

Name:

Class:

Date:

18.3 Interpreting and drawing line graphs

A () is a series of points that are joined by straight lines.

They are usually used to show (), which tell you how data () over a period of ().

When you draw a line graph, make sure that:

- a) you put time on the () axis
- b) you use an appropriate () on the () axis
- c) you () each point accurately
- d) you () the points with () lines
- e) you give the line graph a () and () the axes.

Worked example 18.3

The table shows the value of a car over a period of five years.

- a Draw a line graph to show the data.
- b During which year did the car lose the most value?
- c Describe the trend in the value of the car.
- d Use the graph to estimate the value of the car after $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Age of car (years)	0	1	2	3	4
Value of car (\$)	25 000	20 000	17 000	14 900	13 400

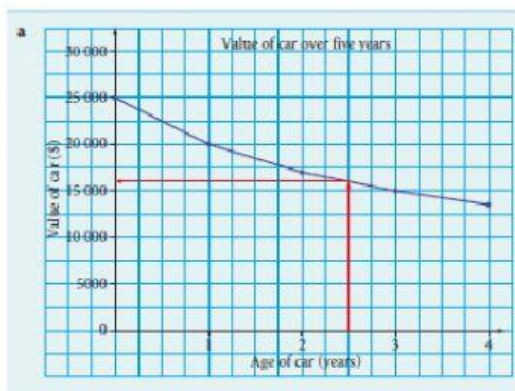
() (years) goes on the horizontal axis.

() (\$) goes on the vertical axis.

The vertical axis has a sensible () that is easy to ().

All the points are () accurately and are joined with () lines.

The graph has a () and the axes are ().



b) The car lost the most value in the () year. The greatest loss is \$() in the first year.

c) The car goes () in value every year, but the loss each year is () than the year before. The losses are \$5000, \$(), \$() and \$().

d) The value of the car after 2.5 years is estimated as \$().