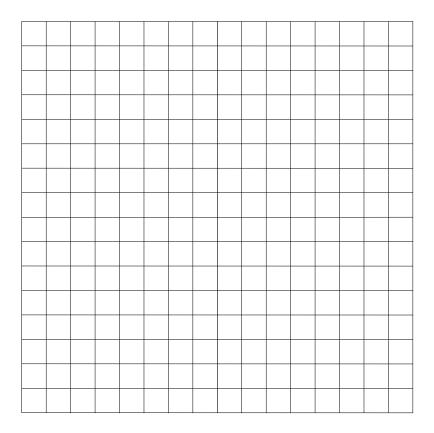
General Algebra II Lesson #3 Unit 6 Class Worksheet #3 For Worksheet #4

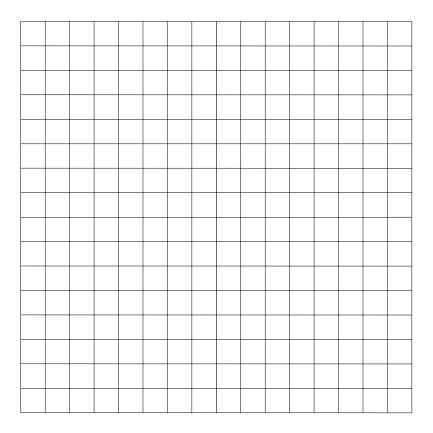
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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



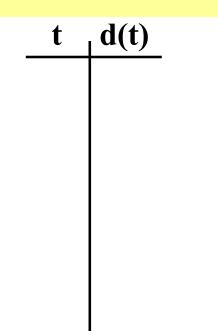
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

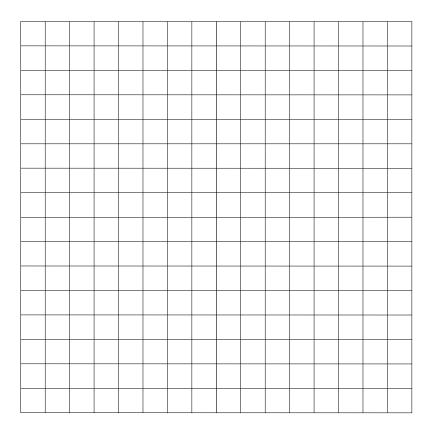
1. Make a table giving t and d(t)every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



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

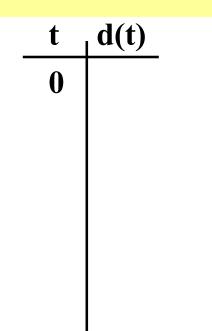
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

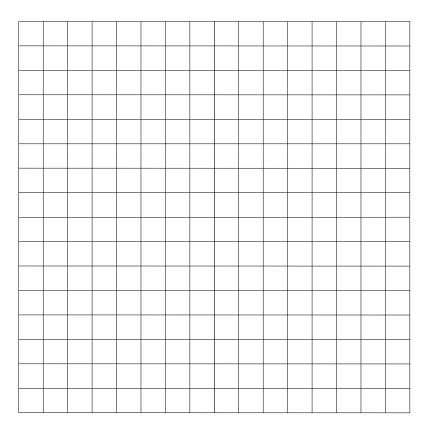




John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

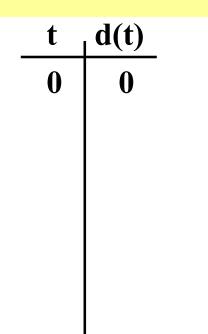
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

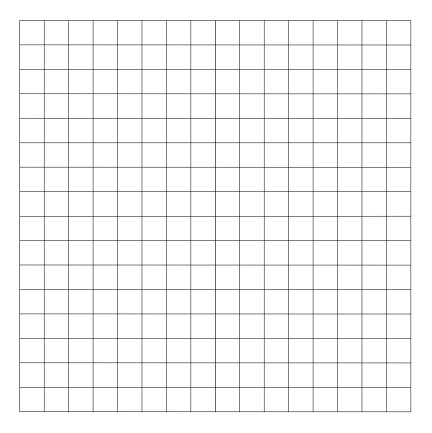




John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

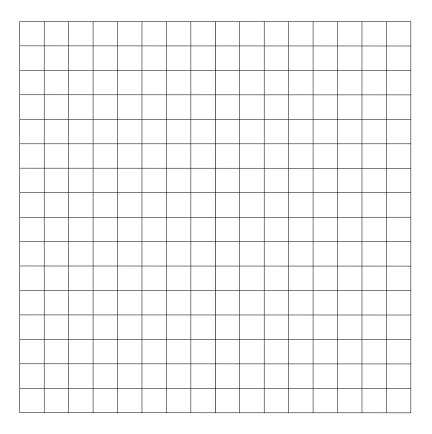




John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

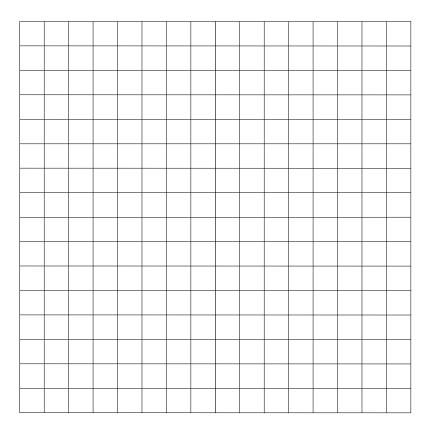
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	



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

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

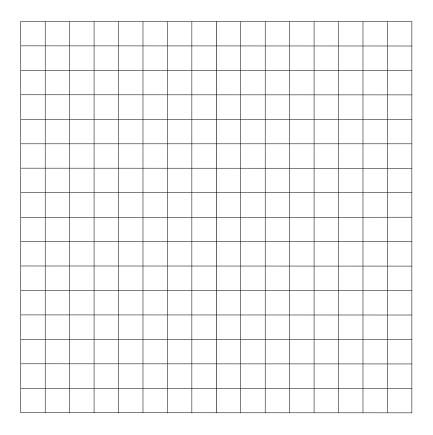
t	<b>d(t)</b>	
0	0	
20	60	



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

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

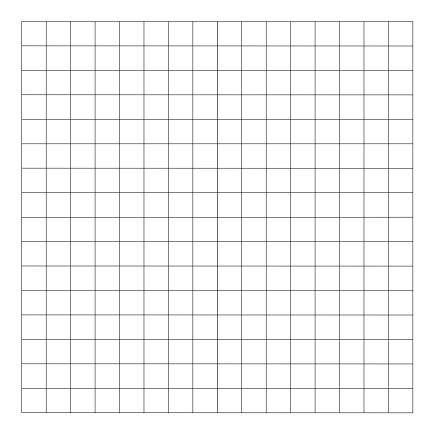
d(t)
0
60



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

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

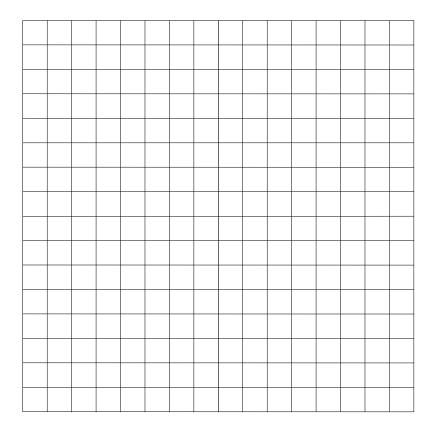
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
<b>40</b>	120



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

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

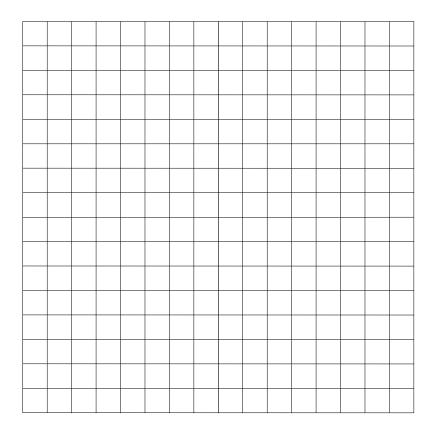
t	d(t)
0	0
20	60
<b>40</b>	120
60	



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

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

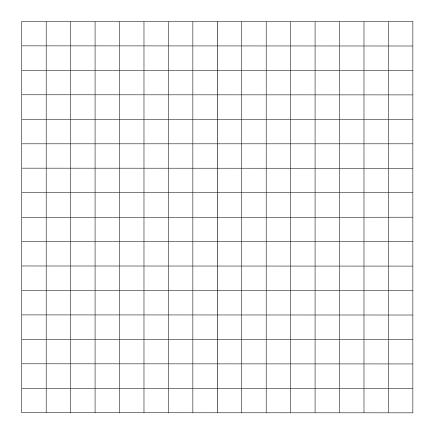
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
<b>40</b>	120
60	180



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

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

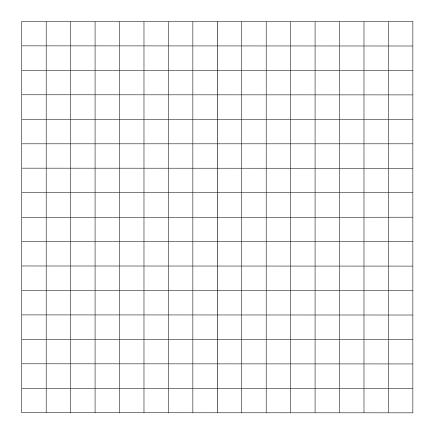
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
<b>40</b>	120
60	180
80	



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

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

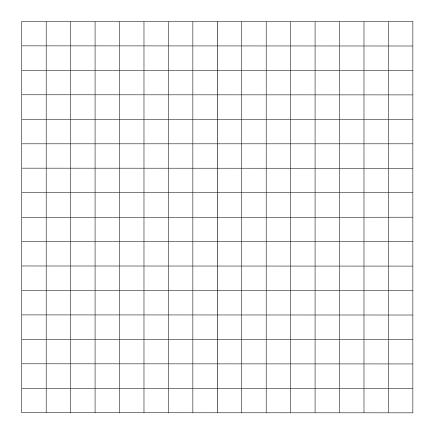
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240



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

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

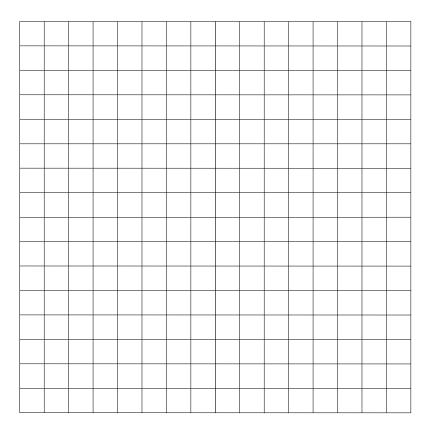
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	



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

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

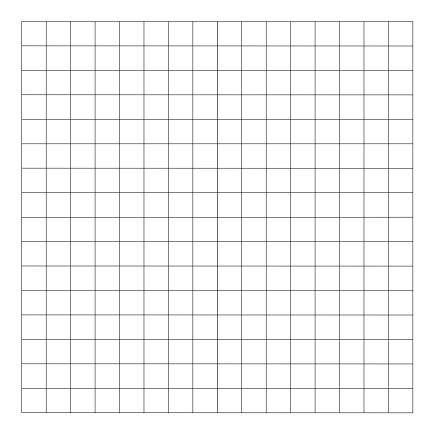
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
<b>40</b>	120
60	180
80	240
100	300



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

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

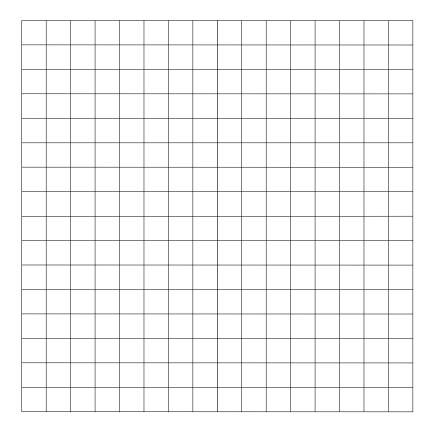
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	



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

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

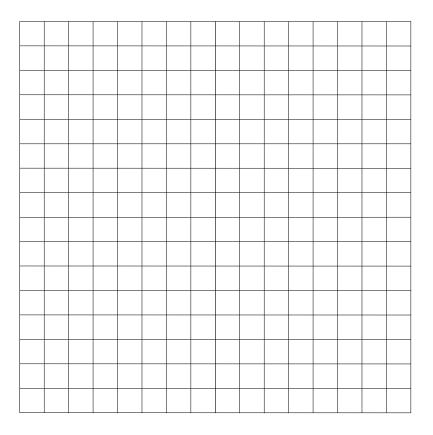
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

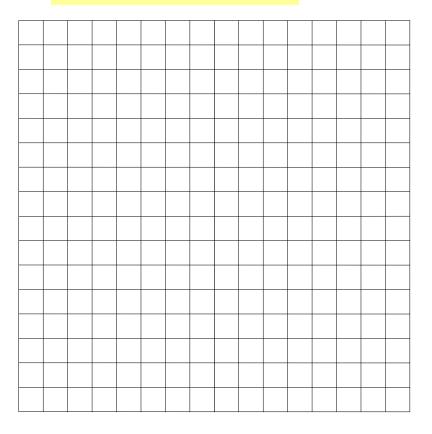
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

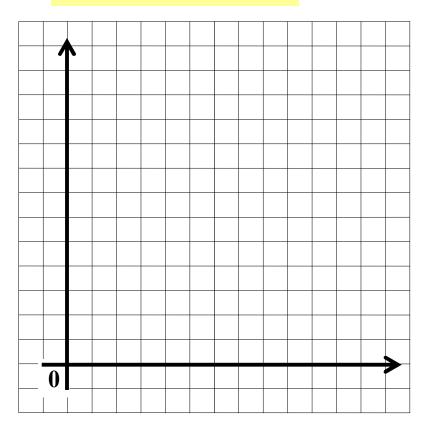
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

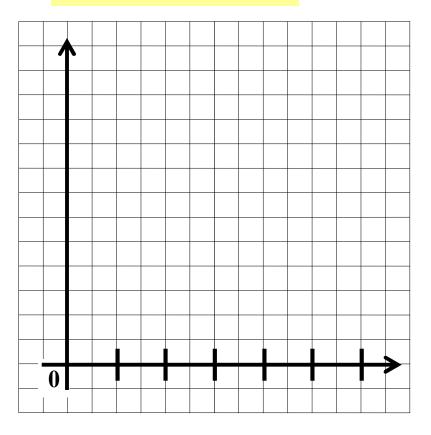
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

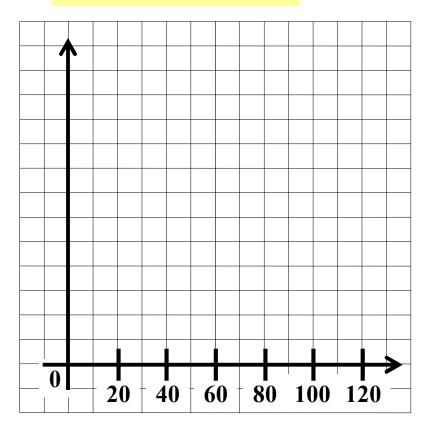
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

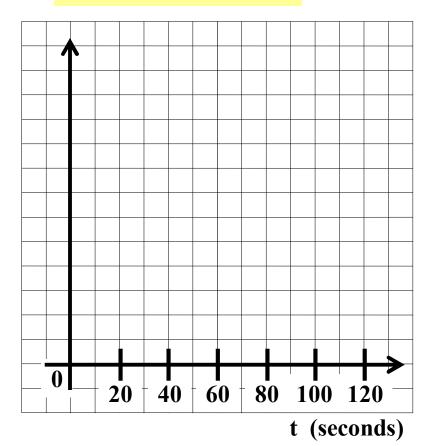
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

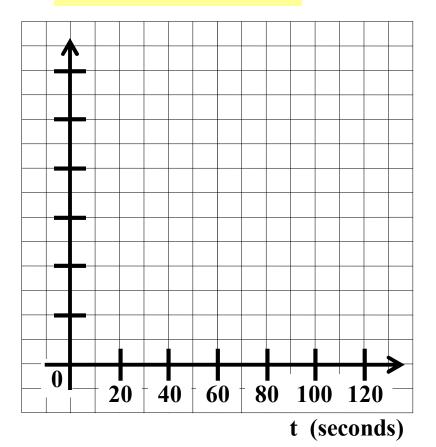
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

