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Using Tables and Data Charts - Guided Lesson Explanation

Explanation#1

Use two variables to write an equation for the situation.

p = number of pears
a = number of apples

Josh picked 2 less apples than pears.

We know there will always be 2 more pears than apples. So this could be written as:

p + 2 = a

All the choices given are relative to p, so we reorder the equation. If we subtract 2 from both sides, we get:

p = a -2

Use the table to check answers.

Replace the variable 'a' with each number in the p column.

a = 6:

p = 6 - 2 = 4

a = 7:

p = 7 - 2 = 5

a = 8:

p = 8 - 2 = 6

a = 9:

p = 9 - 2 = 7

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Explanation#2

Our variables are: r = number of racks p = number of wafer packets

All the equations that they offer are relative to r. So we are going to need to have our final answer in r = form.

We can convert the statement to an equation

18 wafer packets on each rack
18 r = p

We need to have our final answer relative to r. Divide both sides by 18 to get r by itself:

r = p ÷ 18

We can use the table to check answers. Replace the variable p with each number in the q column.

p = 108:

r = 108 ÷ 18 = 6

q = 126:

r = 126 ÷ 18 = 7

p = 144:

r = 144 ÷ 18 = 8

p = 162:

r = 162 ÷ 18 = 9

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Explanation # 3

We use two variables which are used in the table.

r = number of roses
s = number of sunflower

r	s
7	1
8	2
9	3
10	4

Make an equation with s first, with an equals sign.

s =

”6 less sunflowers than roses” represents sunflowers are 6 fewer than roses, which means we should subtract 6 from the number of roses sold, s = r – 6

Use the table to check the equation. Put the value of the variable r with each number in the s column.

r = 7:

s = 7 - 6 = 1

r = 8:

s = 8 - 6 = 2

r = 9:

s = 9 - 6 = 3

p = 10:

q = 10 - 6 = 4