

Jenna's Potential Income

- d. Plot the *price to jump* versus *income* data on the grid. (You should have at least 13 data points.)
- e. Draw in what you think is a good model for the data points.
- f. Describe the relationship between the variables *price to jump* and *income*.



6. Let's find an equation that fits your model.

- a. First our variables. Using what you have in your *Income vs. Price to Jump* graph, define the following.
 - Let $x =$ _____
 - Let $y =$ _____
- b. When you completed the table to show Jenna's potential income, you multiplied two things together.

<i>price to jump</i> (\$)	5	15	25	30	50	75
<i># of people willing to jump</i>	110	96	83	75	46	5
<i>Income</i> (\$)	550	1440	2075	2250	2300	375

$$25 \cdot 83 = 2075$$

Fill in the blank: Every time you found that "*Income* = *price to jump* · _____"

- c. Now for the rule. Fill in the missing parts below to find a rule for your model.

"*Income* = *price to jump* · _____"

\downarrow
 y

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Hint: Look back at your equation in #3 that you wrote to describe *# of people willing to jump*.

- d. Enter your rule in your calculator with an appropriate window and test to see if it works well as a model.
 - What would Jenna's income be if the *price to jump* is \$15?
 - What would Jenna's income be if the *price to jump* is \$45?
 - When would the income be \$0?
 - When would Jenna get the income be the most?

7. Try to expand your rule to see the x^2 term of your quadratic model.

Factored Form

$$y = x(100 - x)$$

Expanded Form

$$y = 100x - x^2$$