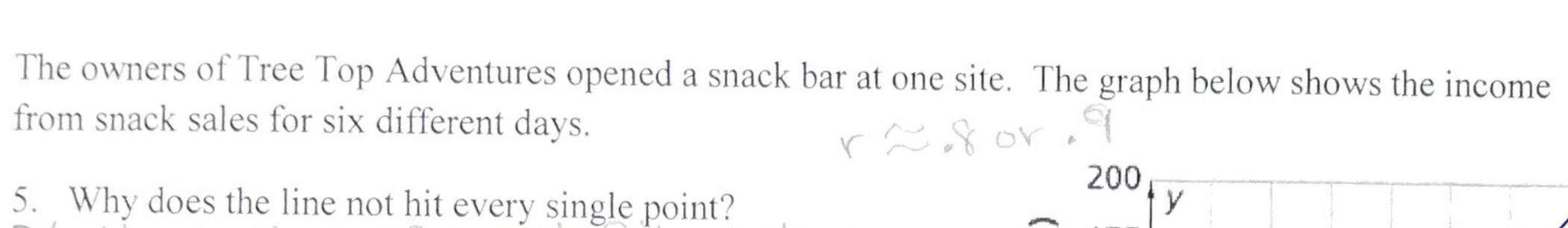
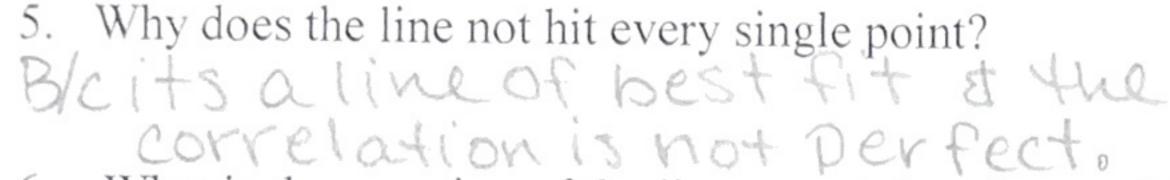
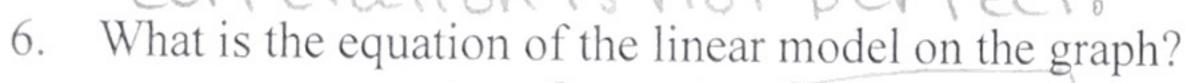
Name:		Date:		Hour:Alg 1_	
Unit 3b Day 18: Focus Question: Who		_			
Deus Question, Win	ai sirategies ao you i	ise in writing equality	ons for tinear junct	tons:	
(10, 50) and (2	en Shirts R Us gave; 20, 70).			equation from two point	S
	he first thing you had	Jope John John	$\frac{70 - 50}{20 - 10}$	$=\frac{20}{10}/m=$	10
3. Find the eq	ation of the line that	t passes through the	d to do poi	points. (You can write	it in
whatever for	orm you like.)	21/20			
a. (-6, 4) and (Ay 8-4 2-6	2,8) + (m-/2-1)	b. $(0, 5)$ and $(-2, 4)$	$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$	c. $(-1, 4)$ and $(8, -12)$ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{-12}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$	1 = -16
y-8=1 2	(X-2)	$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}$	1+5	y-4=-16	2 (X+1)
ladders, bridg	(TTF) runs adventuges, and trapezes. Thumber of customers, cations.	e company uses ma	thematical models		
		- 25			
1. The standard number <i>n</i> of contact.		at TTF is \$25. Wr	ite an equation that $(x) = 25x$	t relates the daily incor	me I to the D.N.
- TT 1 1	e a group admission	fees in the table be	low	+13	55
They also hav	e a group aumission	The state of the s	r in Group	1 2 3 4 5	10 15 20
2. What is the sl	ope of the table?	Acimiss.	ion (dollate)	90 105 120 135	210 285 360
15	$\frac{5}{5} \boxed{M=15}$			apple in the group	75's
3. Write a funct	ion that relates A , the D , N	e admission fee, to i	i, the number of A	(n) = 15n + 60	
4. How many p	eople need to be in y $4(n) < I(n)$	our group to make	the group admission	on rate cost effective? OUP dmission is less tha	roomala la v
15r -15n	1460 < 25				admis.
	60 4 10			when you has	16
	10 6 10	or n>		6 per	ple

