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Patterns, Equations, and Graphs
Unit 1 Lesson 9

## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

## Students will be able to:

use tables, equations, and graphs to describe the relationships.

## Key Vocabulary:

- Solutions to an equation with two variables
- Ordered Pair
- Equation
- Inductive Reasoning
- Table
- Graph


## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

SOLUTION OF AN EQUATION containing two variables, $\boldsymbol{x}$ and $\boldsymbol{y}$, is any ordered pair $(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y})$ that makes the equation true.

ORDERED PAIR - is a set of numbers or coordinates written in the form $(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y})$. It can be used to show the position on a graph, where the $\boldsymbol{x}$ (horizontal) value is first, and the $\boldsymbol{y}$ (vertical) value is second.

## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

Sample Problem 1: Tell whether the given order pair is a solution of each equation.
A. Is $(\mathbf{3 0}, \mathbf{3})$ a solution of the equation $x-14=5 y$ ?
B. Is $(\mathbf{1 2}, 5)$ a solution of the equation $\mathbf{4 x}+\mathbf{2}=\mathbf{1 0 y}$ ?
C. Is $(7,1)$ a solution of the equation $8 x-6=50 y$ ?

## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

Sample Problem 1: Tell whether the given order pair is a solution of each equation.
A. Is $(\mathbf{3 0}, \mathbf{3})$ a solution of the equation $x-14=5 y$ ?

$$
30-14=5(3) \quad \rightarrow \quad 30-14=15 \quad \rightarrow \quad 16 \neq 15
$$

B. Is $(\mathbf{1 2}, 5)$ a solution of the equation $\mathbf{4 x}+\mathbf{2}=\mathbf{1 0 y}$ ?

$$
4(12)+2=10(5) \rightarrow 48+2=50 \rightarrow 50=50
$$

C. Is $(7,1)$ a solution of the equation $8 x-6=50 y$ ?

$$
8(7)-6=50(1) \rightarrow 56-6=50 \rightarrow 50=50
$$

## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

There are various ways to show the relationship between two variables:
A. Create a TABLE to show the corresponding values of $x$ and $y$,

Example: John is three years younger than his brother Matthew. Construct a table that represents their age.

| John | Matthew |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |
| 4 | 7 |

## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

B. Write an EQUATION, or.

Example: John is three years younger than his brother Matthew. Write an equation that represents their age.

Let : $\boldsymbol{J}=$ John's age
$\boldsymbol{M}=$ Matthew's age

$$
J+3=M
$$

## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

## C. Draw a GRAPH.

COORDINATE SYSTEM is a two-dimensional number line. This is a typical coordinate system: The horizontal axis is called the $\boldsymbol{x}$-axis and the vertical axis is called the $\boldsymbol{y}$-axis


## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

## C. Draw a GRAPH.

Example: John is three years younger than his brother Matthew. Draw a graph that represents their age.

Matthew's age


## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

## Sample Problem 2: Use a table, an equation, and a graph to represent the relationship of Mary's and Ann's age. Mary is $\mathbf{2}$ years older than Ann.

## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

Sample Problem 2: Use a table, an equation, and a graph to represent the relationship of Mary's and Ann's age.

Mary is $\mathbf{2}$ years older than Ann.

| Mary | Ann |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 5 |
| 4 | 6 |

Let : J=John's age
M=Mary's age

$$
A+2=M
$$



## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

INDUCTIVE REASONING is the process of reaching a conclusion based on an observed pattern. It is used to predict values.

Example 4: Predict the next figure in the given sequence.


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Example 4: Predict the next figure in the given sequence.


## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

## Sample Problem 3: Predict the next figure in the each sequence.

 A.
iii.
iv.
C.

ii.

iii.
iv.

## PATTERNS, EQUATIONS, AND GRAPHS

## Sample Problem 3: Predict the next figure in the each sequence.

A.
B.
C.


ii.

iii.

iii.

iii.

iv.

iv.

