

To Buy a Hybrid or Not...That is the Question

by John Hinojosa

Activity Overview

In this activity, students determine if the operating costs of a hybrid vehicle outweigh the price when compared to a non-hybrid vehicle

Concepts

Typing data into a spreadsheet, evaluating linear regressions using the data from a spreadsheet, graphing the functions determined by the regression equations and finding the intersection point.

Teacher Preparation

This activity is designed for use in an Algebra classroom. Prior to this activity, students should have basic knowledge of linear functions, how to enter data into a spreadsheet and create graphs on the handheld.

Classroom Management Tips

This activity is teacher centered. The teacher will begin the activity by discussing the differences between a hybrid vehicle and non-hybrid vehicle. This activity will compare a Honda Civic with a Honda Civic Hybrid. The attached WORD document will give the basic facts about estimated gas mileage as well as yearly cost of gas. (You may also go to the Honda website for current information.)

TI-Nspire Applications

Lists and Spreadsheets

Graphs and Geometry

Materials needed:

TI-Nspire™ calculator

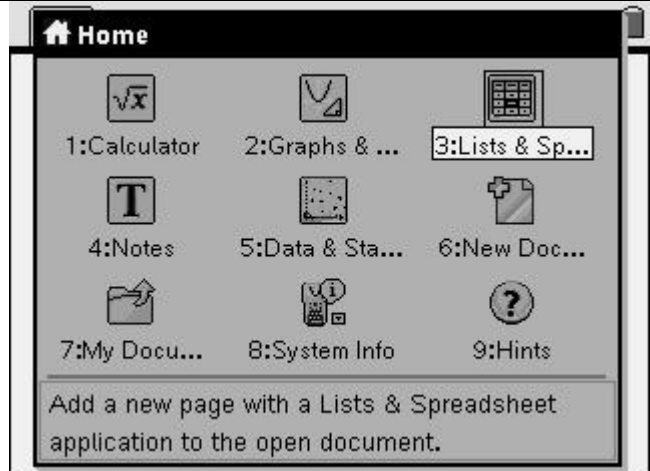
WORD Document (with information)

Computer for extended activity (Internet Research)

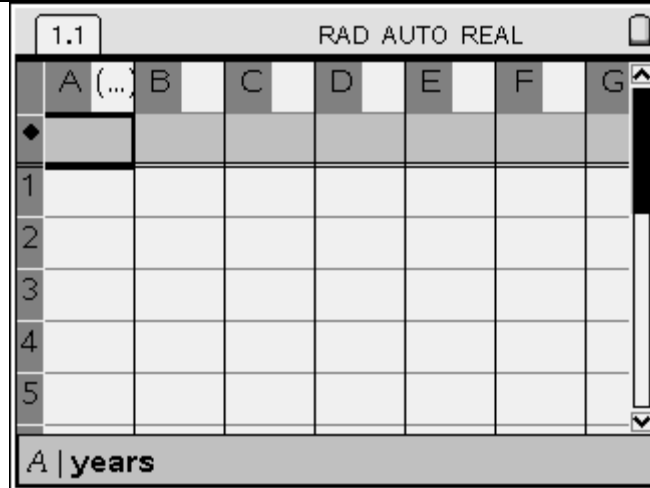
Step-by-step directions:

Students will use the data provided in the WORD document to compare both the hybrid and non-hybrid vehicle. Each student will discover an equation that corresponds to the cost of the vehicle plus the yearly cost of gas.

Press the “Menu” button and open a new **Lists and Spreadsheets** document

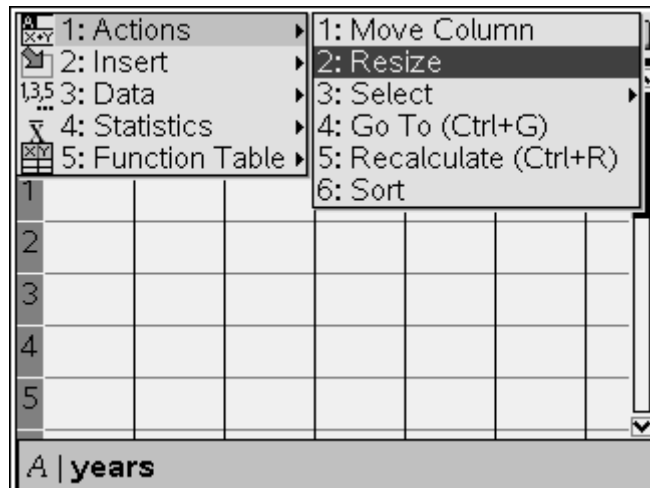


You will now use the “Nav Pad” to move the cursor up to the text box next to the letter “A” in the first column. You will now label the column “years”