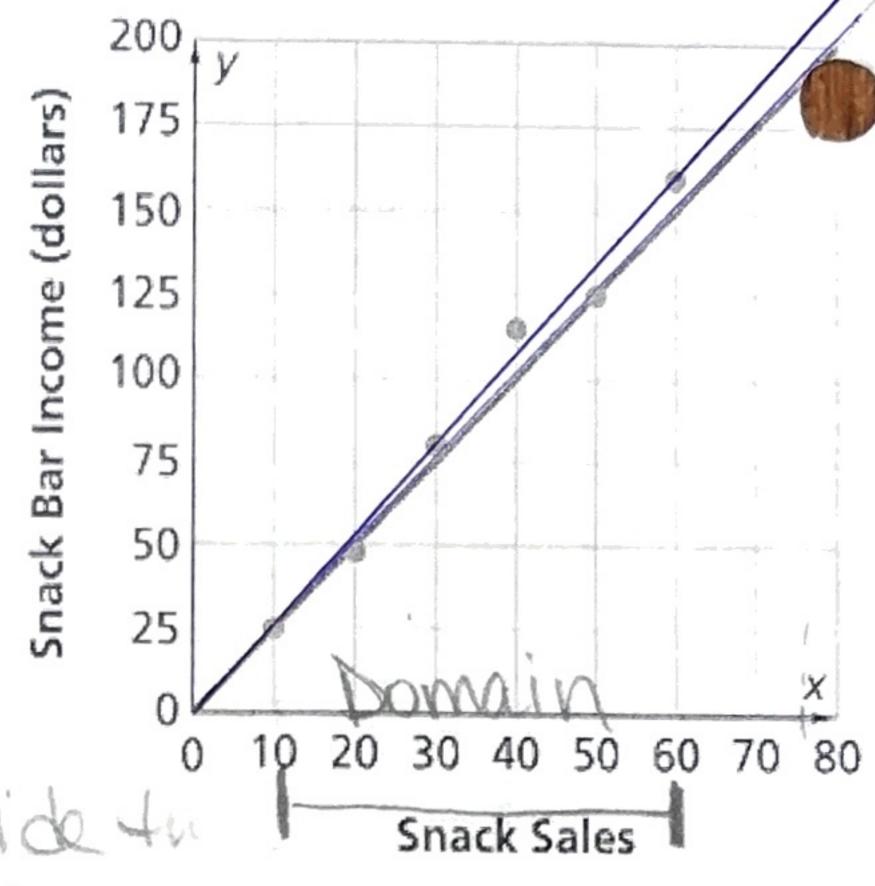






$$M = \frac{25}{10}$$
 $b = 0$ $f(x) = \frac{5}{2}x$ $m = \frac{5}{2}$

$$f(75) = \frac{5}{2}(75)$$
 $= \frac{5}{87.50}$



10. Draw your own line of best fit. Then compare it to 3 other people. Did you all draw the exact same line? No

C. The BEST line of Best Fit: Linear Regression There is a process for finding the line of best fit that involves residuals. Remember a residual is the distance between the line and the data point. The process called regression minimizes the residuals.

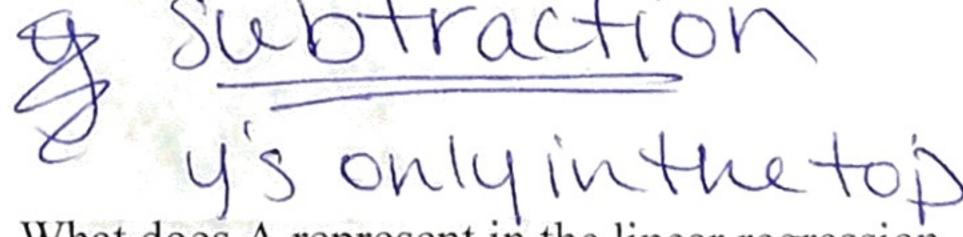
$$y = Bx + A \quad \text{or } y = Ax + b$$

$$B = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$
2.

$$A = \frac{\sum y - B\sum x}{n}$$

The correlation coefficient

2. While it is NOT the slope formula, there are some similarities. How is the linear regression formula (B) similar to the slope formula?



3. What does A represent in the linear regression formula?

$$r = \sqrt{\sum_{x \in \Sigma} \sum_{y \in \Sigma} \sum_{x \in \Sigma} \sum_{y \in \Sigma} \sum_{x \in \Sigma} \sum_{y \in \Sigma} \sum_{x \in \Sigma} \sum_{x \in \Sigma} \sum_{y \in \Sigma} \sum_{x \in \Sigma$$

Don't worry, your calculator will do it for you!!!!
(See calculator instructions) Your calculator just switches the B and A