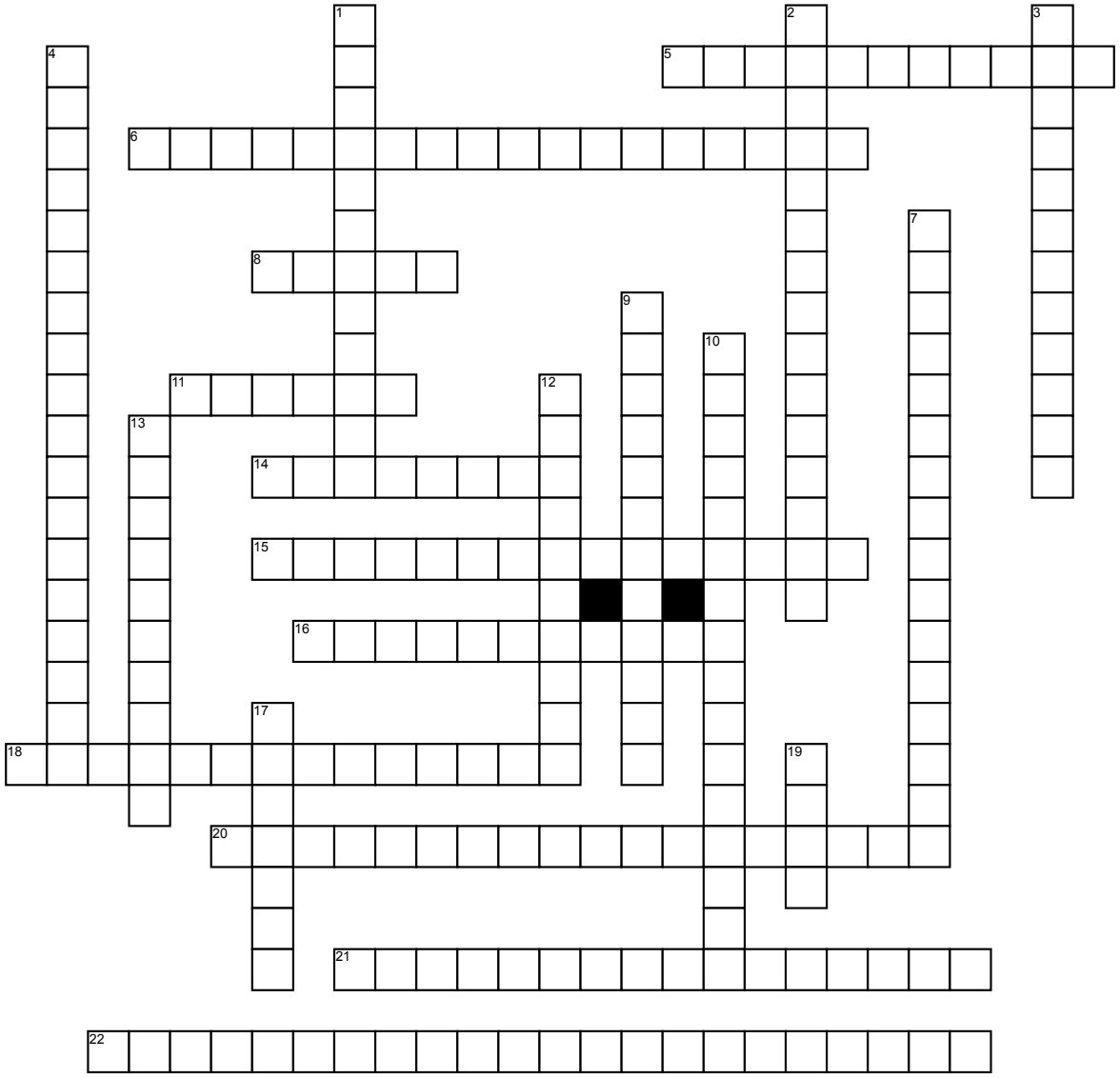
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Unit 1 - Families of Functions



Across

5. What happens to a function as its domain values get very small and very large.
6. A function whose graph is an unbroken line.
8. The set of possible values for the second coordinate of a function.
11. The set of possible values for the first coordinate of a function.
14. A relation in which, for each first coordinate, there is exactly one corresponding second coordinate.
15. Graphically it is the lowest point found in the domain of the function.
16. A function that when rotated 180 degrees about the origin maps onto itself.
18. A linear equation in the form y = mx + b
20. As x-values increase, y values decrease.
21. An interval where f(x) is less than zero.
22. A number represented by the variable r that describes how closely points in a scatter-plot cluster around the least-squares line.

Down

1. A function that is symmetrical with the y-axis
2. Graphically it is the highest point found in the domain of the function.
3. The highest point on a graph on a certain interval.
4. As x-values increase, y-values increase.
7. An interval where f(x) is greater than zero.
9. The lowest point on a graph on a certain interval
10. A function is usually defined in terms of y, where y = f(x), x is the independent variable, and f(x) is the dependent variable.
12. The y-coordinate of the point where the graph crosses the y-axis.
13. The x-coordinate of the point where the graph crosses the x-axis.
17. The result of a graph reflected over the line y = x.
19. Sometimes called a root, solution, or x-intercept.