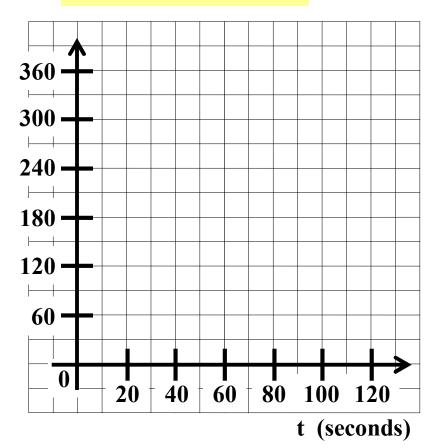
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

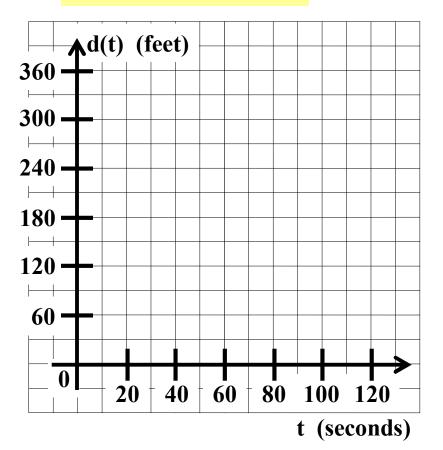
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
<b>40</b>	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

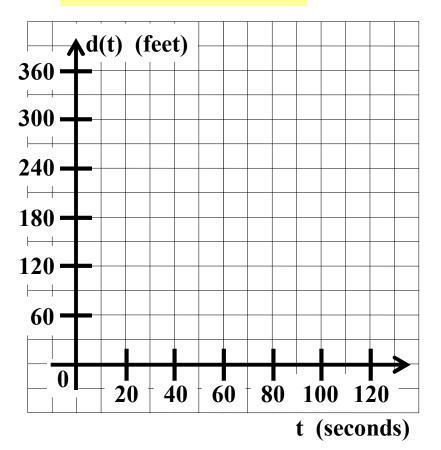
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

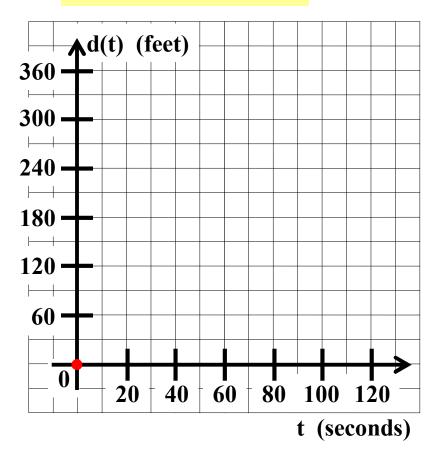
t	<b>d(t)</b>
<b>•</b> 0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

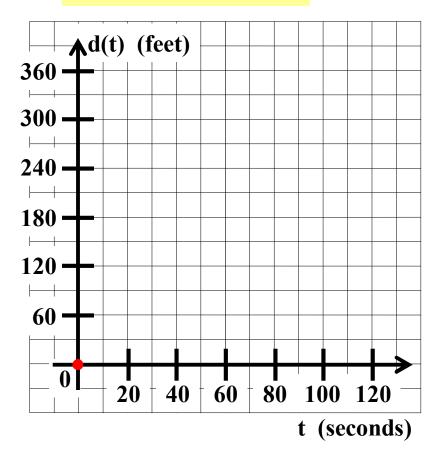
t	<b>d(t)</b>
<b>•</b> 0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

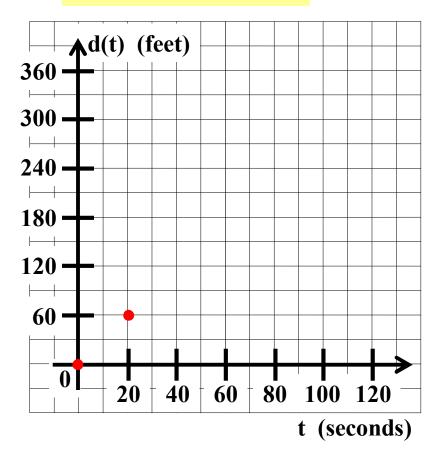
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
<b>20</b>	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

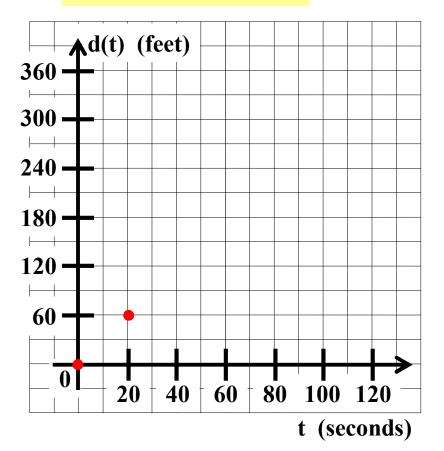
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
<b>20</b>	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

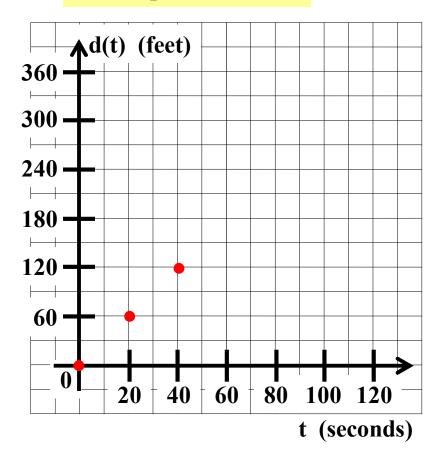
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
<b>40</b>	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

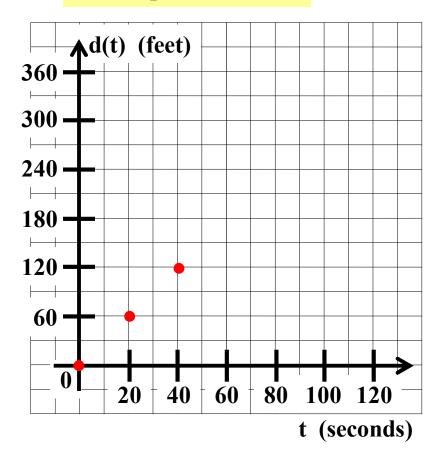
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
<b>40</b>	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

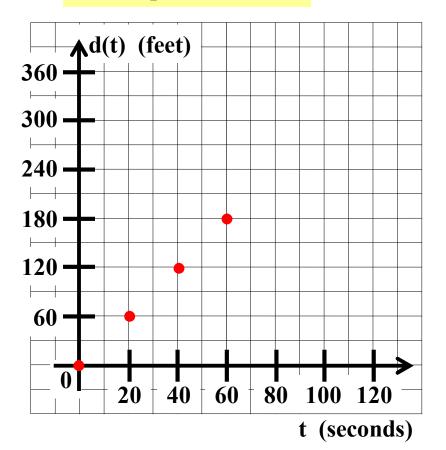
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
<b>→</b> 60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

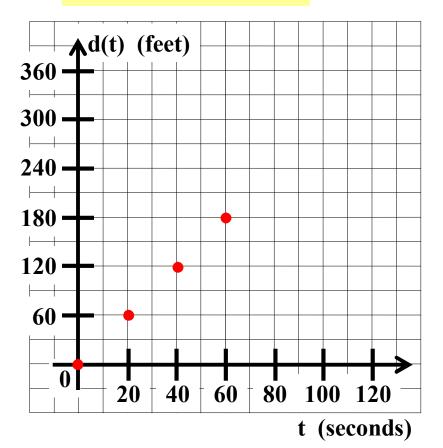
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
<b>→</b> 60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

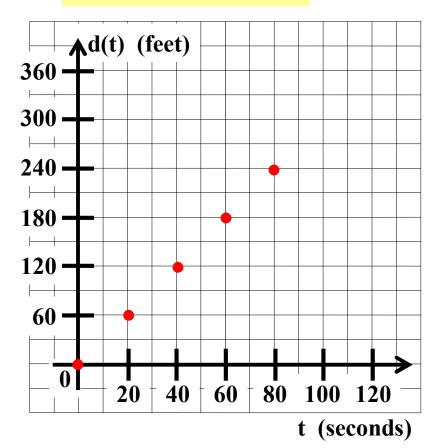
<b>d(t)</b>
0
60
120
180
240
300
360



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

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

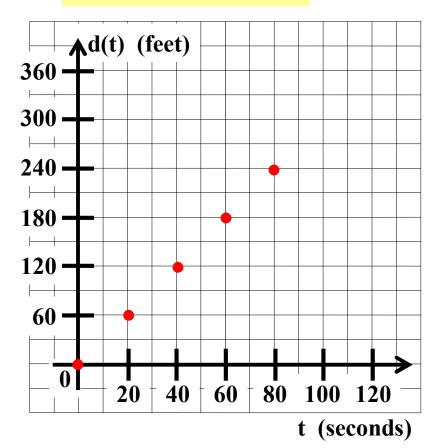
t d(t)	
0 0	
20 60	
40 120	
60 180	
<b>80 240</b>	
100 300	
120 360	



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

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

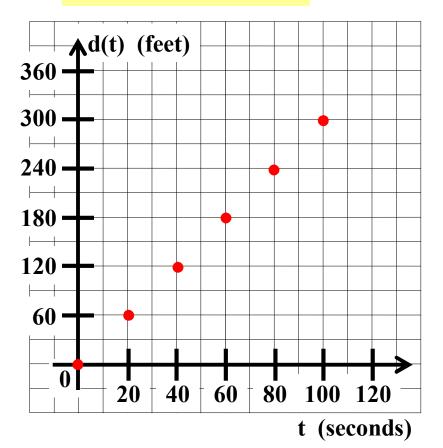
t	_ <b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
<b>40</b>	120
60	180
80	240
<b>→</b> 100	300
120	360



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

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

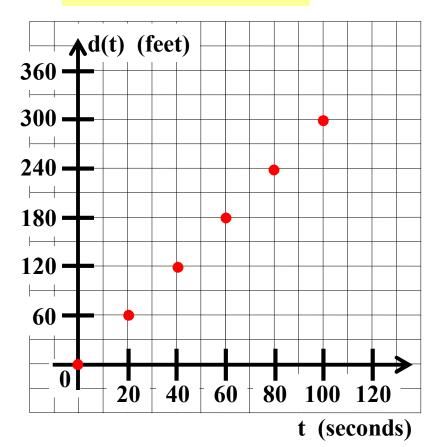
t	_ <b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
<b>100</b>	300
120	360



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

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

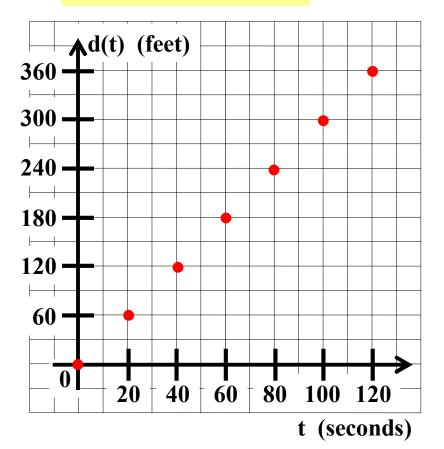
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
<b>→</b> 120	360



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

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

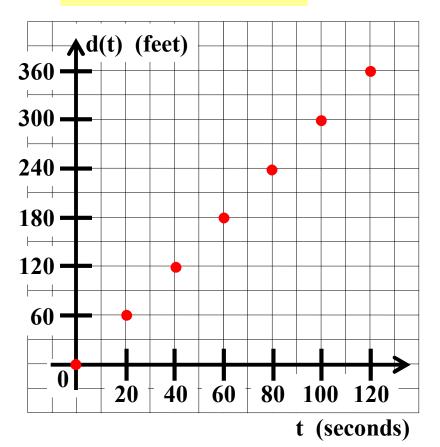
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
<b>40</b>	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
<b>→</b> 120	360



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

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

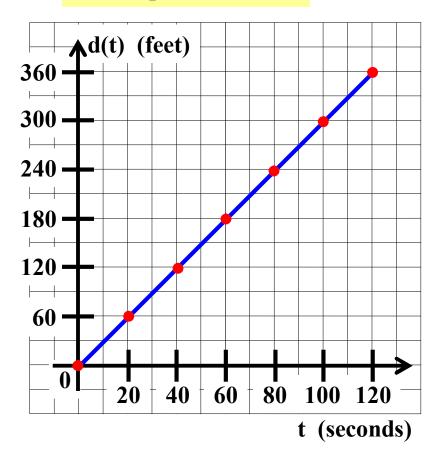
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

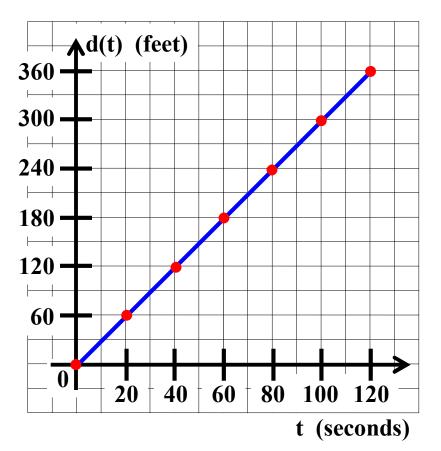
t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360



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

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

t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

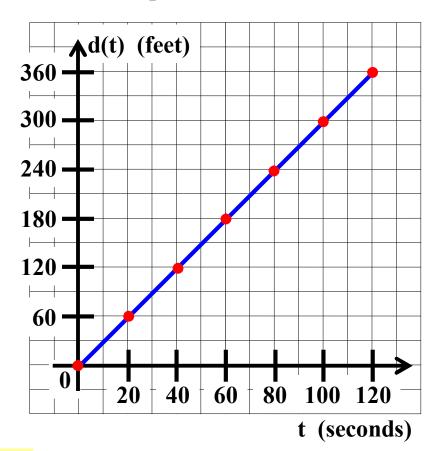


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

### 2. Graph function d.



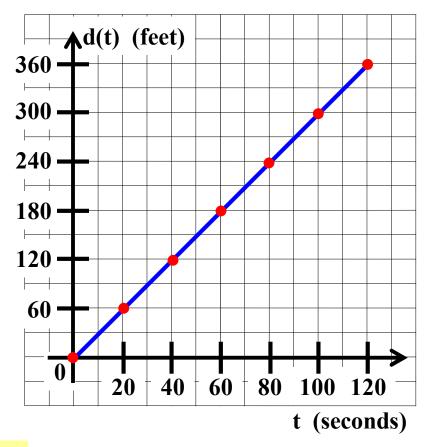
3. Write an equation giving d(t) in terms of t.

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

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

t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

#### 2. Graph function d.



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

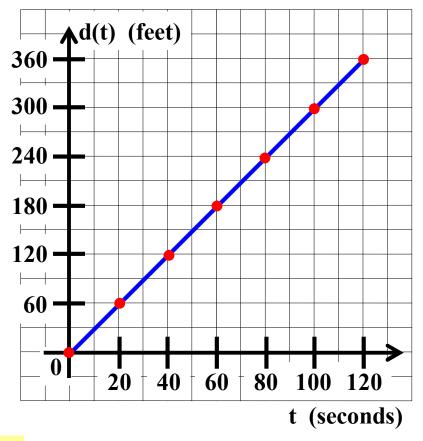
 $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{t}) =$ 

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

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

t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

### 2. Graph function d.



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

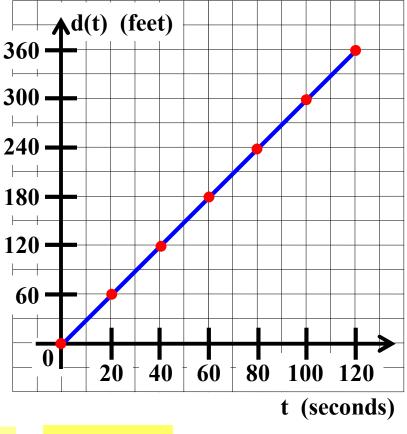
 $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{3t}$ 

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

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

t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

#### 2. Graph function d.



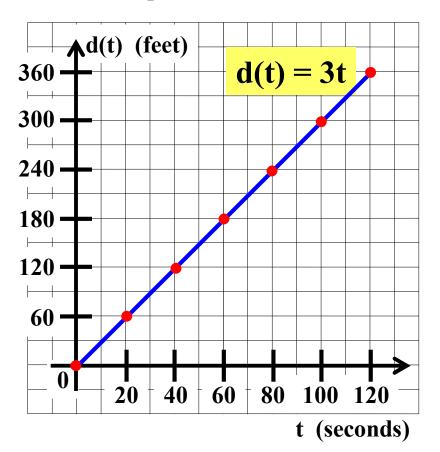
**3.** Write an equation giving d(t) in terms of t.

