

## Lesson 13: Statements of Order in the Real World

### Classwork

#### Opening Exercise

A radio disc jockey reports that the temperature outside his studio has changed 10 degrees since he came on the air this morning. Discuss with your group what listeners can conclude from this report.

#### Example 1: Ordering Numbers in the Real World

A \$25 credit and a \$25 charge appear similar, yet they are very different.

Describe what is similar about the two transactions.

How do the two transactions differ?

#### Exercises

- Scientists are studying temperatures and weather patterns in the Northern Hemisphere. They recorded temperatures (in degrees Celsius) in the table below, as reported in emails from various participants. Represent each reported temperature using a rational number. Order the rational numbers from least to greatest. Explain why the rational numbers that you chose appropriately represent the given temperatures.

<b>Temperatures as Reported</b>	8 below zero	12	-4	13 below zero	0	2 above zero	6 below zero	-5
<b>Temperature (°C)</b>								

2. Jami’s bank account statement shows the transactions below. Represent each transaction as a rational number describing how it changes Jami’s account balance. Then order the rational numbers from greatest to least. Explain why the rational numbers that you chose appropriately reflect the given transactions.

<b>Listed Transactions</b>	Debit \$12.20	Credit \$4.08	Charge \$1.50	Withdrawal \$20.00	Deposit \$5.50	Debit \$3.95	Charge \$3.00
<b>Change to Jami’s Account</b>							

3. During the summer, Madison monitors the water level in her parents’ swimming pool to make sure it is not too far above or below normal. The table below shows the numbers she recorded in July and August to represent how the water levels compare to normal. Order the rational numbers from least to greatest. Explain why the rational numbers that you chose appropriately reflect the given water levels.

<b>Madison’s Readings</b>	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch above normal	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch above normal	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch below normal	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch above normal	$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch below normal	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch below normal	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch below normal
<b>Compared to Normal</b>							

4. Changes in the weather can be predicted by changes in the barometric pressure. Over several weeks, Stephanie recorded changes in barometric pressure seen on her barometer to compare to local weather forecasts. Her observations are recorded in the table below. Use rational numbers to record the indicated changes in the pressure in the second row of the table. Order the rational numbers from least to greatest. Explain why the rational numbers that you chose appropriately represent the given pressure changes.

<b>Barometric Pressure Change (inches of Mercury)</b>	Rise 0.04	Fall 0.21	Rise 0.2	Fall 0.03	Rise 0.1	Fall 0.09	Fall 0.14
<b>Barometric Pressure Change (inches of Mercury)</b>							

**Example 2: Using Absolute Value to Solve Real-World Problems**

The captain of a fishing vessel is standing on the deck at 23 feet above sea level. He holds a rope tied to his fishing net that is below him underwater at a depth of 38 feet.

Draw a diagram using a number line, and then use absolute value to compare the lengths of rope in and out of the water.

**Example 3: Making Sense of Absolute Value and Statements of Inequality**

A recent television commercial asked viewers, “Do you have over \$10,000 in credit card debt?”

What types of numbers are associated with the word “debt” and why? Write a number that represents the value from the television commercial.

Give one example of “over \$10,000 in credit card debt.” Then write a rational number that represents your example.

How do the debts compare, and how do the rational numbers that describe them compare? Explain.