

Focus  
Standards  
and Claim

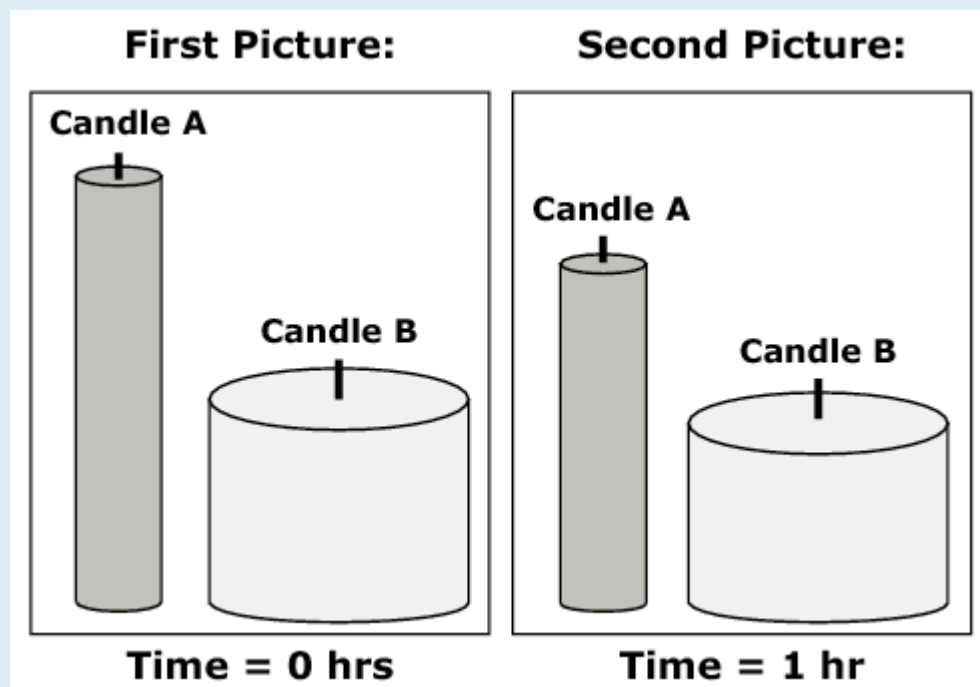
Claim 2  
FLE.B.5

Stimulus

### Lights, Candles, Action!

Your friend Abbie is making a movie. She is filming a fancy dinner scene and she has two types of candles on the table. She wants to determine how long the candles will last.

She takes a picture, lights the candles, and then lets them burn for 1 hour. She then takes a second picture. You can assume that each candle burns at its own constant rate.



Candle Type A initial height = 20 cm

Candle Type B initial height = 10 cm

Candle Type A height after burning for 1 hour = 16 cm

Candle Type B height after burning for 1 hour = 9 cm

You will use this information to help Abbie think about the candles she might use for her film.

## Item Prompt

You have decided to use functions to help Abbie think about the candles.

You show her how to represent the height of a candle,  $h$ , as a function of time,  $t$ , using this equation:

$$h = k + nt$$

First, explain to Abbie what  $k$  and  $n$  represent in order to model the different candles. Be specific in your explanation.

## Sample Responses

## Sample Response A

$k$  = is how much the candle burns in one hour

$$y = -1x + 10$$

(burns 1 cm in an hour)

$$y = -4x + 20$$

(burns 4cm in an hour)

$n$  = the height of the candle originally

## Sample Response B

$k$  = initial height

$n$  = number of cm dropped

$$20 = 20 + 0(0)$$

$$20 = 20$$

Sample Response C	<p>For candle A:  <math>k = 20</math>, original height of candle  <math>n = -4</math>, rate at it burns/hr</p> <p>For candle B:  <math>k = 10</math>, original height of candle  <math>n = -1</math>, rate at it burns/hr</p> <p><math>k =</math> original height of candle  <math>n =</math> rate at which candle burns cm/hr</p>
Sample Response D	<p><math>k =</math> initial height  <math>n =</math> constant rate of the candle burning</p> <p>Candle A: <math>h = 20 - (4)t</math>  Candle B: <math>h = 10 - (1)t</math></p>
Sample Response E	<p><math>k</math> represents the height after burning the candle for a specific amount of time.  <math>n</math> represents the height of how much is burned off during the time  for example:  <math>k = 16</math> cm <math>n = 4</math>cm  <math>h = k + nt</math>  <math>h = 16 + 4(1) = h = 16 + 4</math>  <math>h = 20</math>cm</p>
Sample Response F	<p>The “<math>h</math>” is the height of the candle, as the function of time is “<math>t</math>.” The letter “<math>k</math>” symbolizes to be the subtraction of both candles in every hour. And “<math>n</math>” is the missing value that needs to solve.</p>
Sample Response G	<p><math>k</math> is the starting height, while <math>n</math> is the rate at which the height is decreasing.</p>

Sample Response H	<p><math>h</math> = height <math>t</math> = time <math>n</math> will be the amount of hours <math>k</math> will be the height of the candle from the beginning</p>
Sample Response I	<p>Candle A = <math>20 - 4\text{cm}(t)</math> Initial amount = <math>20 = k</math> Amount decreases by hour = <math>4\text{cm} = n</math></p> <p>Candle B = <math>10 - 1\text{cm}</math> Initial amount = <math>10 = k</math> Amount decreases by hour = <math>1\text{cm} = n</math></p>
Sample Response J	<p><math>k</math> is the original height of Candle Type A and Candle Type B before they began to burn. <math>n</math> is negative. It's the difference of height after candle Type A &amp; Candle Type B's 1 hour of burning.</p>
Sample Response K	<p><math>k</math> is the rate of change and <math>n</math> is</p> <p><math>2n - 1 = 8</math> <math>2n = 9</math> <math>n = 9/2</math></p> <p><math>8 = -1 + 2(9/2)</math></p>