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

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

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

t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

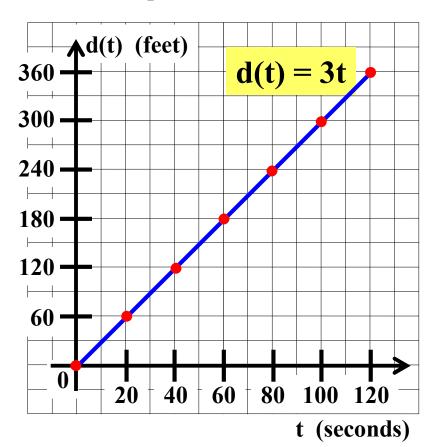


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

t	<b>d(t)</b>
0	0
20	60
40	120
60	180
80	240
100	300
120	360

#### 2. Graph function d.



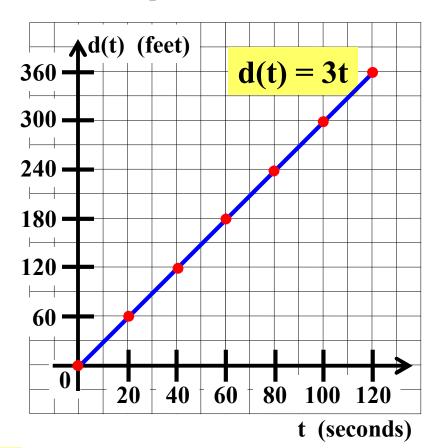
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

t	<b>d(t)</b>	
0	0	
20	60	
40	120	
60	180	
80	240	
100	300	
120	360	
omain		

d

#### 2. Graph function d.



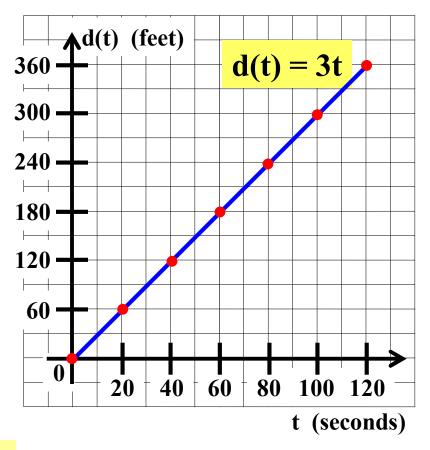
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

t	<b>d(t)</b>	
0	0	
20	60	
40	120	
60	180	
80	240	
100	300	
120	360	
omain		

d

#### 2. Graph function d.

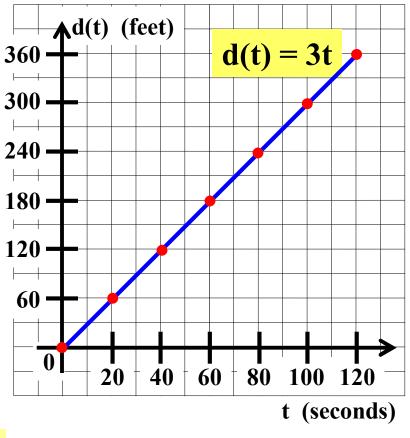


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

_	t	<b>d(t)</b>
-	0	0
	20	60
	40	120
	60	180
	80	240
	100	300
	120	360
domain		

#### 2. Graph function d.



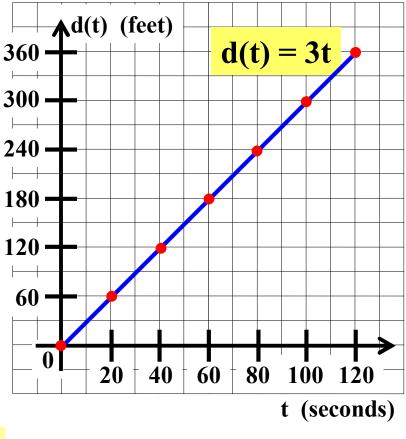
[0]

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

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

	t	<b>d(t)</b>
-	0	0
	20	60
	<b>40</b>	120
	60	180
	80	240
	100	300
	120	360
domain		

#### 2. Graph function d.

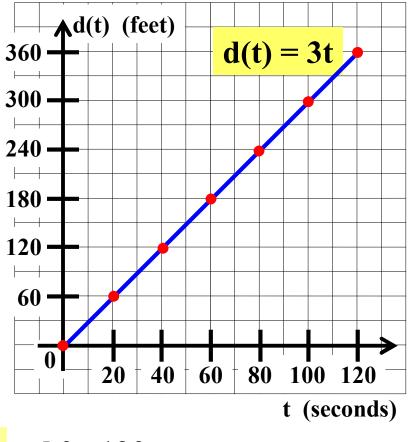


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

_	t	<b>d(t)</b>
-	0	0
	20	60
	<b>40</b>	120
	60	180
	80	240
	100	300
	120	360
domain		

#### 2. Graph function d.



What is the domain of function d?

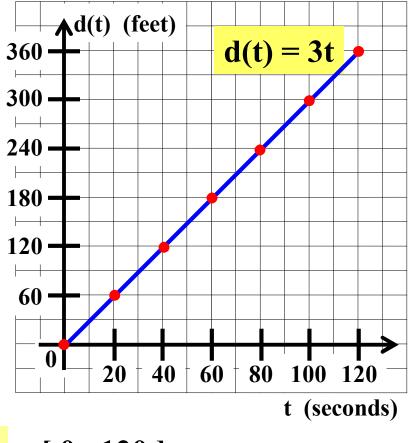
[0,120]

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

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

_	t	<b>d(t)</b>
-	0	0
	20	60
	<b>40</b>	120
	60	180
	80	240
	100	300
	120	360
domain		

#### 2. Graph function d.



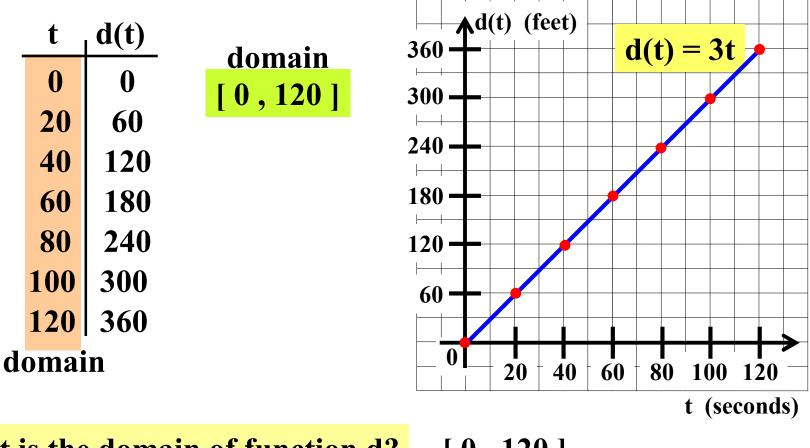
What is the domain of function d?

[0,120]

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

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

2. Graph function d.



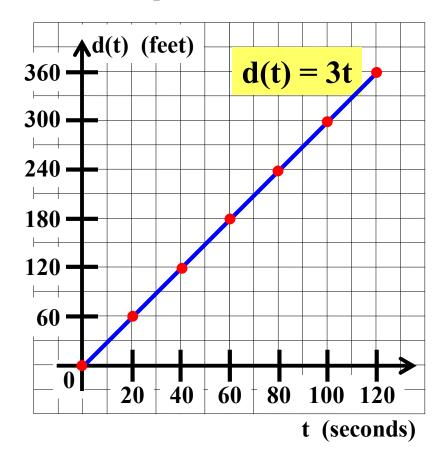
What is the domain of function d?

[0,120]

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

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

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

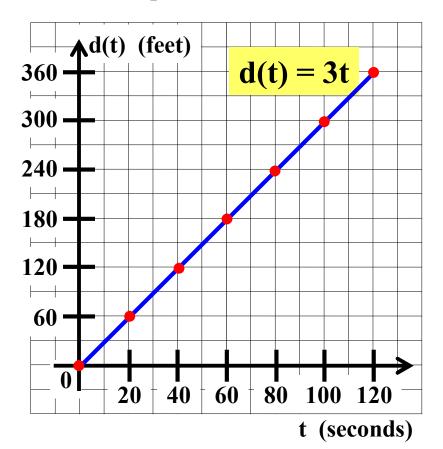


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

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

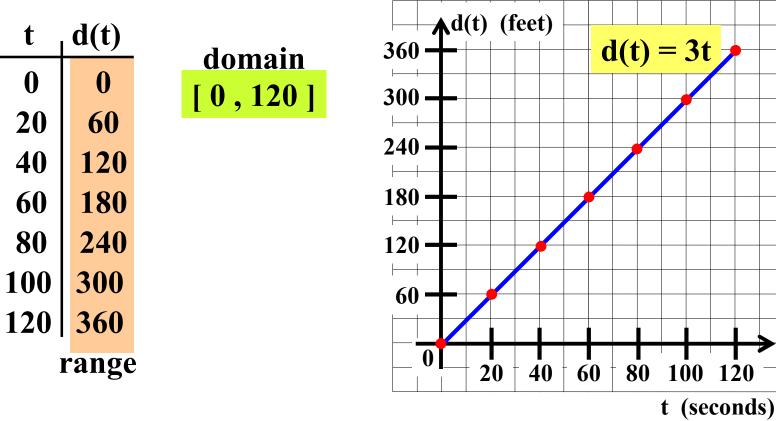
#### 2. Graph function d.



What is the range of function d?

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

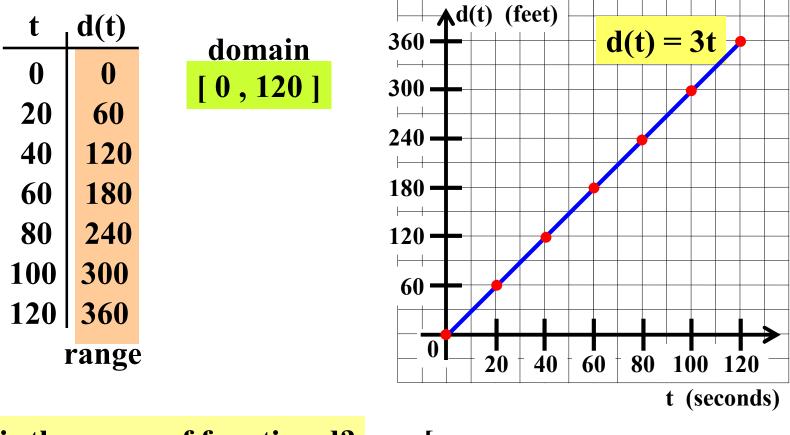
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



What is the range of function d?

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

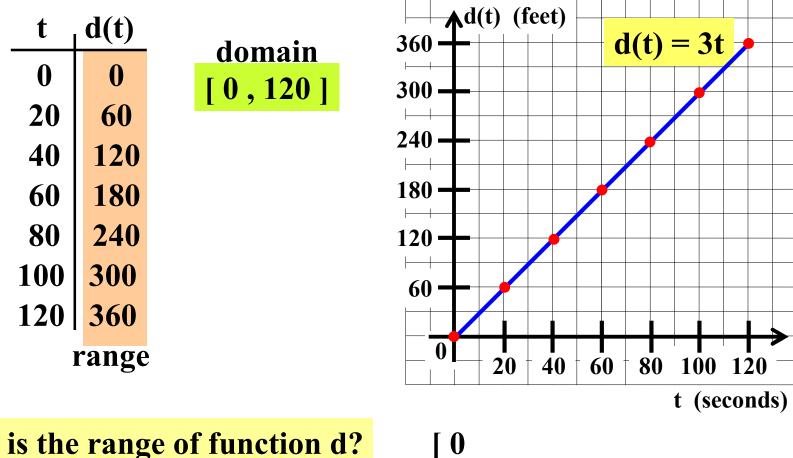
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.



What is the range of function d?

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

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

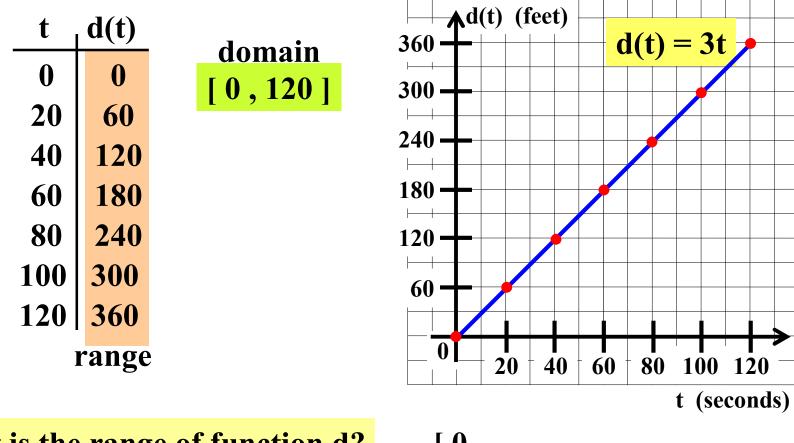


2. Graph function d.

What is the range of function d?

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

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

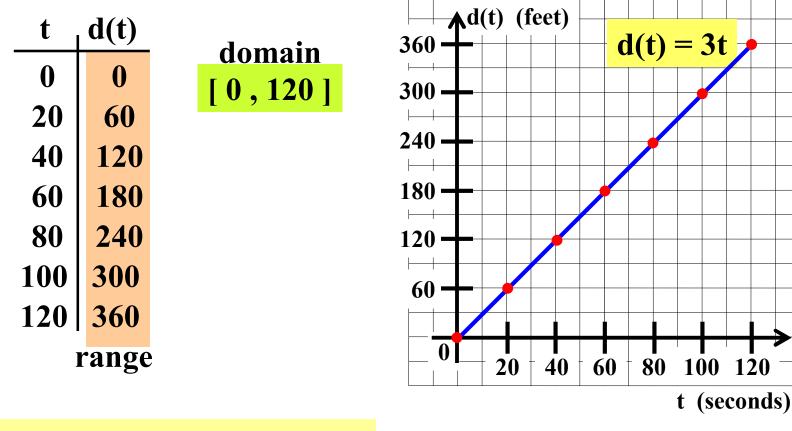


What is the range of function d?



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

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

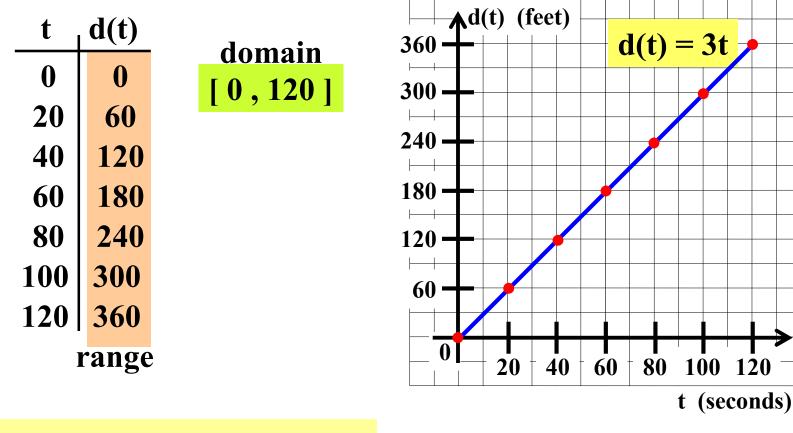


What is the range of function d?

[0,360]

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

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



What is the range of function d?

[0,360]

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

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

#### $\mathbf{A}$ d(t) (feet) **d(t)** t d(t) = 3t360 domain 0 0 [0,120] 300 -20 **60** range 240 · **40** 120 [0,360] 180 **60** 180 80 240 120 -100 300 **60** 120 360 0 range 20 **40 60** 80 100 120 t (seconds)

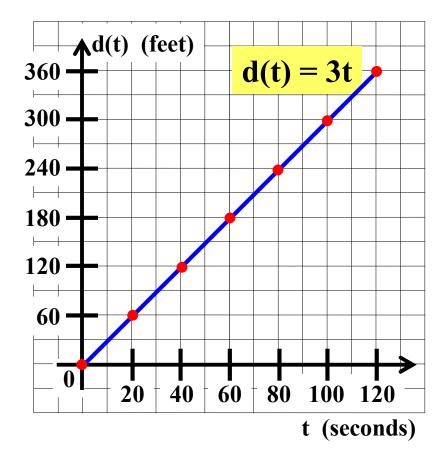
What is the range of function d?

