

ii. Then use the function to calculate predicted ticket income for the same ticket prices.

b. Sarren proposed the function $I(p) = 2.500p - 50p^3$ for predicting income from ticket price. Is this equivalent to $I(p) = p(2.500 - 50p)^3$. Why or why not?

3. (45) = 17.500 + 28

a. According to the rule, what are the fixed operating costs and the costs per customer?

b. Daniel proposed the rule I(p) = 17.500 + 2(2.500 - 50p). Is this correct? Why or why not?

c. Minta suggested the expression 17.500 + 2(2.500 - 50p) in part b could be simplified to 22.500 - 100p. Is this correct? Why or why not?

4. The following graph shows how income and operating cost depend on ticket price and how they are related to each other.

a. Use the graph to estimate answers for the following questions, and explain how you arrive at each estimate.

i. For what ticket price(s) will operating cost exceed income?

iii. For what ticket price(s) will income exceed operating cost?

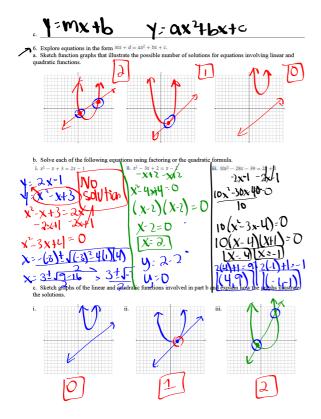
iii. For what ticket price(s) will income exceed operating cost?

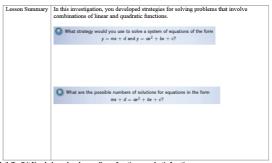
b. Write an equation that helps in locating the break-even point(s)-the ticket prices for which income exactly equals operating cost.

5. It is likely that the show producers wan to do more than break-even. They will probably seek maximum profit.

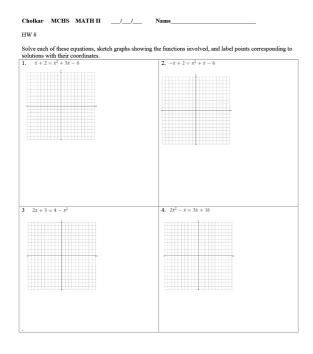
a.

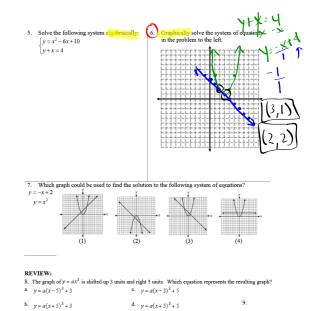
b.

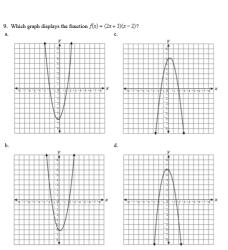




Math Toolkit Vocabulary: break-even, linear functions, quadratic functions







d. 12 feet

b. 8 feet