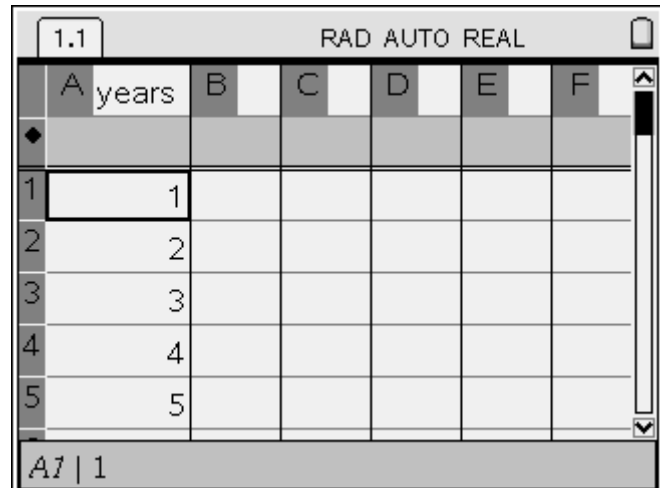


If you want to resize the row, click on the menu button, select “Actions”, 2:Resize, and then 1: Resize Column Width.

Then press the right side of the “Nav pad” to widen the column. Once set to desired size, click the middle of “Nav pad” and then press bottom of “Nav pad.”



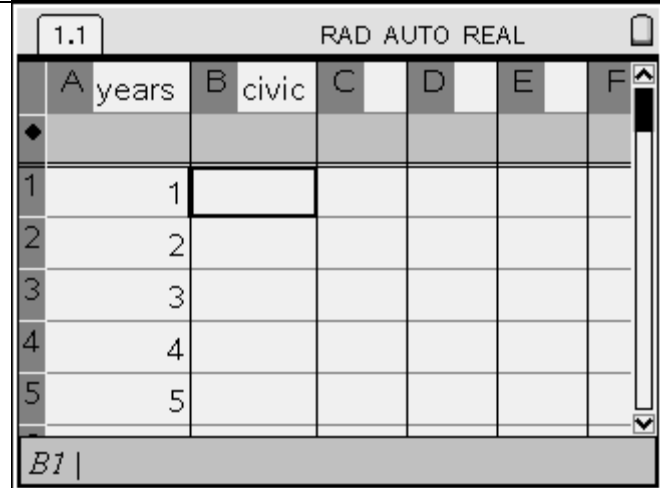
Beginning with A1, you will now enter the number of years from 1 to 25. This can be done by manually typing the numbers 1 to 25 or by using the “fill down” feature.



	A years	B	C	D	E	F
1	1					
2	2					
3	3					
4	4					
5	5					
A7 1						

Once completed, you will need to use the “Nav pad” to move the cursor to the text box next to the letter “B”. Label the column “Civic”

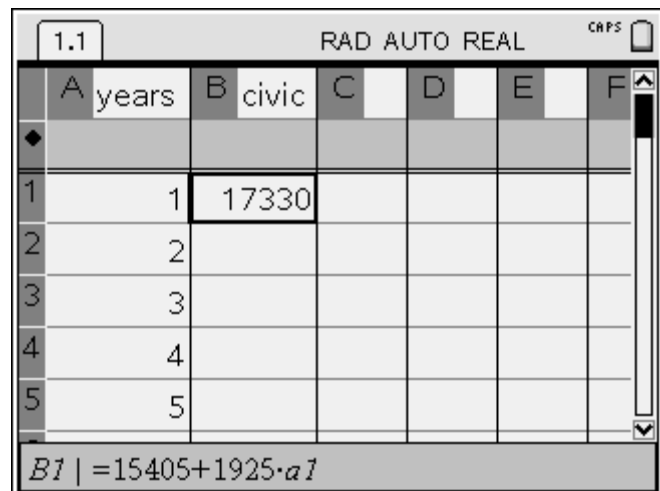
Resize as needed.