[0,360]

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

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

$\frac{t}{d(t)}$ domain	
0  0  0  0  0	
20 60	J
40 120 range	1
60 180 [0,360]	J
80 240	
100 300	
120 360	

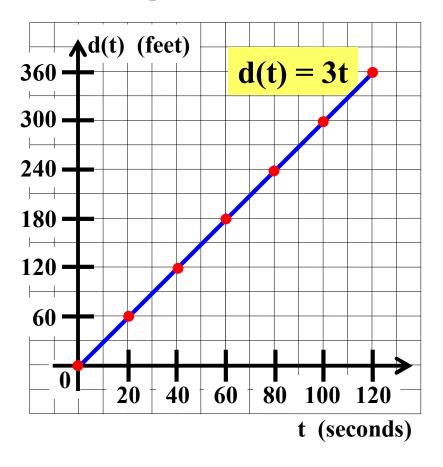


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

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

### 2. Graph function d.



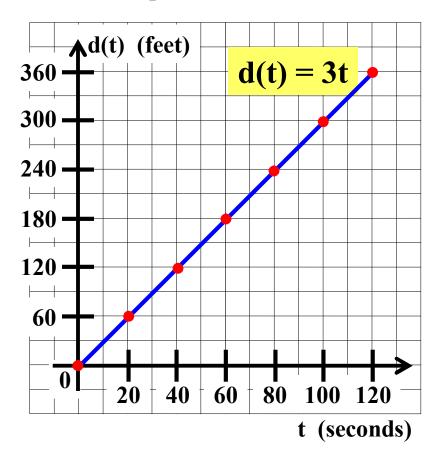
Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem?

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

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

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

2. Graph function d.



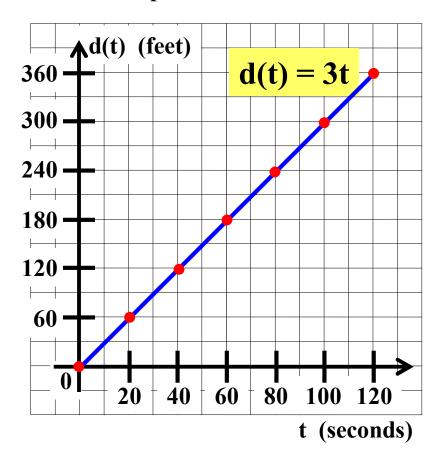
**Evaluate d(60).** What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem?

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

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

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

2. Graph function d.



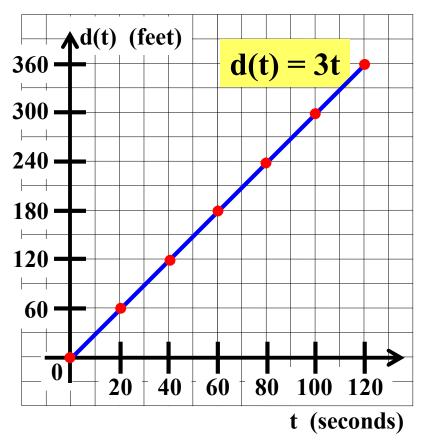
Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem? d(60) =

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

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

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

2. Graph function d.



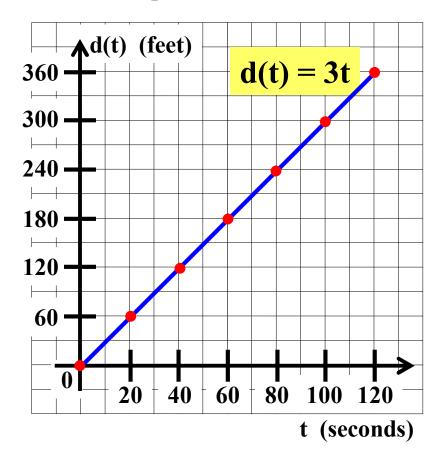
**Evaluate d(60).** What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem? d(60) =

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

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

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

Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem? d(60) = 180

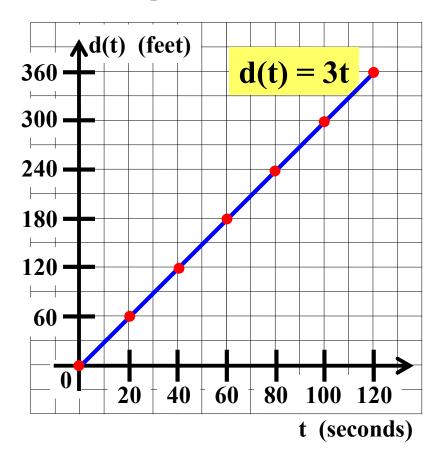


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

t	<b>d(t)</b>	domain
0	0	[0, 120]
20	60	range
40	120	[0,360]
<b>60</b>	180	[0,500]
80	240	
100	300	
120	360	

2. Graph function d.



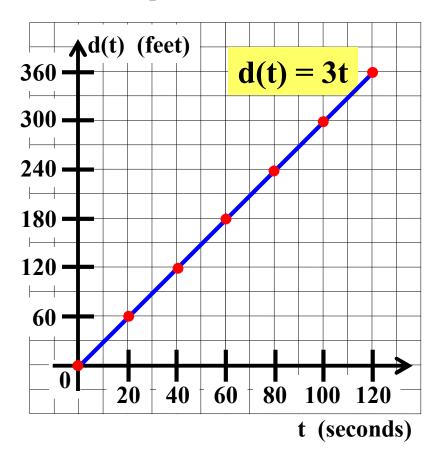
Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) represent in terms of the problem? d(60) = 180 feet

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

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

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

2. Graph function d.



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

d(60) = 180 feet

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

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

#### $\mathbf{A}$ d(t) (feet) **d(t)** t d(t) = 3t360 domain 0 0 0,120] 300 **60** 20 240. range **40** 120 [0,360] 180 180 **60** 80 240 120 -100 300 **60** 120 360 0 20 **40 60** 80 100 120 Evaluate d(60). What does d(60) t (seconds) represent in terms of the problem?

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

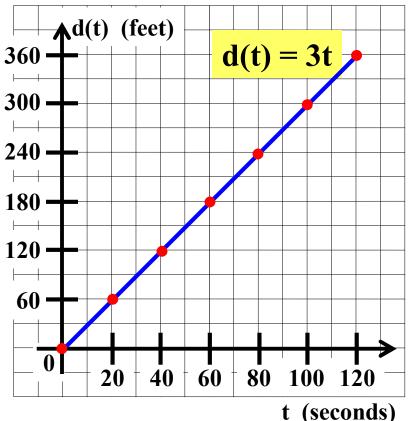
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

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

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

2. Graph function d.



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

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

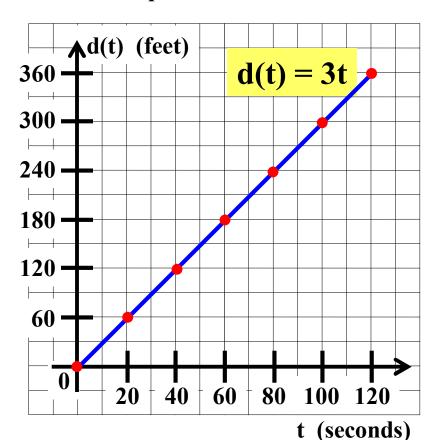
1. Make a table giving t and d(t) every 20 seconds from t = 0 to t = 120.

t	_ <b>d(t)</b>	domain
0	0	[0, 120]
20	60	•
<b>40</b>	120	range
60	180	[0,360]
80	240	
100	300	
120	360	

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

d(60) = 180 feet

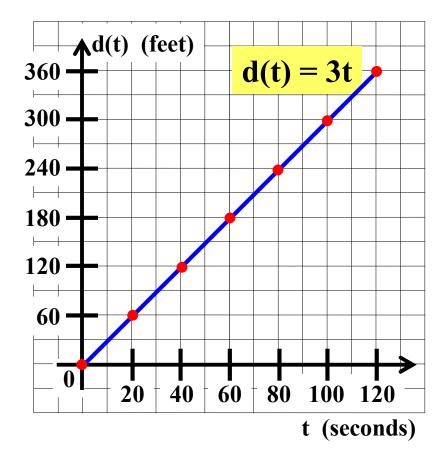
d(60) represents the distance John walked in 60 seconds.



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

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

$\frac{t}{d(t)}$ domain	•
0  0  0  0  0	
20 60	J
40 120 range	1
60 180 [0,360]	J
80 240	
100 300	
120 360	

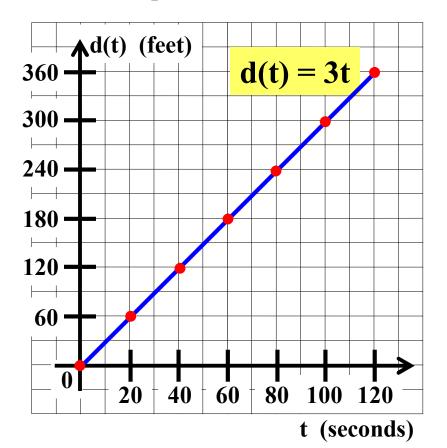


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

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

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



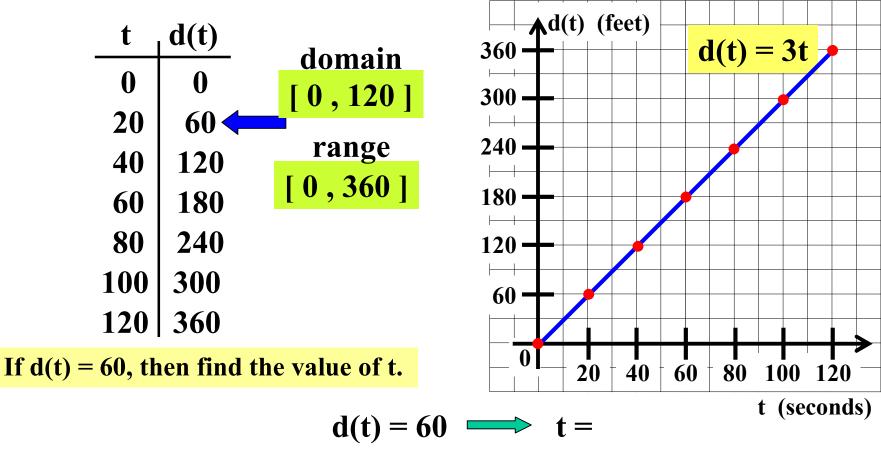
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

#### $\mathbf{A}$ d(t) (feet) **d(t)** t d(t) = 3t360. domain 0 0 0,120] 300 -**60** 20 range 240 -**40** 120 [0,360] 180 180 **60** 80 240 120 -100 300 **60** · 120 360 0 If d(t) = 60, then find the value of t. 20 **40** 60 80 100 120 t (seconds) $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{t}) = 60 \implies$ **t** =

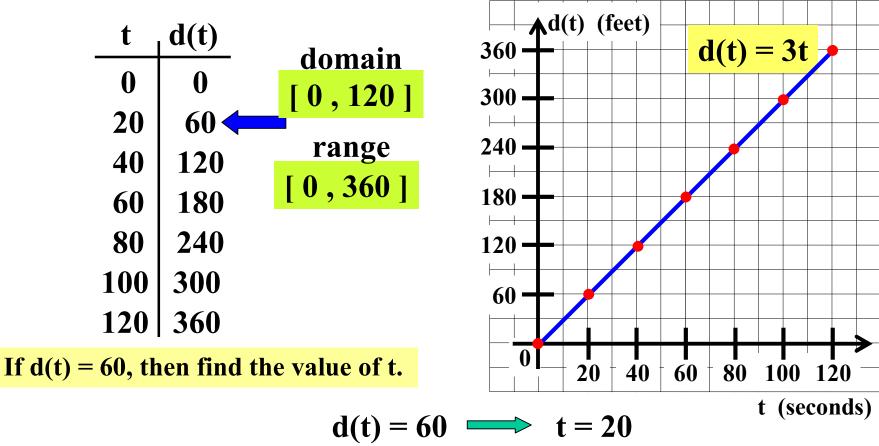
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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



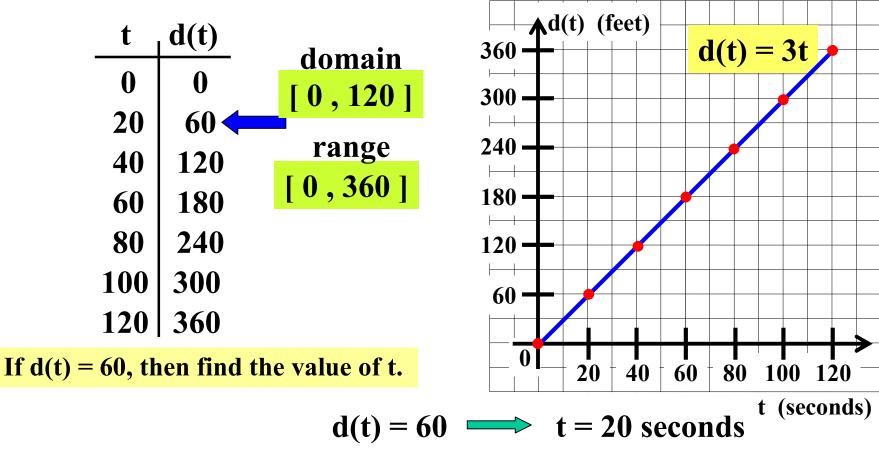
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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



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

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

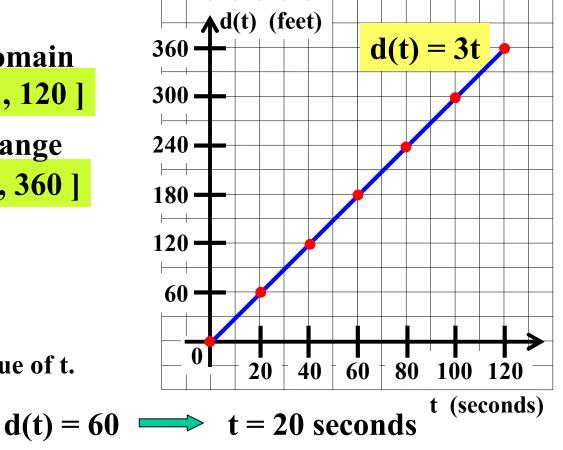


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

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

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

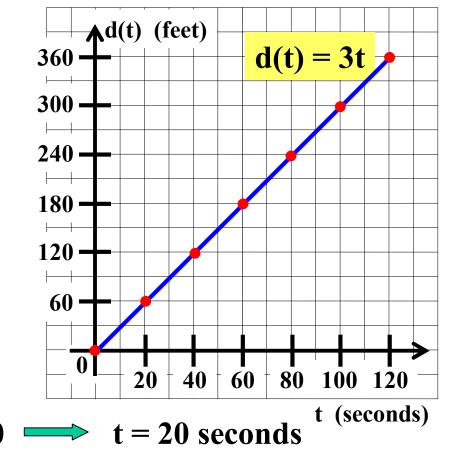


John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

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

#### 2. Graph function d.



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

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

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

#### $\mathbf{A}$ d(t) (feet) **d(t)** t d(t) = 3t360 domain 0 0 0,120] 300 -**60** 20 240 range **40** 120 [0,360] 180 180 **60** 80 240 120 -100 300 **60** 120 360 0 If d(t) = 60, then find the value of t. 20 **40 60** 80 100 120 What does this value of t represent t (seconds) $d(t) = 60 \implies t = 20$ seconds in terms of the problem? This represents the time it took John to walk 60 feet.

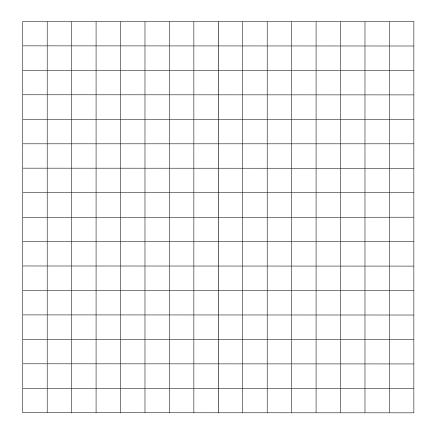
John walks for 2 minutes at a constant speed of 3 feet per second. Let t represent his walking time (in seconds) and d(t) represent the distance he has walked (in feet).

