Terminology To Know

These are important terms and notations for this section.

Below is a quick-reference for definitions in this chapter.

Definition 1 (Graph (of a function))**.** *A visual representation of the relationship between domain and range, ie the "x-y coordinate picture" of a function.*

Definition 2 ((Cartesian) Coordinates)**.** *A method of graping a function where the domain and range meet at a right angle (ie the so-called "x-y plane".)*

Definition 3 (Precision)**.** *How exact (aka how specific) a value is. For example,* 2.1343435 *is more* precisely *determined than* 2.134 *since it has considerably more digits given.*

Definition 4 (Accuracy)**.** *How close to correct a value is. For example,* 3.14 *is a more* accurate *value of* π *than* 3.151592*, even though* 3.151592 *is a* more precise number *than* 3.14*.*

Definition 5 (Parent Function)**.** *A parent functions is the 'prototypical' form of the given function type. That is to say, the 'parent function' of a function type is the base (ie most basic) version of that function without any manipulations, shifts, or changes to it's form.*
For example: *The parent function of the quadratic function would be* $f(x) = x^2$*. This is the base type without anything added to it.*
This is most commonly referenced by asking a question. ***For example:*** *'What is the parent function type of the function* $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$*?' In this case the answer would be* $f(x) = x^2$ *since the given function was a quadratic, and* x^2 *is the parent function for a quadratic.*

Learning outcomes: