## Linear Models

Recall:

- The graph of a linear function is a $\qquad$ .
- The equation is of the form $\qquad$ where $\qquad$ is the slope and $\qquad$ is the $y$-intercept
- In the table of values of a linear function, the $\qquad$ differences are constant.
- The rate of change for a linear function is constant. The $\qquad$ is a measure of the rate of change.
- When the rate of change (slope) is positive, the quantity is $\qquad$
- When the rate of change (slope) is negative, the quantity is $\qquad$
- When the rate of change (slope) is zero, the quantity is $\qquad$
- Slope can be found using one of the following methods:
$m=\frac{\text { rise }}{\text { run }}$ or $m=\frac{y_{2}-y_{1}}{x_{2}-x_{1}}$ where $\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right)$ and $\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right)$ are any 2 points on the line
Example 1 A luxury car rental company charges a flat rate of $\$ 100$ plus $\$ 1.50 / \mathrm{km}$ to rent its vehicles.
a. Write an equation for $C$, the total cost of the rental in dollars, in terms of $n$, the number of km driven.
b. Use a table of values to create a graph for the function. Use n values from 0 to 500 .
c. What is the C-intercept and what does it represent?
d. What is the slope (with units) and what does it represent?

Example 2 Determine the equation of the line.


