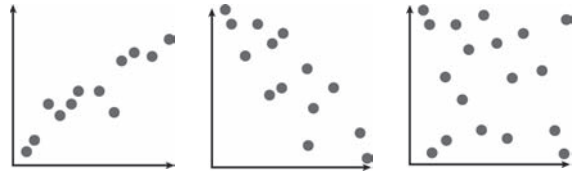


Chapter 2 (p. 142, 2-7)

**correlation**

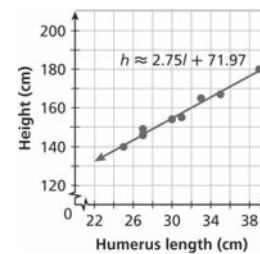
**correlation:** A measure of the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables or data sets.



Chapter 2 (p. 142, 2-7)

**line of best fit**

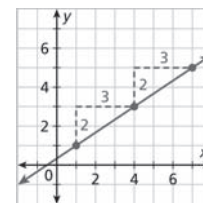
**line of best fit:** The line that comes closest to all of the points in a data set.



Chapter 2 (p. 105, 2-3)

**linear function**

**linear function:** A function that can be written in the form  $f(x) = mx + b$ , where  $x$  is the independent variable and  $m$  and  $b$  are real numbers. Its graph is a line.



Chapter 2 (p. 97, 2-2)

**proportion**

**proportion:** A statement that two ratios are equal.

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$$

Chapter 2 (p. 98, 2-2)

**rate**

rate: A ratio that compares two quantities measured in different units, for example, miles and hours.

$$\frac{55 \text{ miles}}{1 \text{ hour}} = 55 \text{ mi/h}$$

Chapter 2 (p. 142, 2-7)

**regression**

regression: The statistical study of the relationship between variables.

Chapter 2 (p. 106, 2-3)

**slope**

slope: A measure of the steepness of a line. If  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$  are any two points on the line, the slope of the line, known as  $m$ , is represented by the equation

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Chapter 2 (p. 106, 2-3)

**y-intercept**

y-intercept: The  $y$ -coordinate(s) of the point(s) where a graph intersects the  $y$ -axis.

