## LESSON

### Practice A

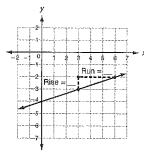
## Rate of Change and Slope

Fill in the blanks to define slope.

- **1.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the difference in the *y*-values of two points on a line.
- 2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the difference in the *x*-values of two points on a line.
- 3. The slope of a line is the ratio of \_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ for any two points on the line.

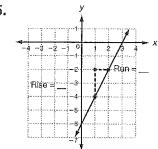
Find the rise and run between each set of points. Then, write the slope of the line.

4.



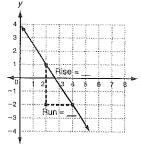
slope =





slope =

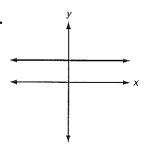




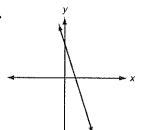
slope =

Tell whether the slope of each line is positive, negative, zero, or undefined.

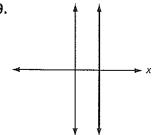
7.



8.



9.



10. The table shows a truck driver's distance from home during one day's deliveries. Find the rate of change for each time interval.

Time (h)	0	1	4	5	8	10
Distance (mi)	0	35	71	82	199	200

Hour 0 to Hour 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour 1 to Hour 4: \_\_\_\_ Hour 4 to Hour 5: \_\_\_\_

Hour 5 to Hour 8: \_\_\_\_\_ Hour 8 to Hour 10: \_\_\_\_\_

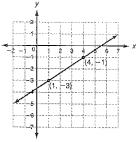
The rate of change represents the average speed. During which time interval was the driver's average speed the least?

## LESSON

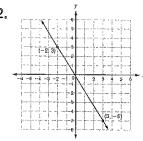
#### Practice C

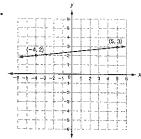
# Rate of Change and Slope

Find the slope of each line.

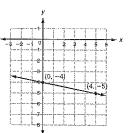


2.

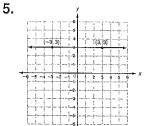


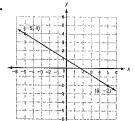


4.



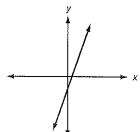
slope =



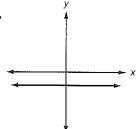


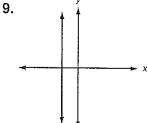
Tell whether the slope of each line is positive, negative, zero, or undefined.

7.



8.





10. The table shows the distance a car drove on one tank of gasoline.

Miles driven	0	60	150	170	230	260
Gas Used (gal)	0	2	5	6	9	11

- a. Graph the data and show the rates of change.
- b. The rate of change represents the gas mileage in miles per gallon. Between which two measurements was the car's gas mileage least?

