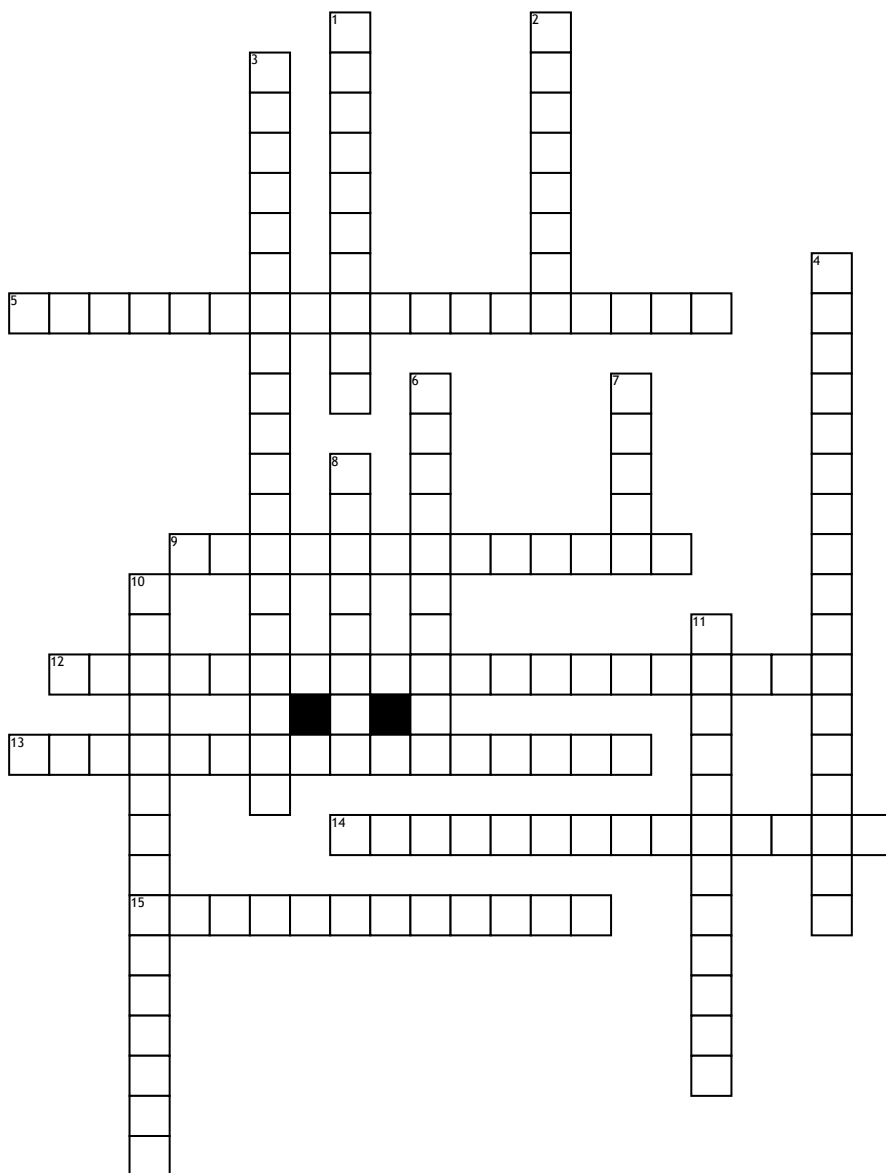


Chapter 4 Vocabulary Review



Across

5. A linear equation written in the form $y = mx + b$, where m is the slope and b is the y-intercept.

9. Two lines in the same plane that do not intersect.

12. The function $f(x) = x$, which is the most basic function in the family of linear functions.

13. A way to name a function using the symbol $f(x)$ instead of y .

14. An equation whose graph is a line.

15. The comparison of a change in one quantity with a change in another quantity.

Down

1. The y-coordinate of a point where a graph crosses the y-axis.

2. The four regions into which the coordinate plane is divided by the x-axis and the y-axis.

3. The nonzero constant m in a direct variation equation.

4. A group of functions with similar characteristics.

6. The x-coordinate of a point where a graph crosses the x-axis.

7. Represented by m , the ratio of the vertical change (the rise) to the horizontal change (the run) between any two points on the line.

8. An ordered pair that produces a true statement when the coordinates of the ordered pair are substituted.

10. The relationship of two variables x and y such that $y = mx$. Then y is said to vary directly with x .

11. $Ax + By = C$, where A , B , and C are real numbers.