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

<u>t</u> 0	d(t) 0	domain [0,120]	360 <b>A</b> d 300 <b>A</b>	l(t) (f	eet) –	- d	<mark>(t)</mark> :	= 3t	
20 40	60 120 180	range	240 180						
60 80 100	180 240 300		120						
100 120 If d(t) = 60, th	360	ha valua of t							+>
What does thi	is value of			20 t = 2	40 † <mark>0 se</mark>	60 † con	80 ds		120 conds)
	_	This represen walk 60 feet.						n to	

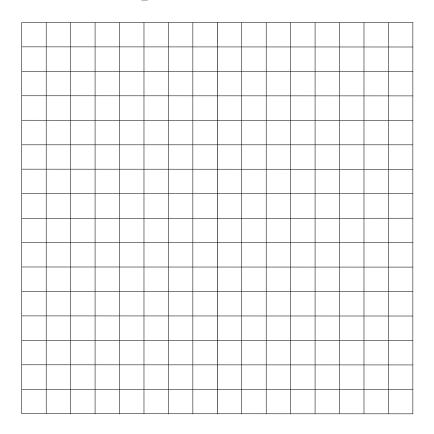
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



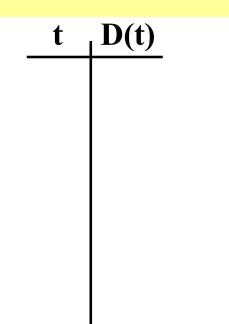
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

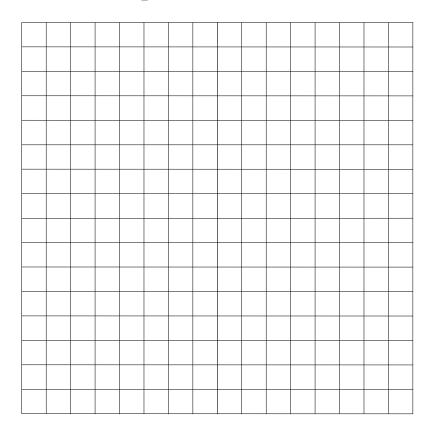
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



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

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

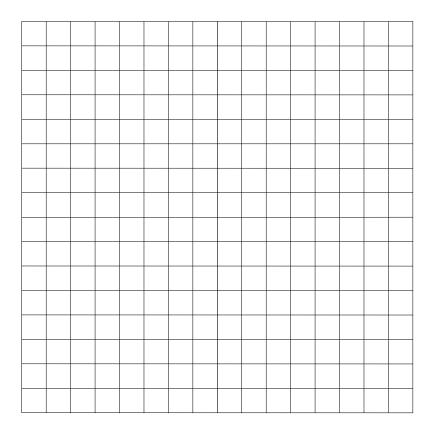




Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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

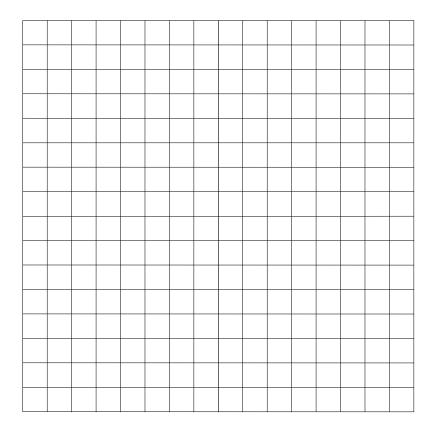
t	D(t)
0	
.5	
1	
1.5	
2	
2.5	
3	



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

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

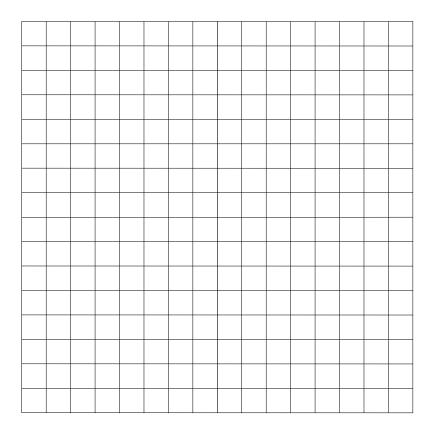
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	
1	
1.5	
2	
2.5	
3	



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

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

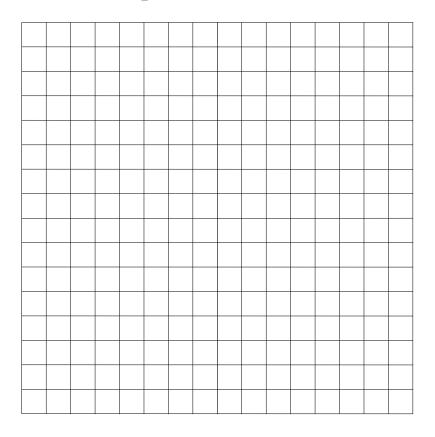
t	<b>D(t)</b>
0	0
.5	5
1	
1.5	
2	
2.5	
3	



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

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

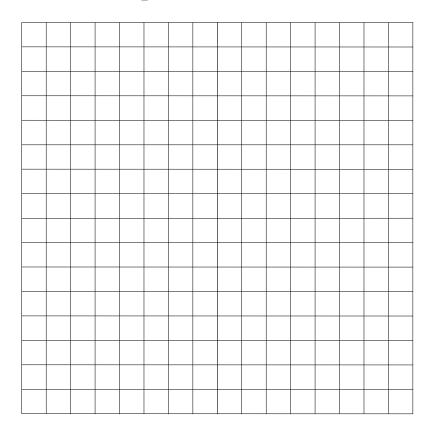
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	
2	
2.5	
3	



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

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

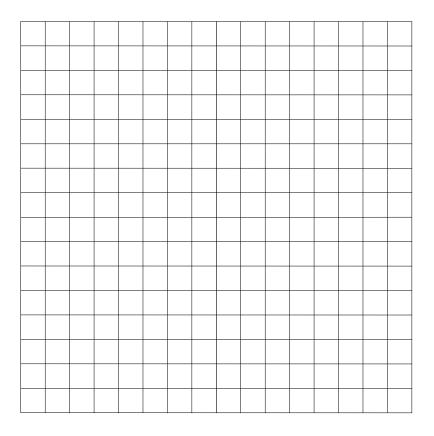
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	
2.5	
3	



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

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

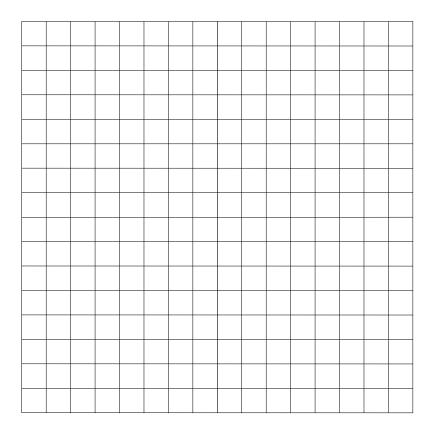
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	
3	



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

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

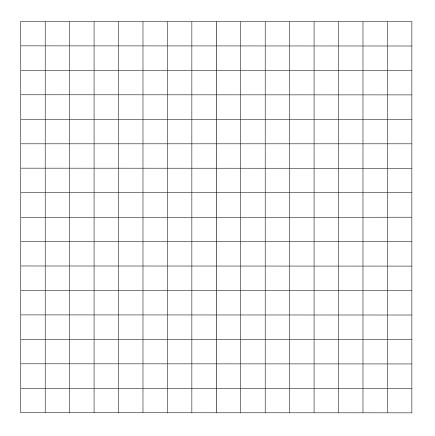
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	



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

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

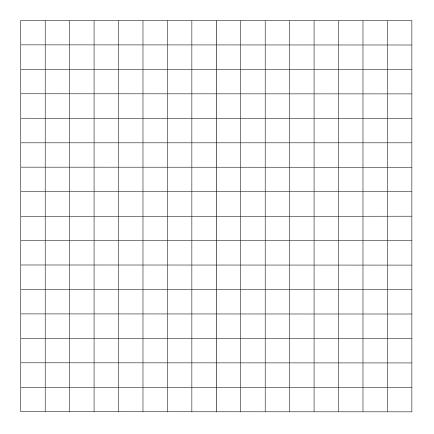
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



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

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

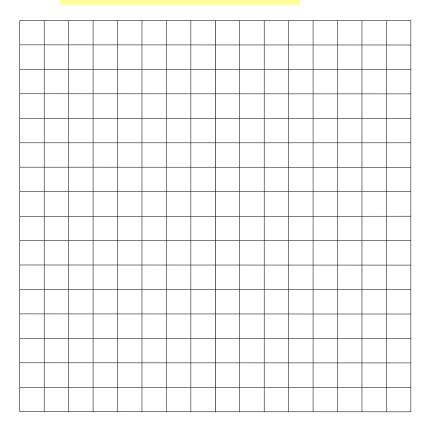
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



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

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

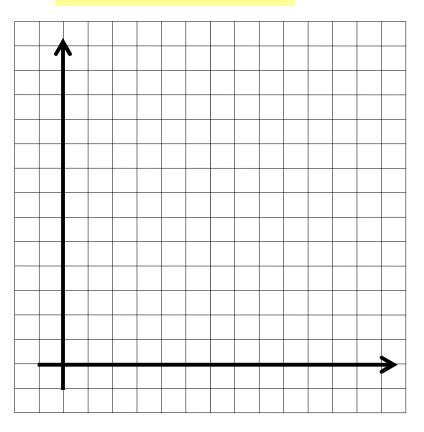
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



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

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

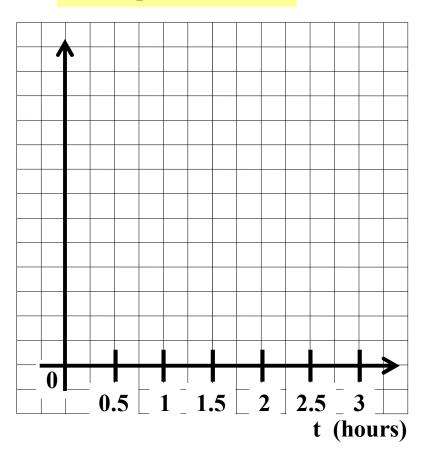
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



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

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

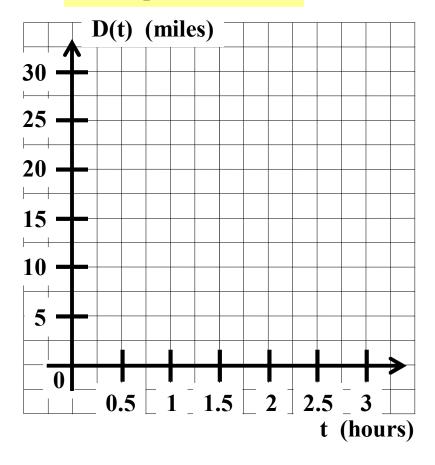
t	D(t)
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



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

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

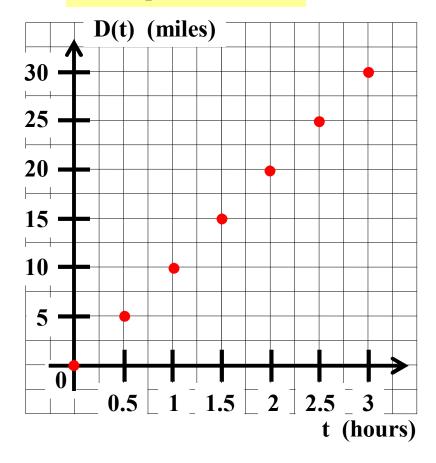
t	<b>D(t)</b>
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



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

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

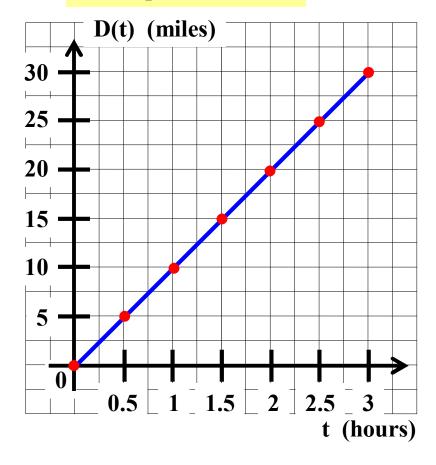
t	<b>D(t)</b>
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



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

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

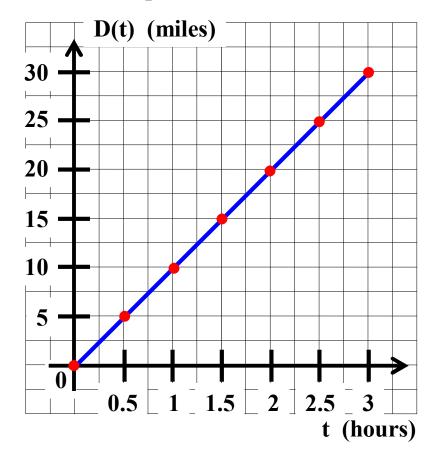
t	<b>D(t)</b>
0	0
.5	5
1	10
1.5	15
2	20
2.5	25
3	30



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

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

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

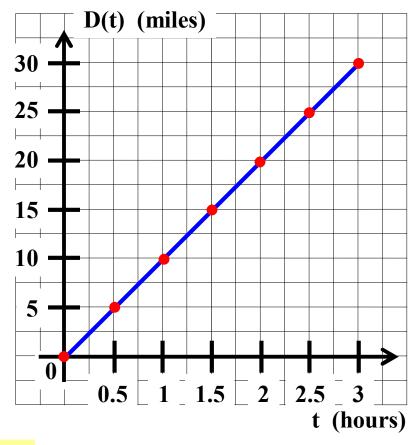


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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

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

#### 9. Graph function D.



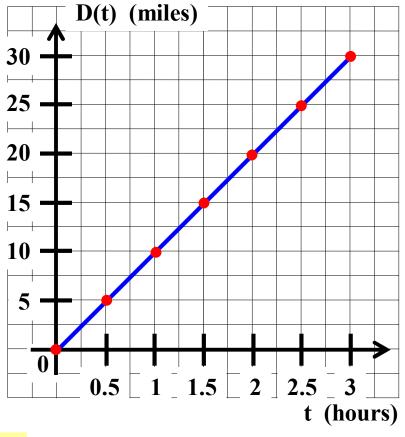
10. Write an equation giving D(t) in terms of t.

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

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

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

#### 9. Graph function D.



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

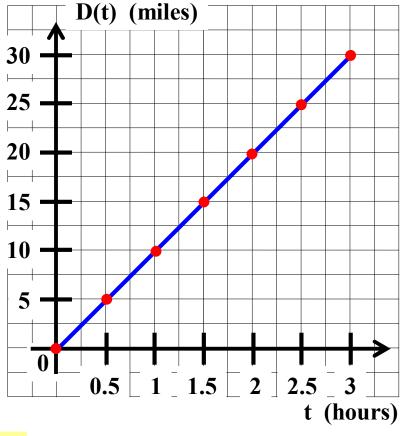
**D(t)** 

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

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

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

### 9. Graph function D.



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

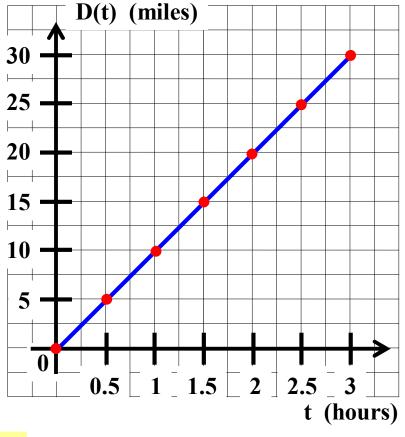
 $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{t}) =$ 

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

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

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

### 9. Graph function D.



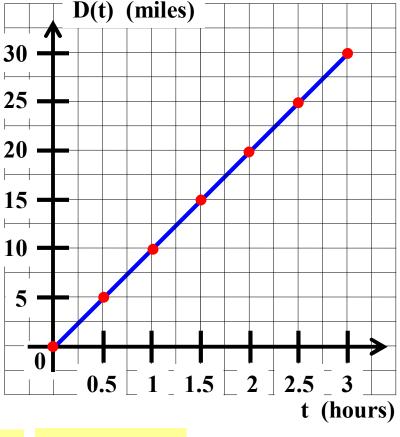
**10. Write an equation giving D(t) in terms of t.** D(t) = 10t

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

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

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

### 9. Graph function D.



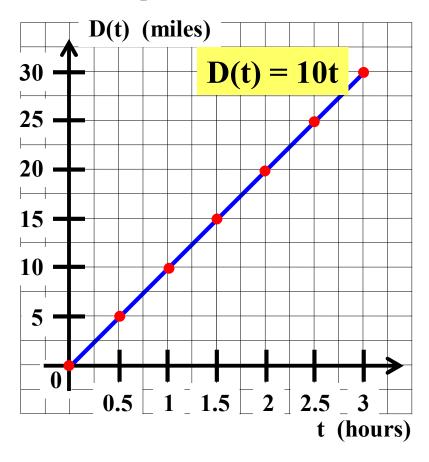
10. Write an equation giving D(t) in terms of t. D(

D(t) = 10t

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

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

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

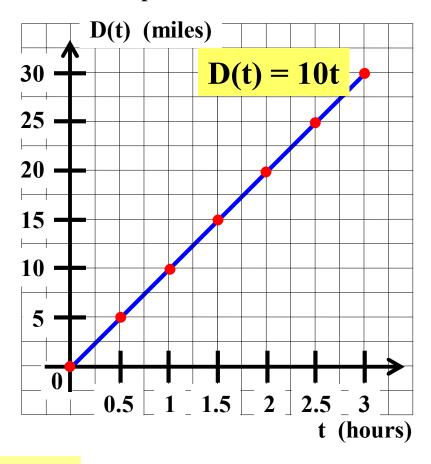


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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