	A years	B civic	C	D	E	F
1	1					
2	2					
3	3					
4	4					
5	5					
B1						

The student will now enter their data in the spreadsheet. The following screens will show sample data. Students will follow the next steps using their data.

In cell B1, enter the following equation:
 $=15405+1925A1$. The equation describes the cost of the vehicle plus the yearly cost of gas.



	A years	B civic	C	D	E	F
1	1	17330				
2	2					
3	3					
4	4					
5	5					
B1 =15405+1925·a1						

You will now use the Fill Down option to paste the formula in the following cells. Select “Menu”, “Data” and go to “3:Fill Down”.

The screenshot shows the TI-INSPIRE menu with the following options: 1: Actions, 2: Insert, 3: Data, 4: Statistics, and 5: Function Table. The '3: Data' option is expanded, showing sub-options: 1: Generate Sequence, 2: Data Capture, 3: Fill Down, and 4: Quick Graph. The '3: Fill Down' option is highlighted. Below the menu, a table is visible with columns A and B, and rows 1 through 5. Cell B1 contains the formula $=15405+1925 \cdot a1$ and the value 17330. The status bar at the bottom shows $B1 | =15405+1925 \cdot a1$.

You will highlight the cells up to B5 and select “Enter”.

The screenshot shows the TI-INSPIRE table with columns A (years) and B (civic). The cells B2, B3, B4, and B5 are highlighted with a dashed border. The formula bar at the bottom shows $B1 | =15405+1925 \cdot a1$.

	A years	B civic	C	D	E	F
1	1	17330				
2	2					
3	3					
4	4					
5	5					

Your data is now filled in on all cells

The screenshot shows the TI-INSPIRE table with the data filled in for all rows. The formula bar at the bottom shows $B4 | =15405+1925 \cdot a4$.

	A years	B civic	C	D	E	F
1	1	17330				
2	2	19255				
3	3	21180				
4	4	23105				
5	5	25030				

You will need to use the “Nav pad” to move the cursor to the text box next to the letter “C”.
Label the column “Hybrid”

Resize as needed.

In cell C1, enter the following equation:
 $=23550+1328A1$. The equation describes the cost of the hybrid vehicle plus the yearly cost for gas.

You will now use the Fill Down option to paste the formula in the following cells as previously directed.

1.1 RAD AUTO REAL CAPS					
	A years	B civic	C hybrid	D	E
1	1	17330			
2	2	19255			
3	3	21180			
4	4	23105			
5	5	25030			

C | hybrid

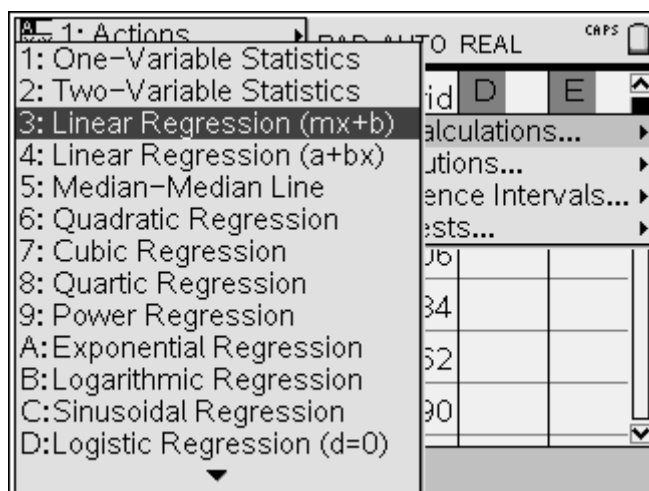
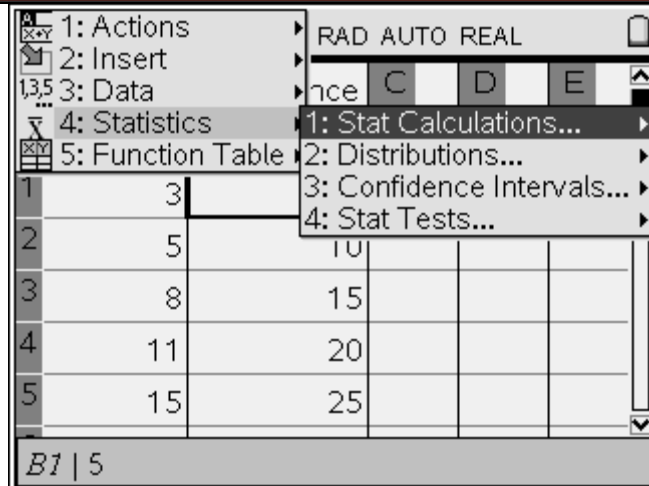
1.1 RAD AUTO REAL CAPS					
	A years	B civic	C hybrid	D	E
1	1	17330	24878		
2	2	19255			
3	3	21180			
4	4	23105			
5	5	25030			

