

## MFM 1PI Partial Variation

Last class we talked about being paid an hourly rate at a part time job. Some jobs pay an hourly rate plus a fixed. This is an example of Partial Variation.

Partial Variation:

When one quantity equals a fixed value plus a constant multiple of another quantity, its graph is a straight line that does NOT pass through the origin.

Examples:

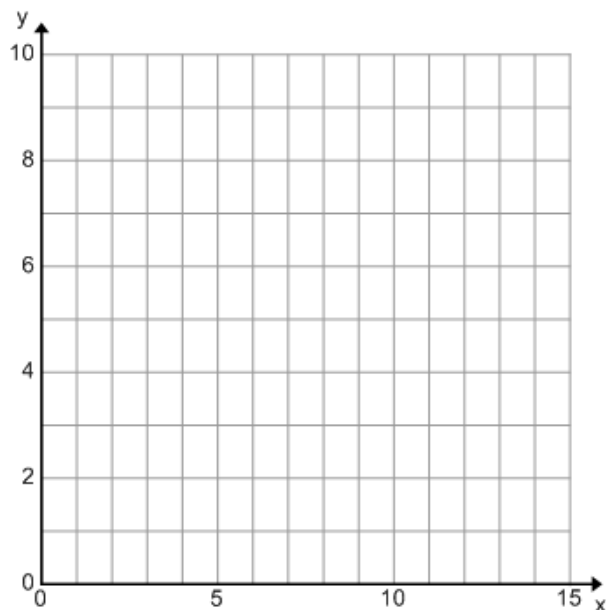
Ex. 1) Michael works as a salesman in an electronics store. For each month his fixed earnings are \$2000, this part never changes. His variable earnings (the part that changes) are 15% of all his sales or \_\_\_\_\_ . This amount changes from month to month.

An equation that represents his earning would be: \_\_\_\_\_

Using a Graph to show Partial Variation:

Ex.2) A taxi cab driver charges \$2.50 plus \$0.50/km for each trip.

a) set up a table of values and graph this relation.



- b) Use the graph to determine the cost for a 6km trip.
- c) use the graph to predict how far you would travel for \$8.00.
- d) Write an equation to model this partial variation.

Ex. 3) Jose is a professional baseball player. His contract states that he will be paid \$3 million per season plus \$100 000 for every win he earns.

- a) The fixed part is \_\_\_\_\_
- b) The variable part is: \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Write an equation that relates Jose's earnings,  $E$ , to his number of wins,  $w$ .

d) Use the equation to predict Jose's earnings if he wins 10 games in one season

Practice: page 213 #1, 2, 5, 8

# Quiz Next Day