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

9. Graph function D.



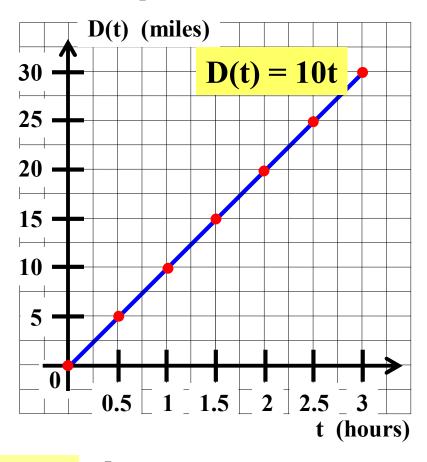
### **11. What is the domain of function D?**

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

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

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

9. Graph function D.

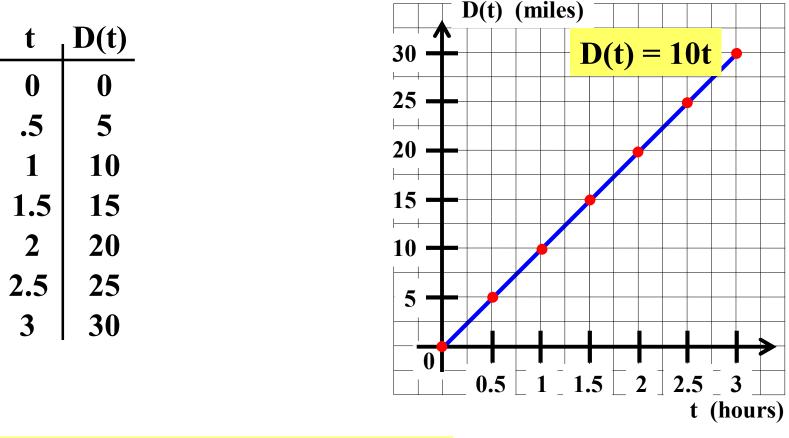


**11. What is the domain of function D?** 

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

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

9.	Graph	function	D.
----	-------	----------	----

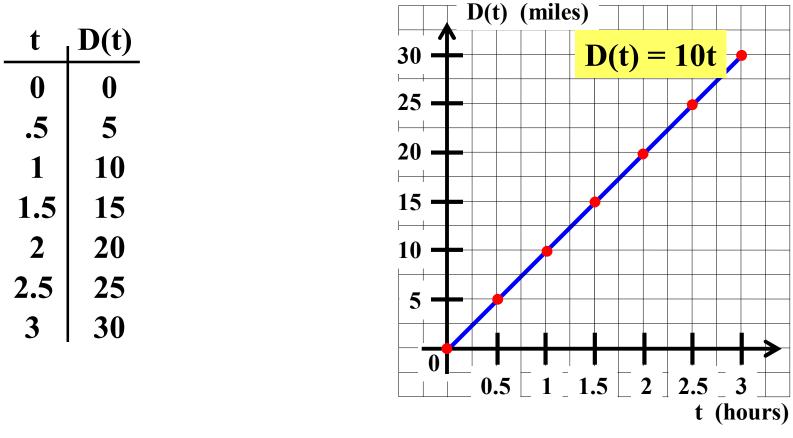


**11. What is the domain of function D?** [0]

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

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

9. Graph function D.

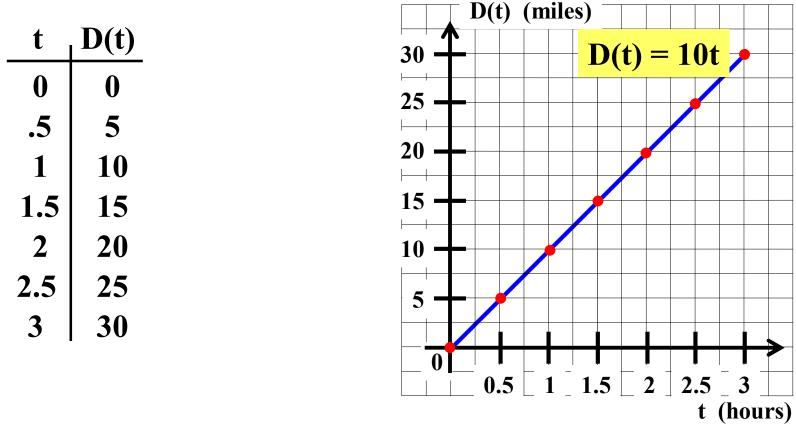


11. What is the domain of function D? [0,

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

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

9. Graph function D.

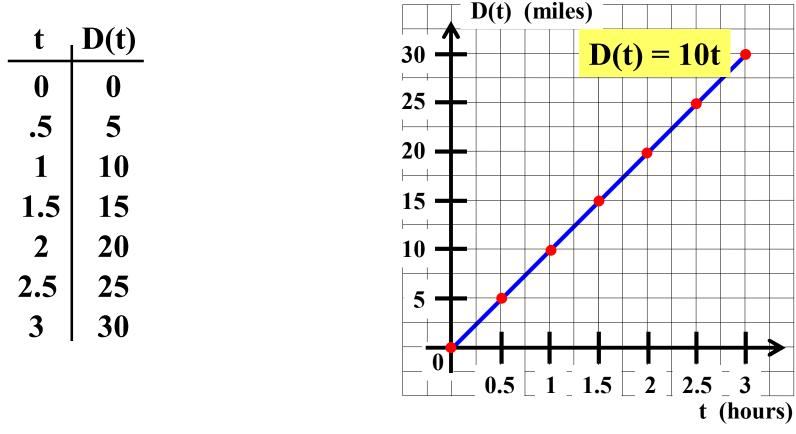


11. What is the domain of function D? [0,3

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

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

9. Graph function D.

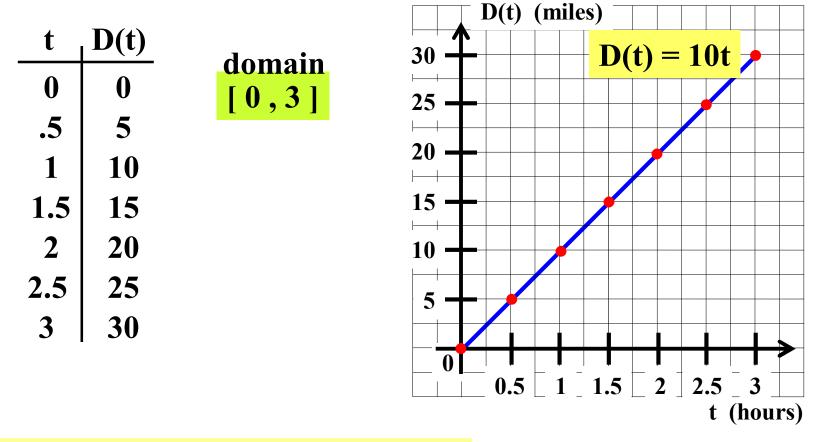


**11. What is the domain of function D?** [0,3]

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

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

9. Graph function D.

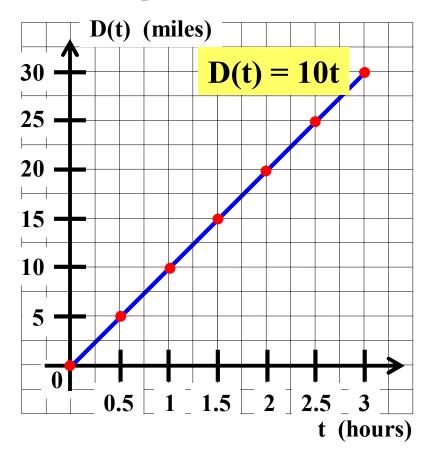


**11. What is the domain of function D?** [0,3]

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

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

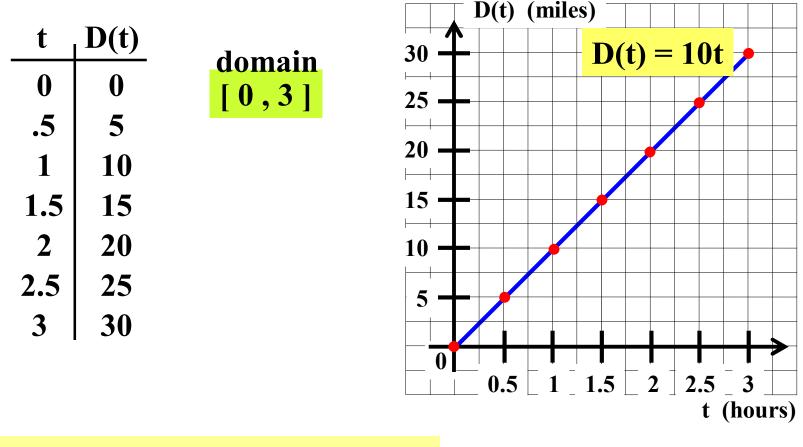
t	<b>D(t)</b>	domain
0	0	
.5	5	
1	10	
1.5	15	
2	20	
2.5	25	
3	30	



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

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

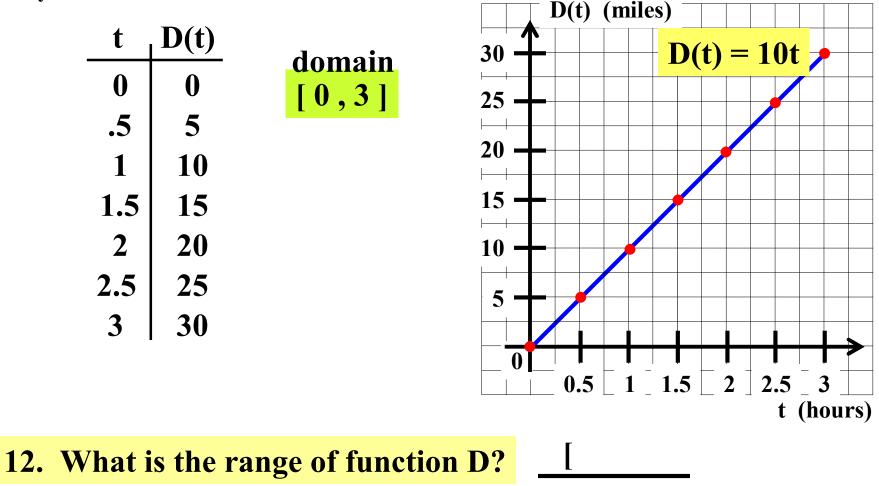
9. Graph function D.



12. What is the range of function D?

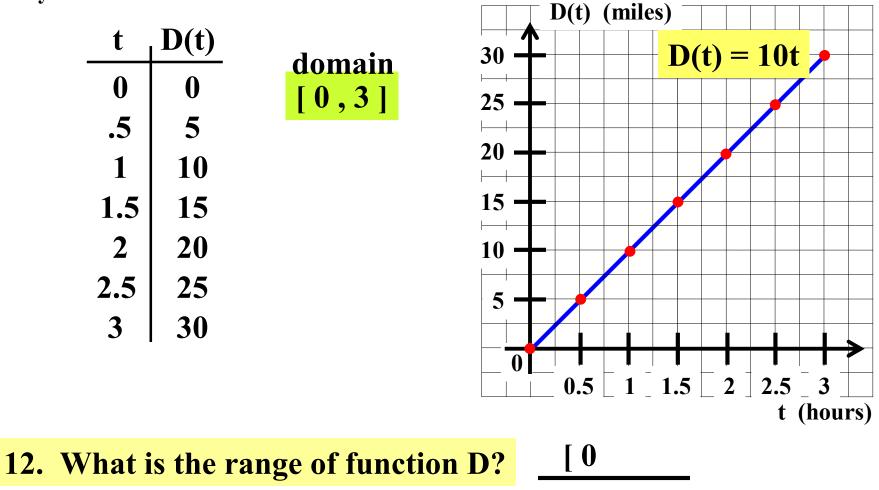
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



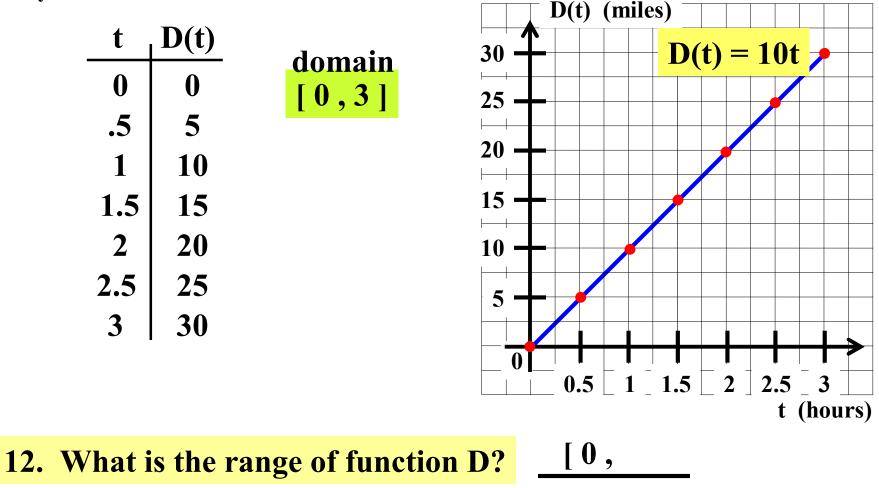
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



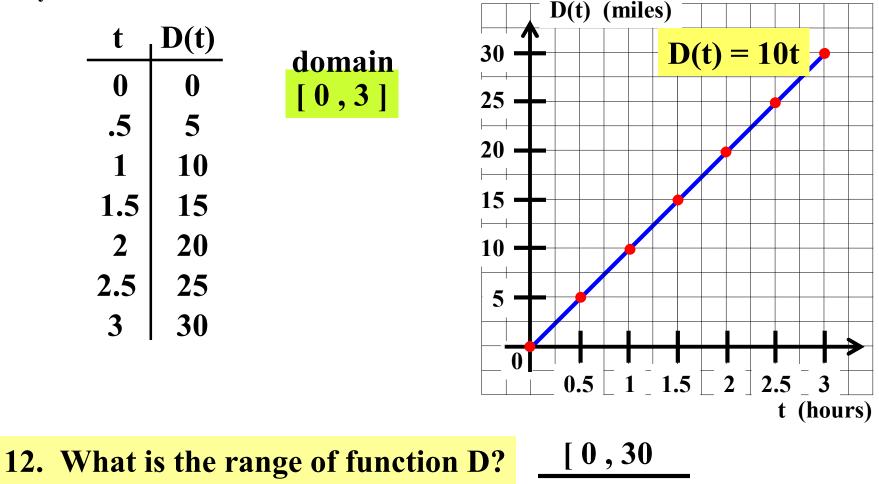
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



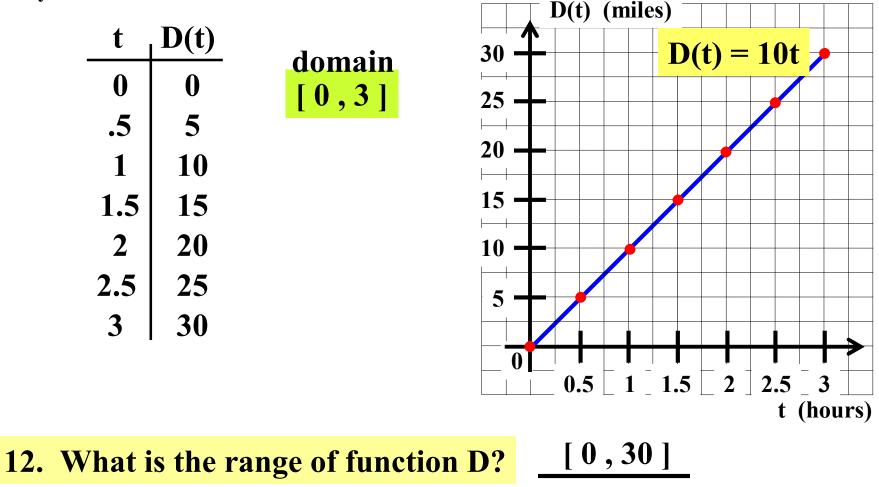
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