C1 | =23550+1328·a1

1.1 RAD AUTO REAL CAPS					
	A years	B civic	C hybrid	D	E
1	1	17330	24878		
2	2	19255	26206		
3	3	21180	27534		
4	4	23105	28862		
5	5	25030	30190		

C1 | =23550+1328·a1

While in “Lists and Spreadsheet”, press the “Menu” button. Select “4: Statistics”, “1: Stat Calculations” and then select Linear regression ($mx+b$).



You will now select the parameters of the linear regression.

On the “X List:” press down with your “Nav pad” and select “years”.

Tab to the next item “Y List:”. Again press down with your “Nav pad” and select “civic”

Tab to the next item “Save RegEqn to:” and make sure *f1* is selected.

Tab to the last item, “1st Result Column” and make sure that “c[]” is selected.



Select "OK" and your Linear Regression Equation will be listed and labeled using columns D and E.

Once again, you may resize column widths.

You will now find the linear regression using "years" and "hybrid" as my x-list and y-list, respectively. Make sure to save your equation to f2.

1.1 RAD AUTO REAL CAPS					
A	years	B	civic	C	hybrid
				D	E
					=LinR
1	1	17330	24878	Title	Line...
2	2	19255	26206	Reg...	m*x...
3	3	21180	27534	m	1925.
4	4	23105	28862	b	154...
5	5	25030	30190	r ²	1.

E1 | ="Linear Regression (mx+b)"

Linear Regression (mx+b)

X List: years

Y List: hybrid

Save RegEqn to: f2

Frequency List: 1

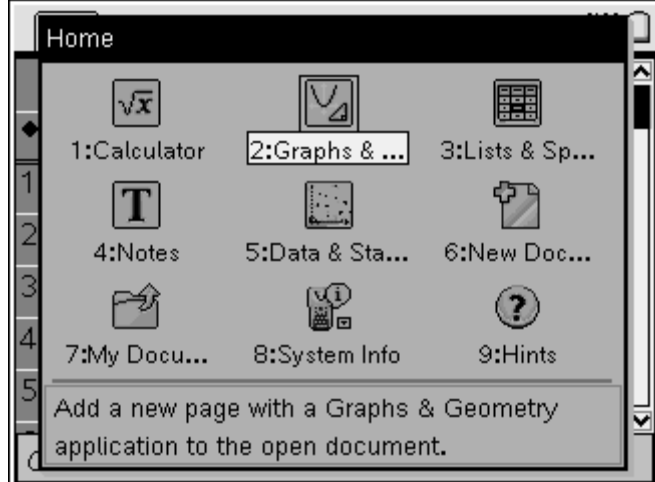
Category List:

