## Linear Relations

Function: a special relationship where each input has a single output. A function shows a link (relationship) between two elements that vary.


Variables: quantities with changing values
(A symbol for a number we don't know yet)

If the value doesn' $\dagger$ change then it is called a constant.

There are 2 types of variables: | - Independent $x$ |  |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | - Dependent $y$ |

Independent: - " $x$ " variable

- the input value of the function (it causes the dependent variable to change)

Dependent: - "y" variable

- the output value of the function (reacts to the changes in the independent variable)

$$
e x=y=2 x+1
$$

How to display functions

Table of values:

| $x$ (independent) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $y$ (dependent) |  |  |  |  |  |




NB: Be careful with the scale

Equation:

$$
y=a x+b
$$

$$
\text { (rule) } \quad y=m x+b
$$

## Steps to graph a function

Step 1: Identify the independent and dependent variables
Step 2: Draw a cartesian plane on graph paper.
Step 3: Determine the scale of the $x$ and $y$ axes.
Step 4: Make a table of values (minimum 4 points)
Step 5: Plot points onto graph.
Step 6: Connect points (using a ruler!)

Ex. Carla gets $\$ 5 / \mathrm{hr}$ to babysit.
Independent variable: \#hrs
Depedent variable:

| Hhs | $\$$ |
| ---: | :---: |
| $x$ | $\dot{y}$ |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 5 |
| 2 | 10 |
| 3 | 15 |



