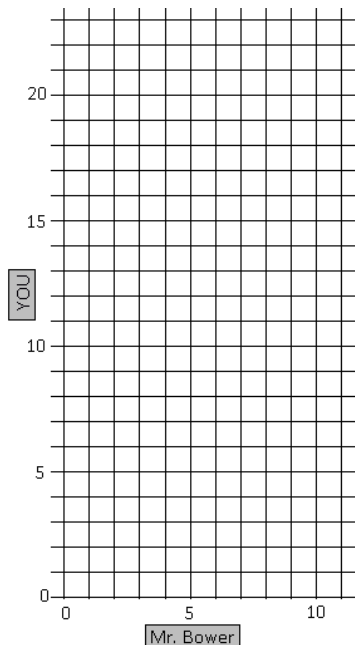


1. In this activity, your quantity of M&Ms<sup>®</sup> must equal 1.5 times Mr. Bower's quantity of M&Ms<sup>®</sup>.
2. Mr. Bower has \_\_\_\_\_ M&Ms<sup>®</sup>, so you must have \_\_\_\_\_ M&Ms<sup>®</sup>.
3. Graph this ordered pair ( $x$  is Mr. Bower's M&Ms<sup>®</sup>,  $y$  is your M&Ms<sup>®</sup>).
4. Mr. Bower has changed his amount of M&Ms<sup>®</sup>. Now Mr. Bower has \_\_\_\_\_ M&Ms<sup>®</sup>, so you must have \_\_\_\_\_ M&Ms<sup>®</sup>.
5. Graph this ordered pair.
6. Mr. Bower has another new amount of M&Ms<sup>®</sup>. Now Mr. Bower has \_\_\_\_\_ M&Ms<sup>®</sup>, so you must have \_\_\_\_\_ M&Ms<sup>®</sup>.
7. Graph this ordered pair.
8. Mr. Bower's M&Ms<sup>®</sup> total is different again. Now Mr. Bower has \_\_\_\_\_ M&Ms<sup>®</sup>, so you must have \_\_\_\_\_ M&Ms<sup>®</sup>.
9. Graph this ordered pair.
10. When Mr. Bower's quantity of M&Ms<sup>®</sup> increases, what happens to your quantity of M&Ms<sup>®</sup>? \_\_\_\_\_
11. When Mr. Bower's quantity of M&Ms<sup>®</sup> decreases, what happens to your quantity of M&Ms<sup>®</sup>? \_\_\_\_\_
12. When your quantity of M&Ms<sup>®</sup> increases, what happens to Mr. Bower's quantity of M&Ms<sup>®</sup>? \_\_\_\_\_
13. When your quantity of M&Ms<sup>®</sup> decreases, what happens to Mr. Bower's quantity of M&Ms<sup>®</sup>? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Take the numbers you wrote in #2, 4, 6, & 8 and write them as fractions (your M&Ms<sup>®</sup> in the numerator; Mr. Bower's M&Ms<sup>®</sup> in the denominator). What do you notice?
15. Look at the graph you made. Is it curved or straight? \_\_\_\_\_



### DIRECT VARIATION

$$y = kx$$

$k$  is a number called the *constant of variation*

You might notice that this also means

$$\frac{y}{x} = k$$