

## MODULE 14: Vocab & Key Terms

### Financial Equations

#### **Cartesian Plane**

A two-dimensional plane formed by the intersection of a horizontal x-axis and a vertical y-axis.

#### **Coordinate Pair**

A pair of numbers that identifies the position of a point on the Cartesian plane, usually written as  $(x, y)$ .

#### **Domain**

The set of all possible input values of a function.

#### **Range**

The set of all possible output values of a function.

#### **Function**

A relationship between two sets of numbers, where each input value (domain) corresponds to a unique output value (range).

#### **Y-Intercept Form**

The linear equation of a line written in the form  $y = mx + b$ , where  $m$  is the slope of the line and  $b$  is the y-intercept.

#### **Slope Of A Line**

A measure of the steepness of a line, calculated as the change in  $y$  divided by the change in  $x$  between two points on the line.

#### **Parallel**

Two lines on the Cartesian plane that have the same slope and never intersect.

#### **Perpendicular**

Two lines on the Cartesian plane that intersect at a right angle and have slopes that are negative reciprocals of each other.

#### **Continuous Function**

A function that is defined and has a value for all points in its domain, with no gaps or jumps.

#### **Discontinuous Function**

A function that has one or more gaps in its domain, where it is undefined or has no value.

#### **Piecewise Function**

A function that is defined differently on different intervals or "pieces" of its domain.

#### **Net Present Value**

A financial calculation that measures the present value of future cash flows, taking into account the time value of money.

#### **Time Value Of Money**

The concept that money today is worth more than the same amount of money in the future, due to the potential to earn interest or invest the money.