## Chapter 4/Group 6



## Across

7. the equation for a line that represents a linear function of the form $\mathrm{y}-\mathrm{y} 1=\mathrm{m}(\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{x} 1)$
8. a function with a positive slope: If $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})=\mathrm{mx}+\mathrm{b}$, then $\mathrm{m}>0$. 9. a function with a negative slope: If $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{x})=\mathrm{mx}+\mathrm{b}$, then $\mathrm{m}<0$. decreasing linear
9. when a model no longer applies after a certain point 11. a statistical technique for fitting a line to data in a way that minimizes the differences between the line and data values
10. predicting a value inside the domain and range of the data Down
11. two or more lines with the same slope
12. a line defined by $x=a$, where a is a real number. The slope of a vertical line is undefined. vertical
13. a value, $r$, between -1 and 1 that indicates the degree of linear correlation of variables, or how closely a regression line fits a data set
14. predicting a value outside the domain and range of the data.
15. two lines that intersect at right angles and have slopes that are negative reciprocals of each other
16. the ratio of the change in output values to the change in input values; a measure of the steepness of a line