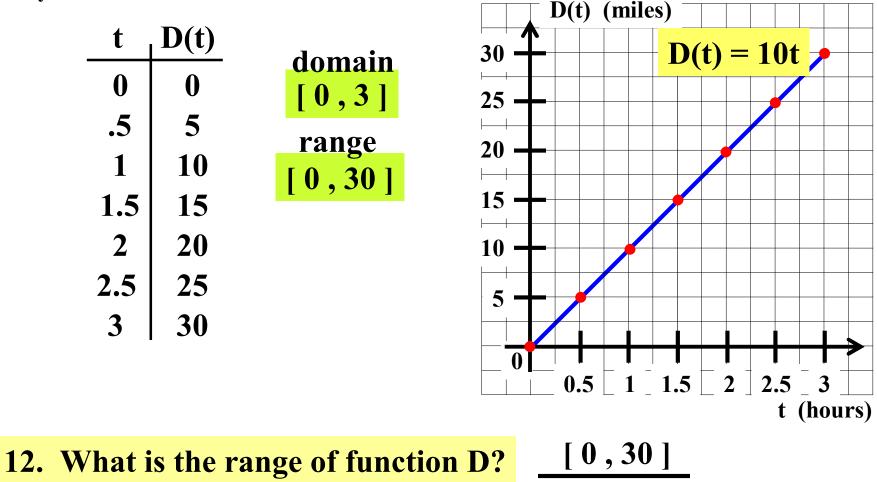
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



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

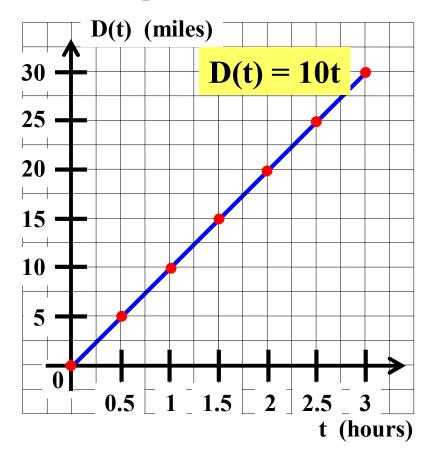
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



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

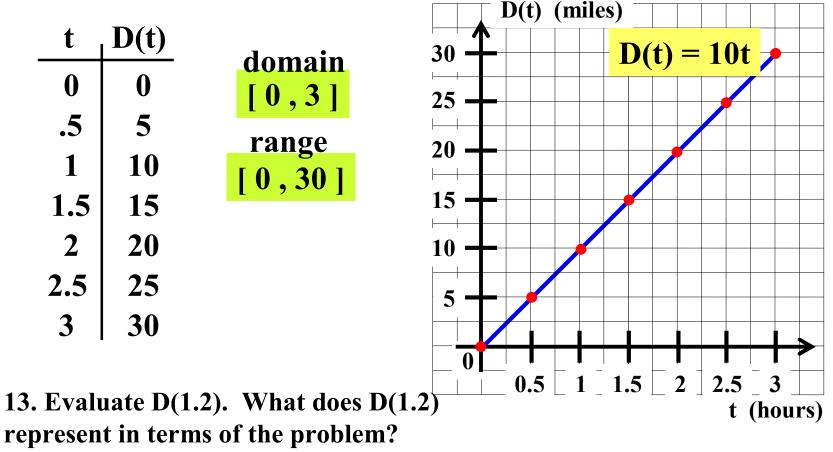
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.

t	<b>D(t)</b>	domain
0	0	domain
.5	5	range
1	10	[0, 30]
1.5	15	
2	20	
2.5	25	
3	30	



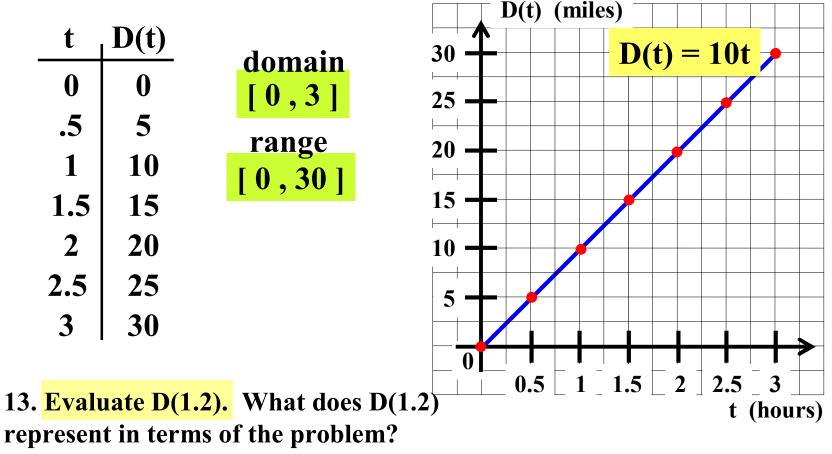
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



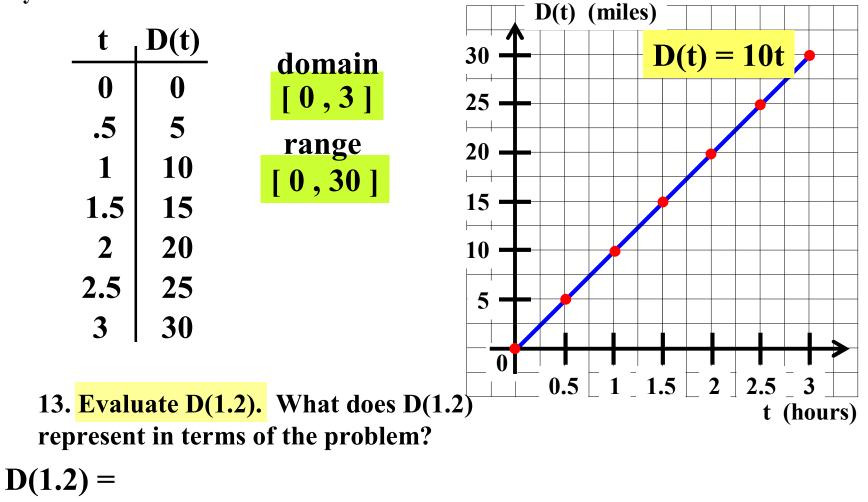
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



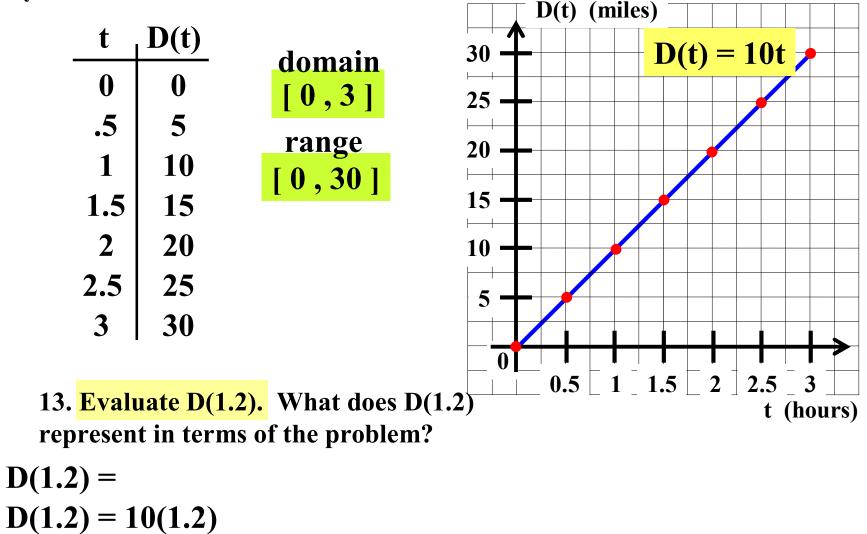
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



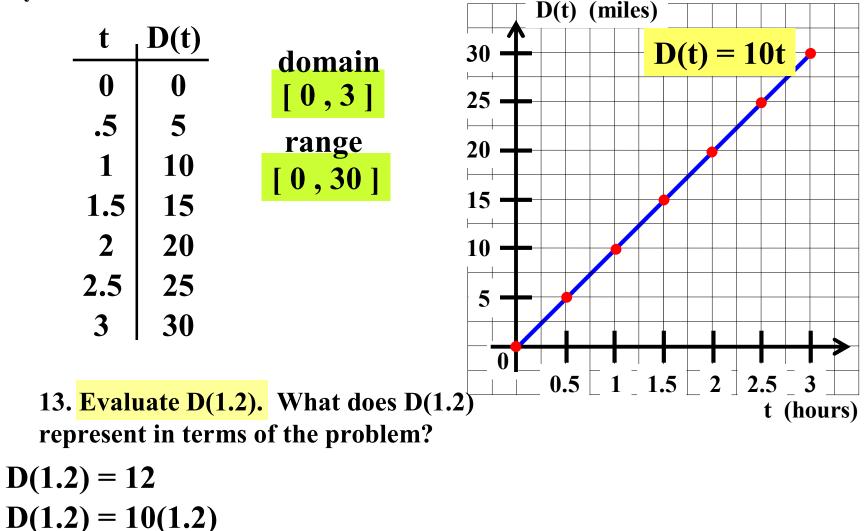
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



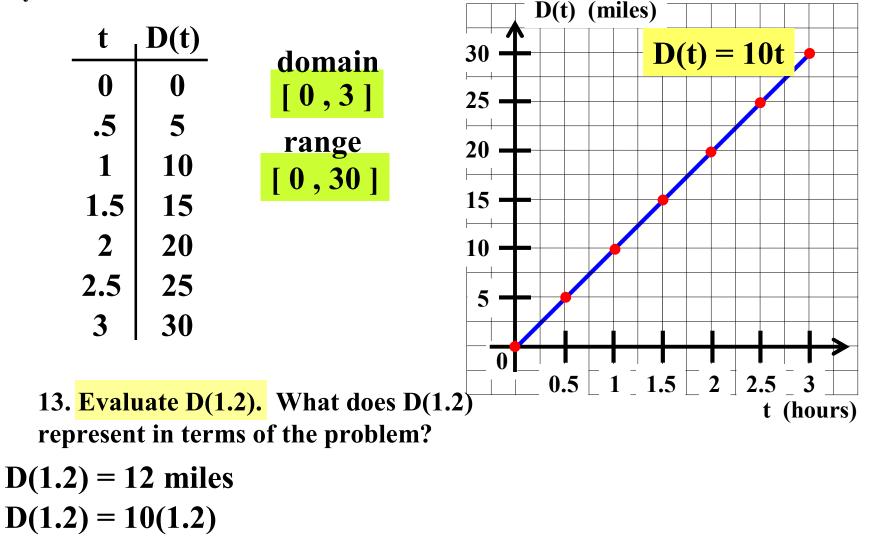
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



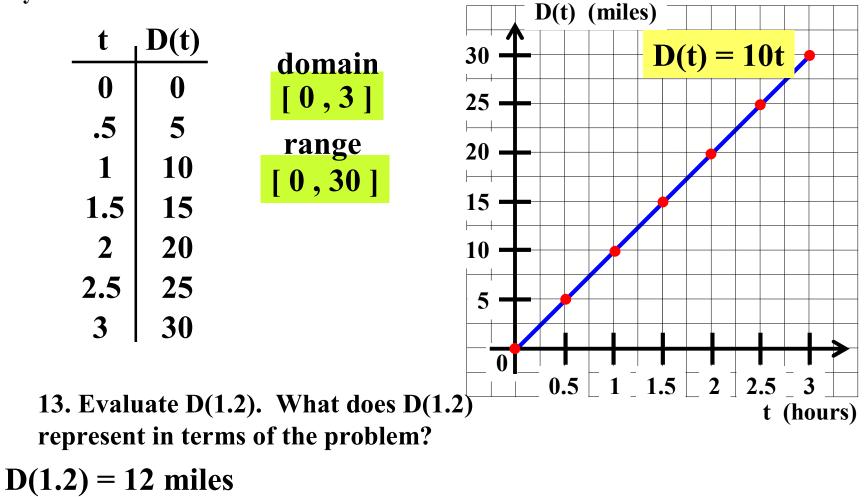
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



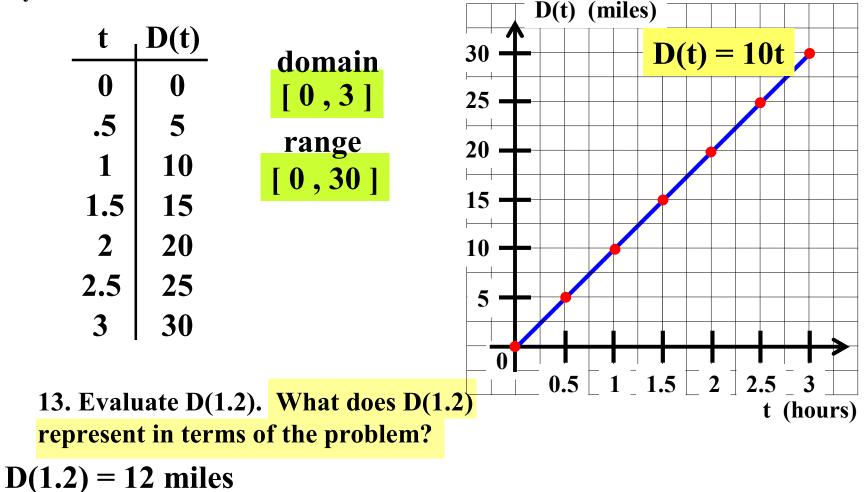
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



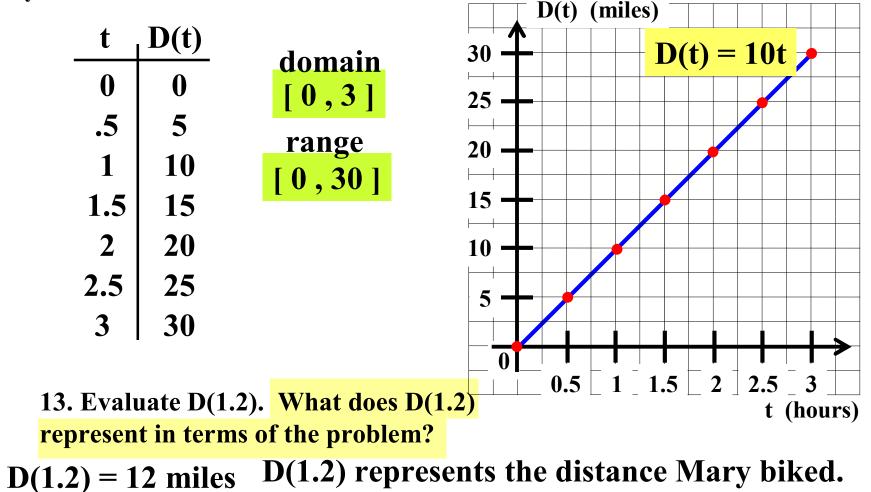
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



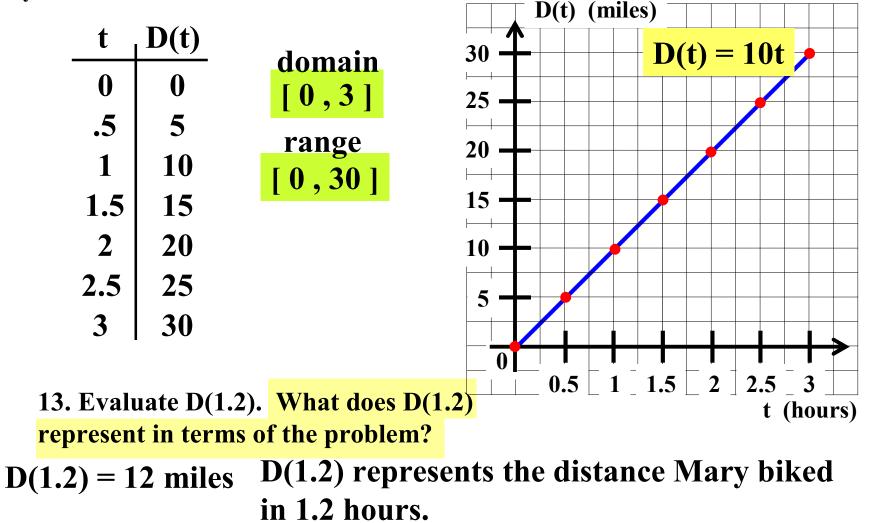
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