OK Cancel

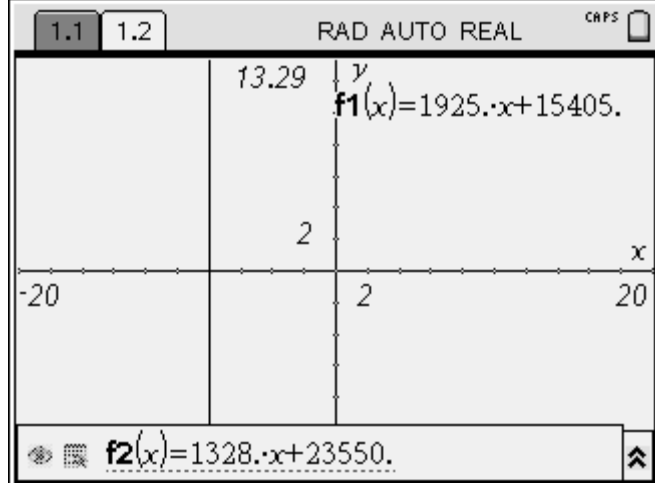
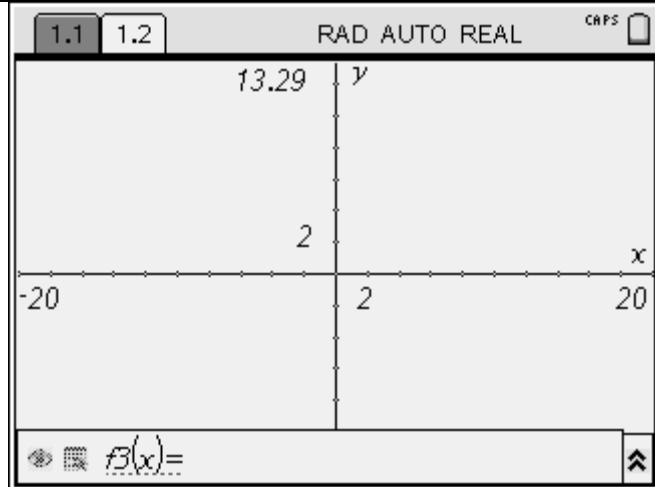
1.1 RAD AUTO REAL CAPS						
	civic	C	hybrid	D	E	F
					=LinR	=LinR
1	7330		24878	Title	Line...	Title
2	9255		26206	Reg...	m*x...	Reg...
3	1180		27534	m	1925.	m
4	3105		28862	b	154...	b
5	5030		30190	r ²	1.	r ²

G1 | ="Linear Regression (mx+b)"

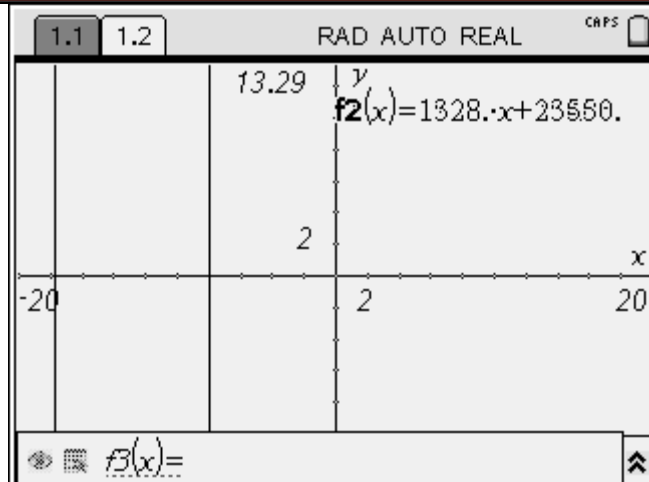
We will now select the Home button and add a new page with a “Graphs and Geometry” Application to the open document.



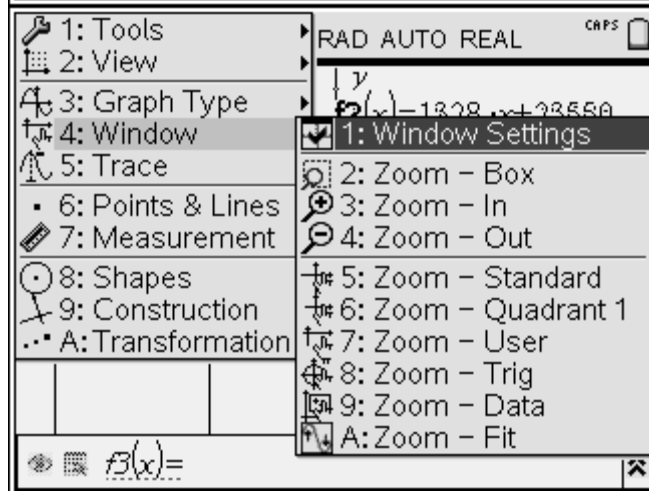
You will now graph function 1 by selecting it.



You will now graph function 2.

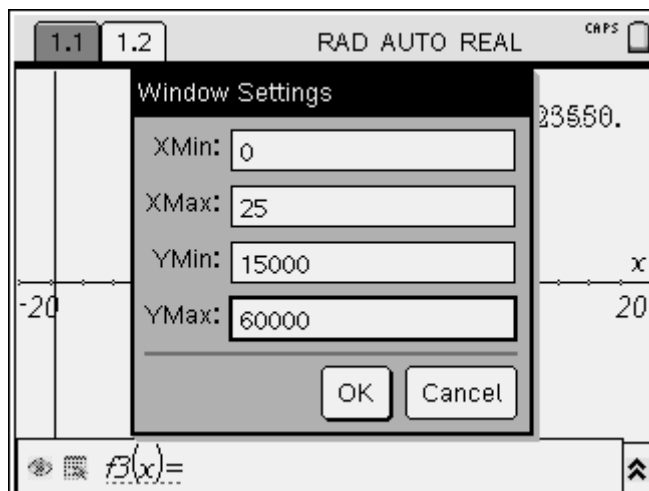


At this point, you need to change the window to view the point of intersection. Select “Menu”, “Window” and “1: Window Settings”.

