|  |
| --- |
| (top)  > |
| greater than |
| (top)  < |
| less than |
| Range of a function  (definition) |
| the y values |
| Domain of a function  (definition) |
| the x values |
| What is the **Range** of  ? |
|  |
| What is the **Domain** of  ? |
|  |
|  |
| What is the **Domain** of: |
|  |
| x = all real numbers |
|  |
| What is the **Range** of: |
|  |
|  |
| A Function  (definition) |
| -has no repeating x values  -passes the vertical “line test”   |  | | --- | | No  (-4,2) (-3,0) (-4,1) | | Yes  (-4,6) (-1,6) (2,1) | |
| Slope  (Formula) |
|  |
| Mean  (definition) |
| the average of a set of numbers  example: |
| Median  (definition) |
| the middle number in a set of data  example:  (**17.5**)  3 16 15 ****  20 21 24  2 5 7 8 8 **10** 18 21 21 23 25 |
| What does “*m*” represent?   |
| slope |
| What does “*b*” represent?   |
| y-intercept |
| What is the phrase that helps you to know how to determine slope?  (“\_\_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_\_”) |
|  |
|  |
| Horizontal Line  (slope) |
| m = 0  slope is zero |
| Vertical Line  (slope) |
| m = undefined  slope is undefined |
| Horizontal Line  (equation) |
| y = #  (y equals a number)  example:  y=4 |
| Vertical Line  (equation) |
| x = #  (x equals a number)  example:  x=4 |
| Horizontal Line  (graph) |
| example: |
| Vertical Line  (graph) |
| example: |
| Direct Variation  (graph) |
| linear equation that passes through the origin |
| Inverse Variation  (graph) |
|  |
| Direct Variation  (equation) |
| *y = k x*  *(y =mx+0)* |
| Inverse Variation  (equation) |
|  |
| What do the vertical lines on a  Box and Whisker plot represent? |
| 1. Minimum 2. Lower Quartile/Q1 3. Median 4. Upper Quartile/Q3 5. Maximum |
| When the directions say    find **“a Zero”**    What do you do? |
| 1. replace “y” with “0” 2. solve for x      1. get equation into y = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form 2. graph 3. where the line crosses the x axis ( \_\_,0) |
| When the directions say    find **“the Root”**  What do you do? |
| 1. replace “y” with “0” 2. solve for x      1. get equation into y = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form 2. graph 3. where the line crosses the x axis ( \_\_,0) |
| When the directions say  find **“the x-intercept”**  What do you do? |
| 1. replace “y” with “0” 2. solve for x      1. get equation into y = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form 2. graph 3. where the line crosses the x axis ( \_\_,0) |
| When the directions say    find **“the y-intercept”**  What do you do? |
| 1. replace “x” with “0” 2. solve for y      1. get equation into y = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form 2. graph 3. where the line crosses the y axis ( 0, \_\_) |
| When the directions say  **“What is for the function f ? ”**  What do you do? |
| replace/substitute the “x” with -8   |  | | --- | |  | |  | |
| Coordinate  ( , )  example: (-2,6)  a. what does the 1st number represent?  b. what does the 2nd number represent? |
| ( x , y )  example: (-2,6)  1st # = x value  2nd # = y value  example: x=-2; y=6 |
| What does an  **x-intercept**  Coordinate look like?  ( \_\_,\_\_ ) |
| ( \_\_ , 0 ) |
| What does a  **y-intercept**  Coordinate look like?  ( \_\_,\_\_ ) |
| ( 0 , \_\_ ) |