

8-1

Practice

Form G

Inverse Variation

Is the relationship between the values in each table a *direct variation*, an *inverse variation*, or *neither*? Write equations to model the direct and inverse variations.

1.

x	2	4	5	20
y	10	5	4	1

3.

x	1	2	5	7
y	6	12	30	42

5.

x	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	2
y	31	7	3	$\frac{5}{2}$

Suppose that x and y vary inversely. Write a function that models each inverse variation. Graph the function and find y when $x = 10$.

7. $x = 7$ when $y = 2$

9. $x = \frac{1}{3}$ when $y = \frac{9}{10}$

11. The minimum number of carpet rolls n needed to carpet a house varies directly as the house's square footage h and inversely with the square footage r in one roll. It takes a minimum of two 1200-ft² carpet rolls to cover 2300 ft² of floor. What is the minimum number of 1200-ft² carpet rolls you would need to cover 2500 ft² of floor? Round your answer up to the nearest half roll.

8-1**Practice** (continued)

Form G

Inverse Variation

Each ordered pair is from an inverse variation. Find the constant of variation.

13. $\left(3\frac{1}{3}\right)$

15. (10, 5)

17. (-13, 22)

19. $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{6}{7}\right)$

21. $\left(\frac{5}{8}, -\frac{2}{5}\right)$

Write the function that models each variation. Find z when $x = 6$ and $y = 4$.

23. z varies jointly with x and y . When $x = 7$ and $y = 2$, $z = 28$.

Each pair of values is from an inverse variation. Find the missing value.

25. (2, 4), (6, y)

27. (1.2, 4.5), (2.7, y)