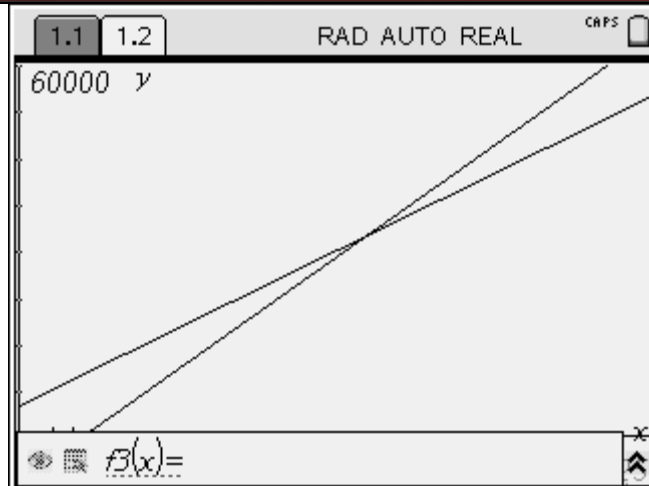


Suggested window settings:

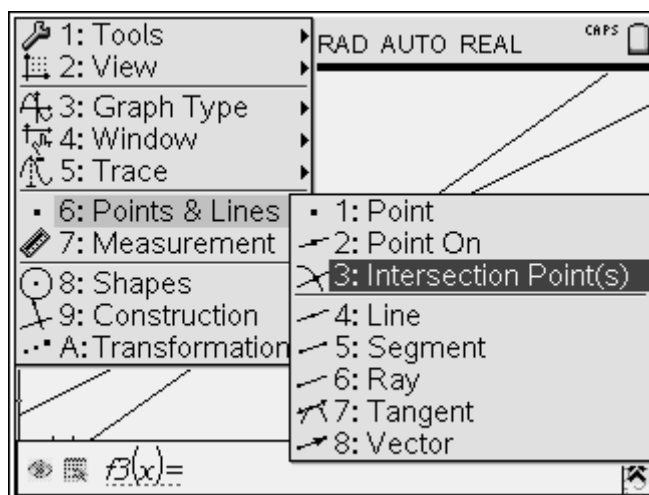
XMin: 0
XMax: 25
YMin: 15000
YMax: 60000



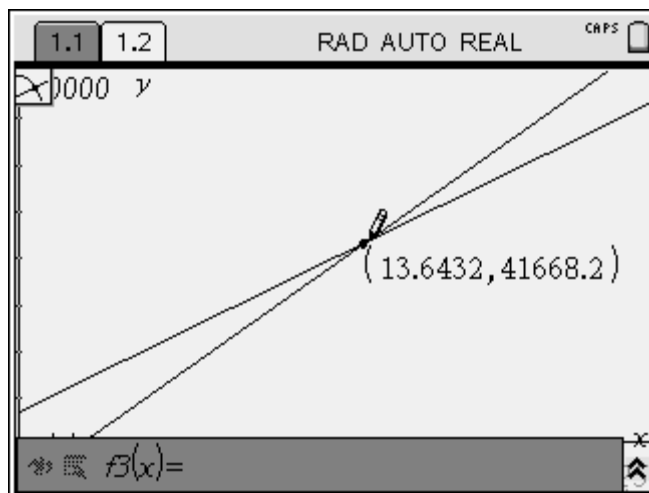
Your graph should look like the following.



Find the point of intersection. Select “Menu”, “6:Points and Lines”, and “3: Intersection Point(s)” and select Enter.



Move cursor until both lines are selected (blinking) and select Enter.



<p>Discovery Question: What does the point of intersection mean? How many years will it be before a hybrid is cost effective? What other factors does a consumer need to take into consideration?</p>	
<p>Enrichment: Have students go online and research other vehicles and hybrids and compare the initial cost to their fuel savings.</p>	