## Rational Models Practice

Goal: Be able to model rational functions in general cases and interpret the model in a meaningful way.
Scenario 1 (with time):
A. In situation A, I imagine two taps that work together to fill a bathtub that can hold 100L of water. Tap $B$ can fill up 6L two times faster than $\operatorname{tap} A$. A person turns on tap $B$ first. After 3 minutes she then turns on $\operatorname{tap} A$.

What does the efficiency of $\operatorname{tap} B$ need to be to fill up the 100 L bathtub in the next 3 minutes?
B. In situation $B$, I imagine two types of plants are in a room, 20 plants of type $A$ and 40 plants of type $B$. A plant $A$ can produce 1 L of oxygen 30 minutes faster than a plant $B$.

After 4 hours, the total amount of oxygen produced working together is equal to the oxygen produced with 50 plants of type $A$ working alone, what is the efficiency of oxygen production for plants $A$ and $B$ at that time?

Scenario 2 (without time):
C. In situation C, I imagine two types of mobile plans are available. Bell costs 0.5 dollars per call and Tellus costs 0.8 dollars per call. We make 9 calls with Bell and 14 calls with Tellus.

What the overall cost per call is?
D. In situation D, I imagine, in a local household, heater $A$ costs $\$ 5.00$ to raise the room temperature by $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. A more efficient heater, heater $B$, costs $\$ 3.00$ to raise the same room by $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

When 1 heater of type $A$, and several heaters of type $B$ works separately in rooms of the same size, how many $B$ heater are needed to control the price at $\$ 3.50$ per $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ?