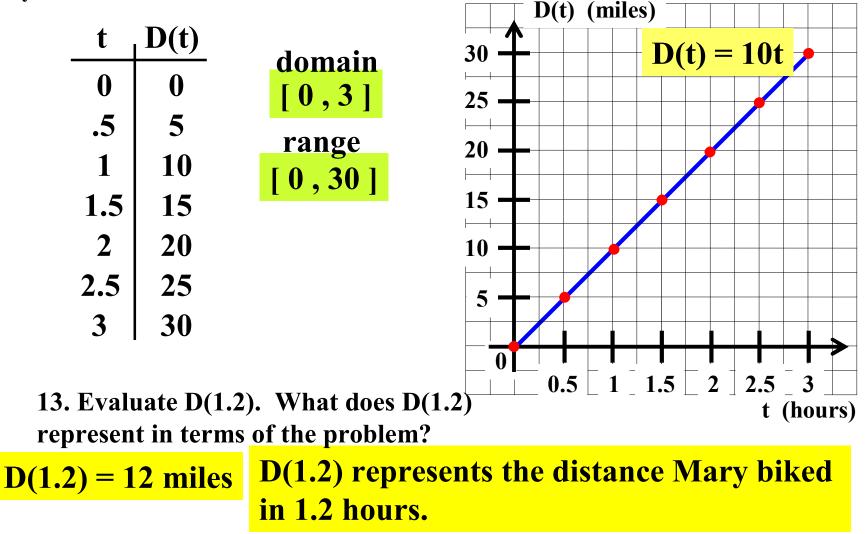
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



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

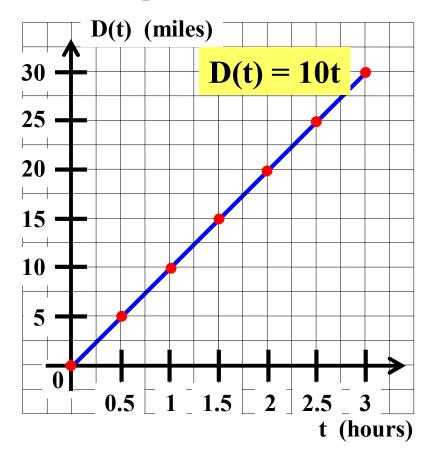
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



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

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

t	<b>D(t)</b>	domain
0	0	domain
.5	5	range
1	10	[0, 30]
1.5	15	
2	20	
2.5	25	
3	30	

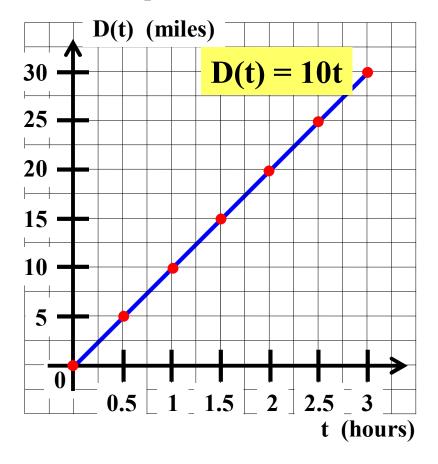


Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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

t	<b>D(t)</b>	domain
0	0	domain
.5	5	range
1	10	$\begin{bmatrix} 0, 30 \end{bmatrix}$
1.5	15	
2	20	
2.5	25	
3	30	

9. Graph function D.

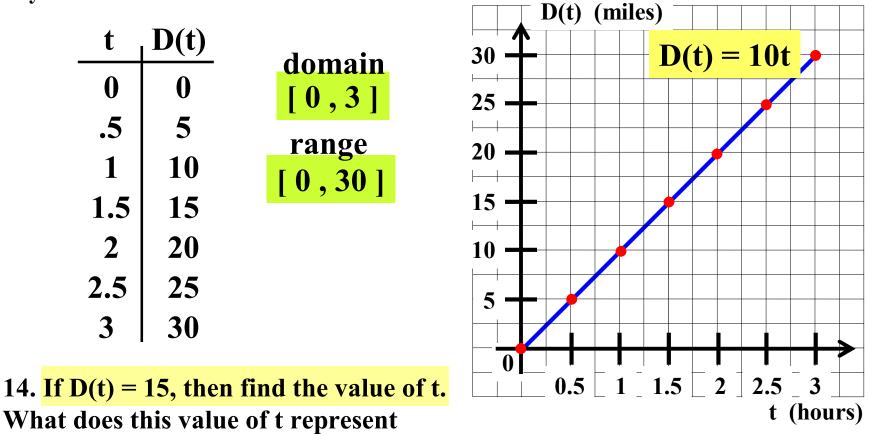


14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem?

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

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

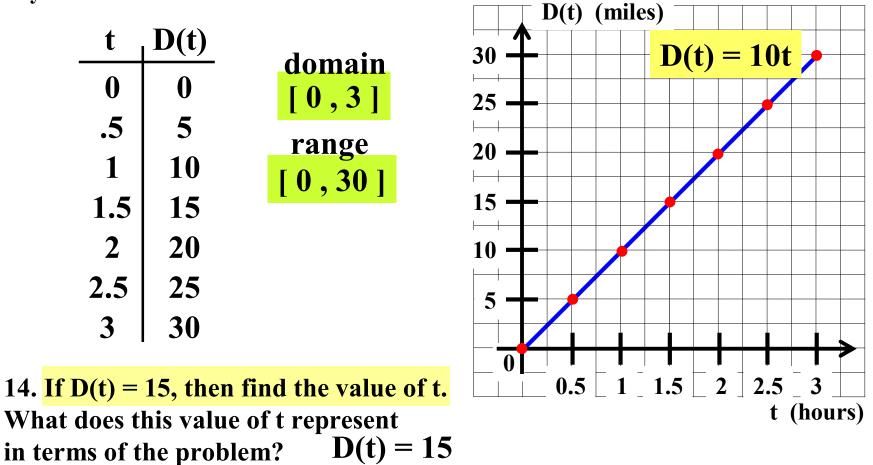
9. Graph function D.



in terms of the problem?

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

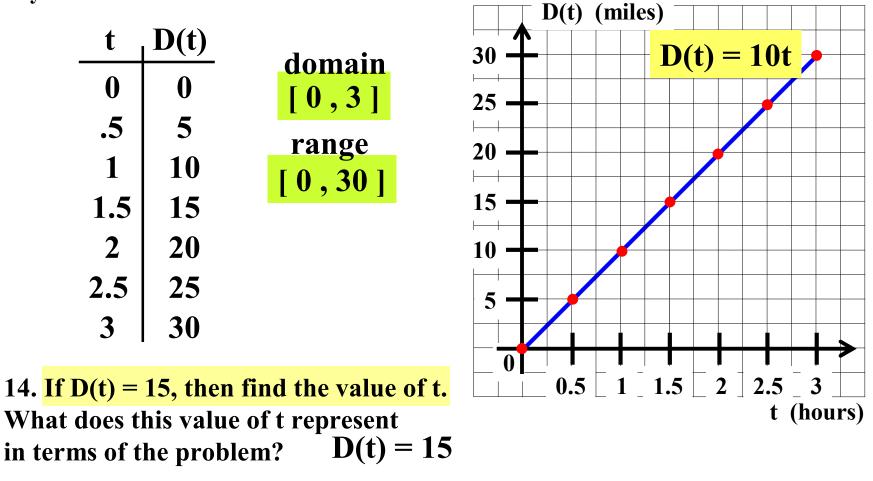
8. Make a table giving t and D(t) every half hour from t = 0 to t = 3.



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

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





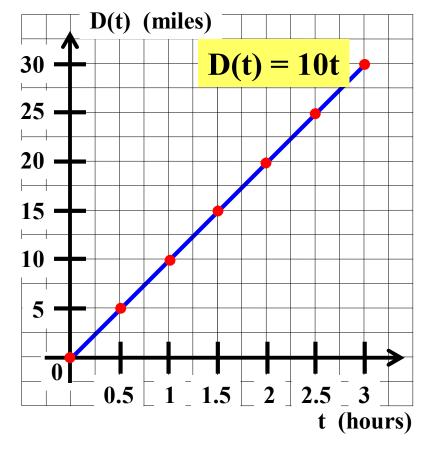
10t

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

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

t	<b>D(t)</b>	domain
0	0	domain [0,3]
.5	5	range
1	10	[0, 30]
1.5	15	
2	20	
2.5	25	
3	30	

9. Graph function D.



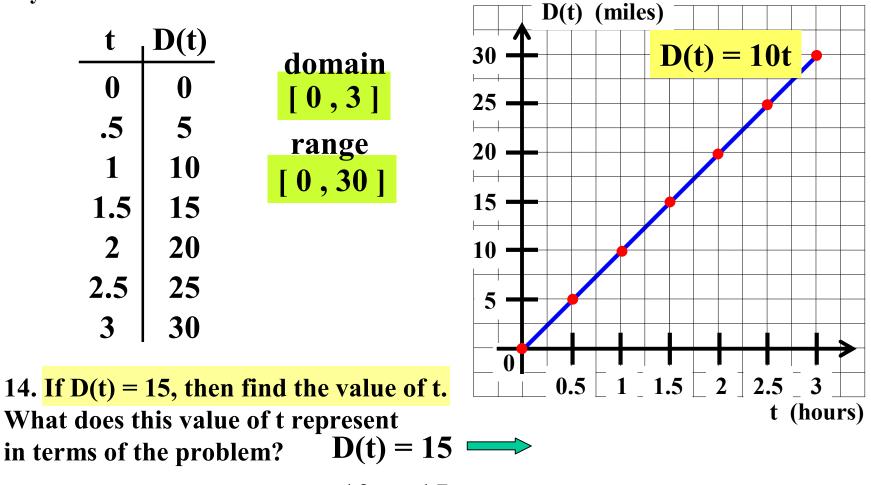
14. If D(t) = 15, then find the value of t. What does this value of t represent in terms of the problem? D(t) = 15

10t = 15

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

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

9. Graph function D.

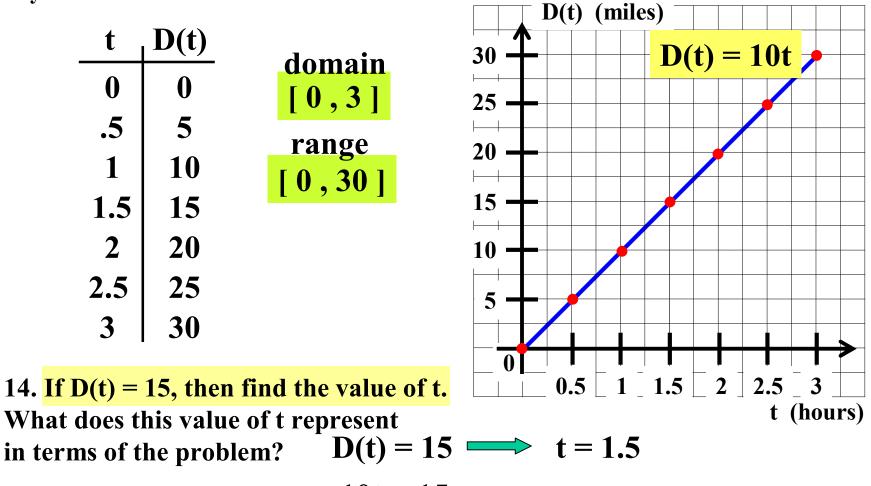


10t = 15

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

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

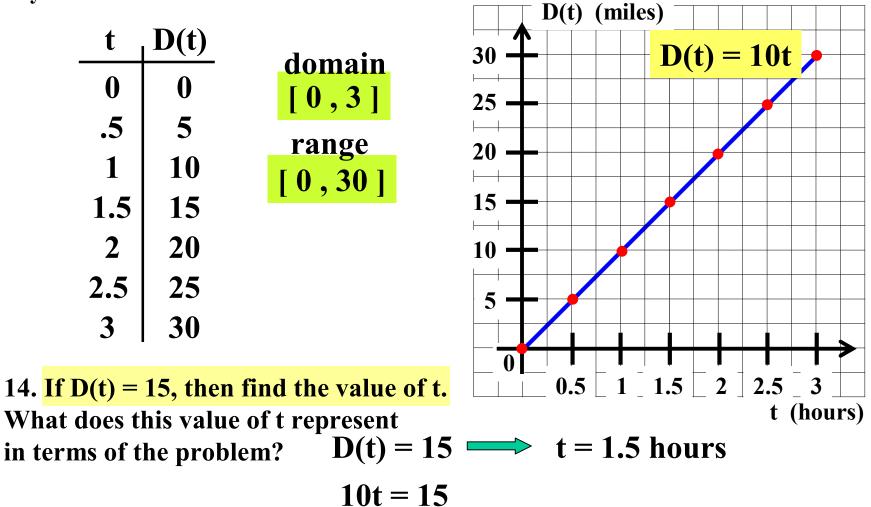
9. Graph function D.



10t = 15

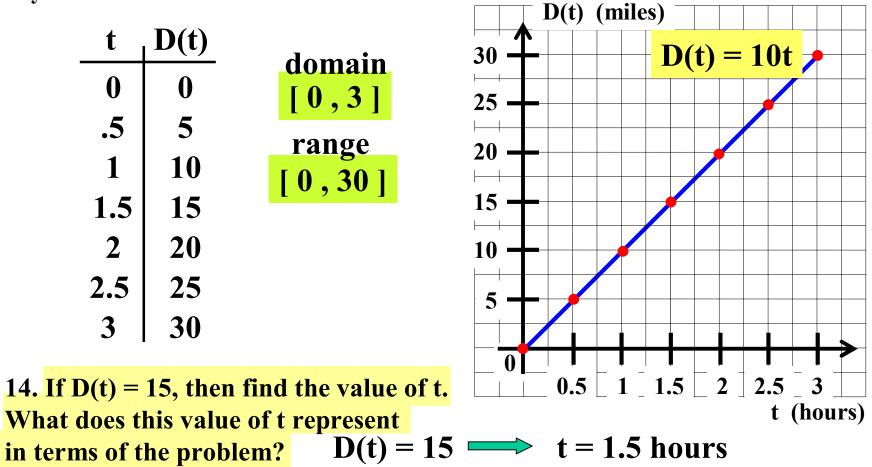
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



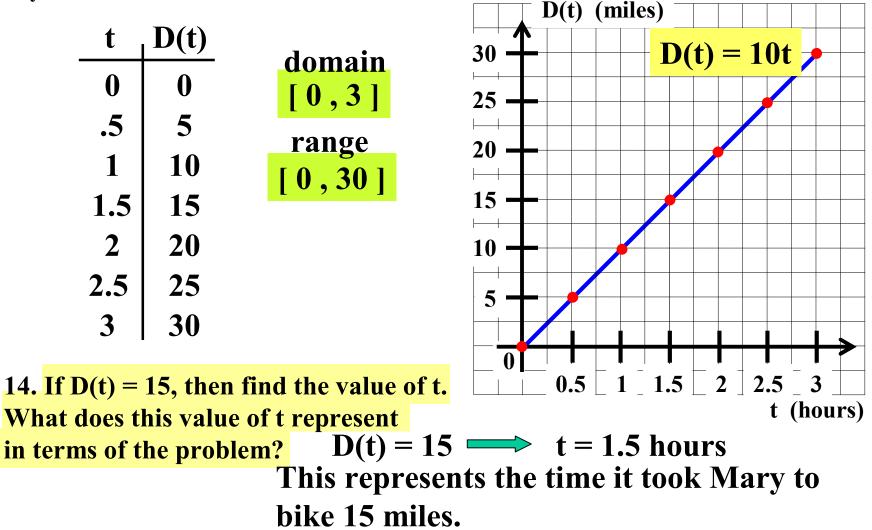
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



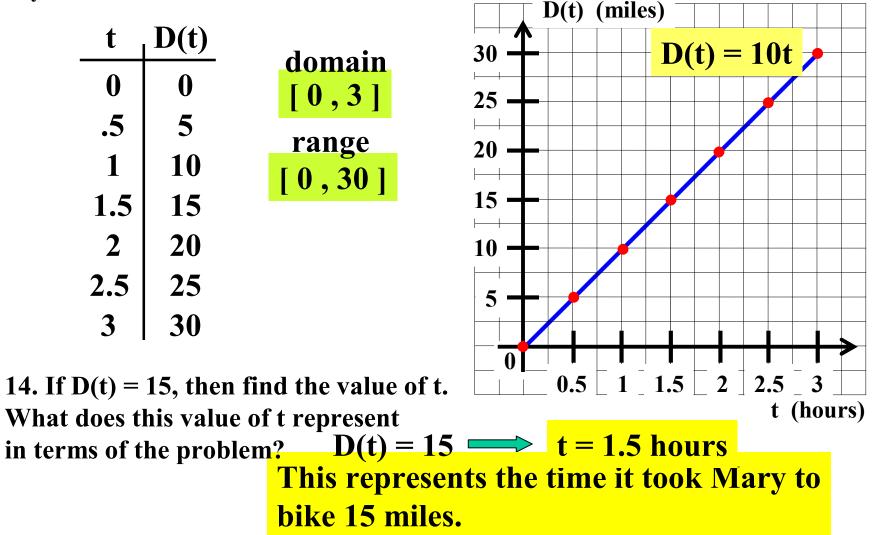
Mary bikes for 3 hours at a constant speed of 10 miles per hour. Let t represent her biking time (in hours) and D(t) represent the distance she has gone (in miles).

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



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

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



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

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

