Using Graphs to Compare Relationships

Let's graph more than one relationship on the same grid.

12.1 Math Talk: More Division

Find the value of each expression mentally.

- $3 \div 6$
- $4 \div 5$
- $5 \div 4$
- $10 \div 6$

12.2 Race to the Bumper Cars

Diego, Lin, and Mai went from the ticket booth to the bumper cars.

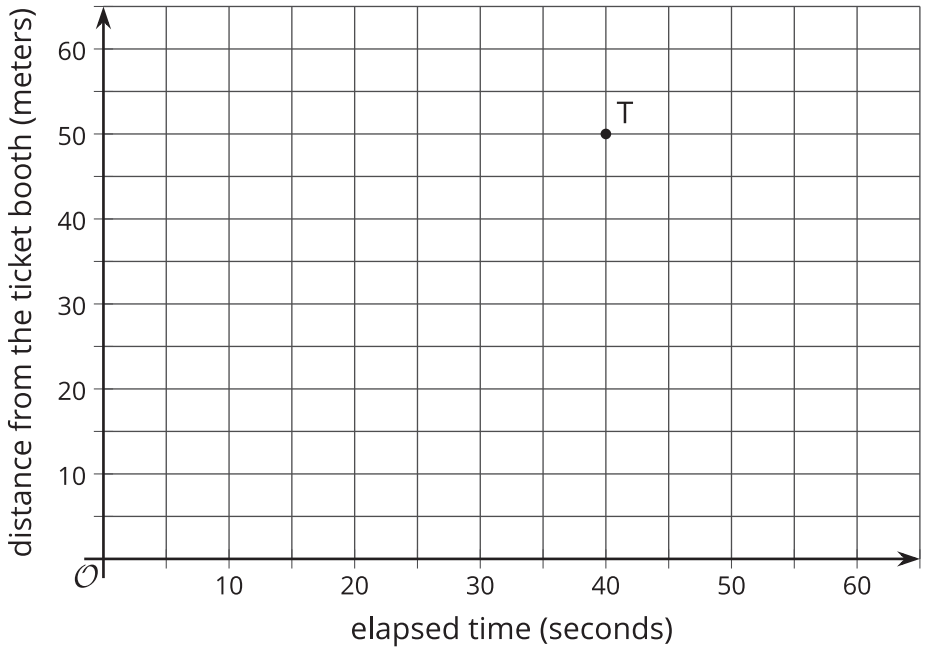
1. Use each description to complete the table representing that person's journey.
   a. Diego left the ticket booth at the same time as Tyler. Diego jogged ahead at a steady pace and reached the bumper cars in 30 seconds.
   b. Lin left the ticket booth at the same time as Tyler. She ran at a steady pace and arrived at the bumper cars in 20 seconds.
   c. Mai left the booth 10 seconds later than Tyler. Her steady jog enabled her to catch up with Tyler just as he arrived at the bumper cars.

Diego's time (seconds)	Diego's distance (meters)
0	
15	
30	50
1	

Lin's time (seconds)	Lin's distance (meters)
	0
	25
20	50
1	

Mai's time (seconds)	Mai's distance (meters)
10	
	25
40	50
1	

2. Using a different color for each person, draw a graph of all four people's journeys (including Tyler's from the other day).



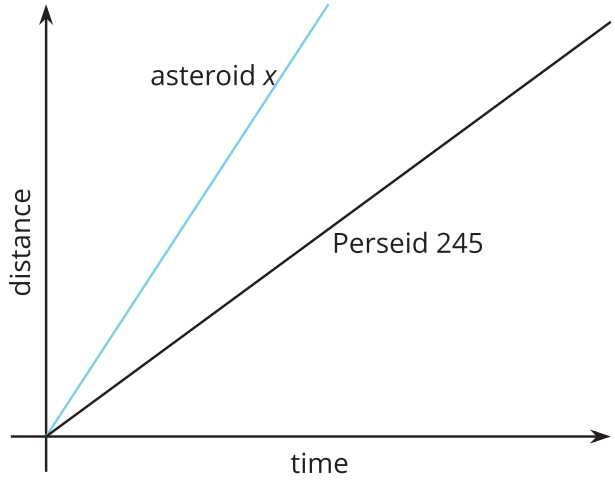
3. Which person is moving the most quickly? How is that reflected in the graph?

Are you ready for more?

Write equations to represent the relationship between time and distance for each person.

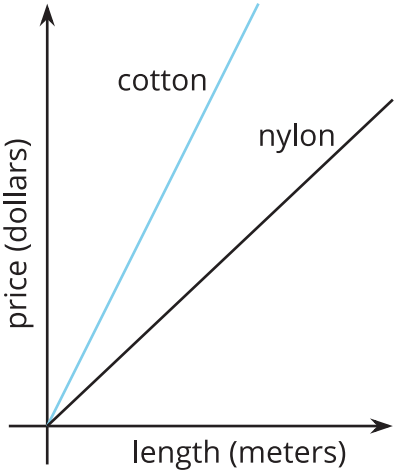
12.3 Space Rocks and the Price of Rope

1. Meteoroid Perseid 245 and Asteroid x travel through the solar system. The graph shows the distance each traveled after a given point in time.



Is Asteroid x traveling faster or slower than Perseid 245? Explain how you know.

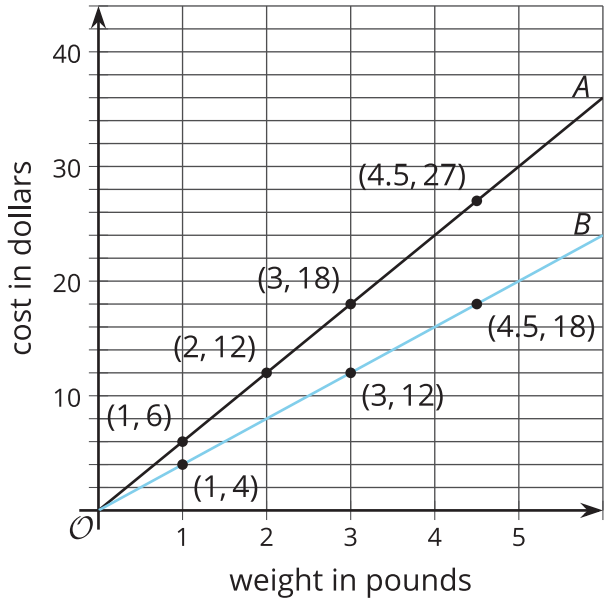
2. The graph shows the price of different lengths of two types of rope.



If you buy $1.00 of each kind of rope, which one will be longer? Explain how you know.

Lesson 12 Summary

Here is a graph that shows the price of blueberries at two different stores. Which store has a better price?



We can compare points that have the same x value or the same y value. For example, the points $(2, 12)$ and $(3, 12)$ tell us that at Store B you can get more pounds of blueberries for the same price.

The points $(3, 12)$ and $(3, 18)$ tell us that at Store A you have to pay more for the same quantity of blueberries. This means Store B has the better price.

We can also use the graphs to compare the constants of proportionality. The line representing Store B goes through the point $(1, 4)$, so the constant of proportionality is 4. This tells us that at Store B the blueberries cost \$4 per pound. This is cheaper than the \$6 per pound unit price at Store A.