

Deriving y = mx (page 1)

We know that the graphs for direct variation always go through the origin (0, 0). Knowing that, let's derive the equation for direct variation.



So, in a direct variation equation, y = mx, the *m* represents the constant of proportionality (variation), the slope and the unit rate.

Example: Which functions show a proportional relationship? How do you know?







We know that the graphs for direct variation always go through the origin (0, 0). Knowing that, let's derive the equation for direct variation.





So, in a direct variation equation, y = mx, the *m* represents the constant of proportionality (variation), the slope and the unit rate.

Example: Which functions show a proportional relationship? How do you know?



Deriving y = mx (page 2) Which functions show a proportional relationship? How do you know?



Deriving y = mx (page 2) Which functions show a proportional relationship? How do you know?

1. 2. 3. 2 0 x 1 -2 x 4 8 0 y 0 3 y -5 4. 6. 5. y = 2x + 1-5 -5 8. 7. 9. 2 4 6 x y = x8 12 4 y

-1 0 6



