Name _____ Date _____

11. A. A driver must complete 200 laps to finish the race. Complete the table.

B. Describe any patterns you see in the table.

C. If you know the number of laps, how can you find the number of miles the race car has traveled?

L Number of Laps	*D* Distance in Miles
2	5
4	10
6	15
8	
10	25
20	
40	100
60	
	200
100	
200	500

Check-In: Questions 12–15

12. In 1915, the fifth year of the race, the winning speed was about 90 miles per hour.

A. Complete the table.

B. Describe any patterns you see in the table.

T Time in Hours	*D* Distance in Miles
1	90
2	
3	
	360
5	450
6	

C. If you know the time in hours, how can you find the number of miles the race car has traveled?

Name _____ Date _____

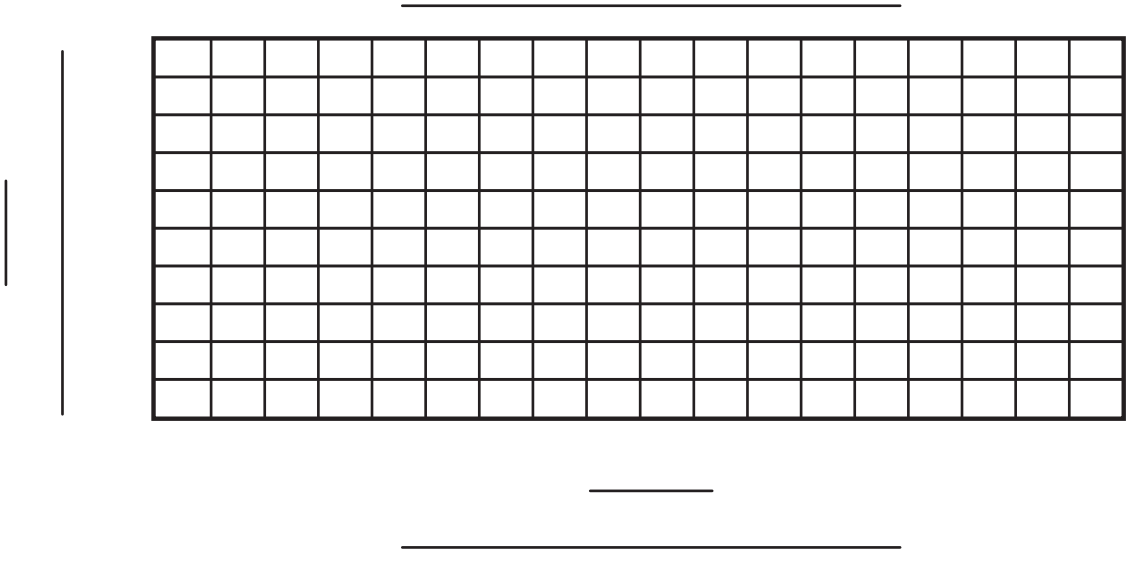
▲●■ **13.** Mr. Sabol drove to see the Indianapolis 500. It usually takes him about 6 hours to get there. He kept track of how far he had driven after each hour and put the data for the first four hours in this table.

T Time in Hours	*D* Distance in Miles	*(T, D)* Ordered Pairs
1	62	
2	122	(2, 122)
3	176	
4	240	

A. Write the ordered pairs for each data point.

B. Make a point graph of Mr. Sabol's data. Choose a scale for each axis that will leave room to make predictions.

C. If the points lie close to a line, use a ruler to draw a best-fit line. Extend the line in both directions.



▲●■ **14.** If Mr. Sabol lives about 350 miles away, will he get there in six hours? Show how you know using your graph.

Name _____ Date _____

15. A. Describe any patterns you see in the table in Question 14.

B. If you know the number of hours that Mr. Sabol has traveled, how can you estimate the distance he has traveled?