

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

The completed outline will be turned in on the day of the Unit 4 test.

**Unit 4** (Name) \_\_\_\_\_

**4-1** \_\_\_\_\_

1. An ordered pair is
2. The first number in an ordered pair corresponds to the \_\_\_\_\_ axis or the horizontal axis and the second number corresponds to the \_\_\_\_\_ axis or the vertical axis.
3. The point on a coordinate plane where the horizontal and vertical axes intersect is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Draw a coordinate plane and label the four quadrants and axes.  
Also, where the x and y values are positive and negative.

**4-2** \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is one part of coordinate geometry?
2. A hexagon has \_\_\_\_\_ sides.
3. A rectangle is made up of two \_\_\_\_\_ right triangles.
4. The length of the horizontal segments are found by subtracting the \_\_\_\_\_ coordinates in the ordered pair.

5. The length of the vertical segments are found by subtracting the \_\_\_\_\_ coordinates in the ordered pair.
6. The first coordinate in the ordered pair tells how far to the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of the origin the point is.
7. The second coordinate in the ordered pair tells how far \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ the origin the point is.
8. A trapezoid is a quadrilateral with \_\_\_\_\_ pair(s) of parallel sides.
9. Formula for area of a rectangle.

**4-3** \_\_\_\_\_

1. A translation moves an object without changing its \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ and without \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. A design created by translating a pattern has \_\_\_\_\_ symmetry.
3. The  $\longrightarrow$  means

**4-4** \_\_\_\_\_

1. A rotation is a \_\_\_\_\_ around a point called the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A transformation is
3. Two ways to transform an object are
  - a.
  - b.
4. To describe a rotation, you need to tell
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.

5. On polar graph paper, the \_\_\_\_\_ is at the center.
6. To describe rotational symmetry,

**4-5** \_\_\_\_\_

1. A scatter plot is a \_\_\_\_\_ that shows \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Positive correlation is when
3. Negative correlation is when
4. No correlation is when
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ helps you make a prediction from a scatter plot.  
To draw a \_\_\_\_\_, draw a straight line that passes \_\_\_\_\_ to most of the data points.
6. A fitted line shows if the correlation between \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ the correlation the better your prediction will be.
8. A correlation \_\_\_\_\_ mean that there is a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between two data sets.

**4-6** \_\_\_\_\_

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ variable is on the horizontal axis or the \_\_\_\_\_ axis.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ variable is on the vertical axis or the \_\_\_\_\_ axis.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a relationship in which there is \_\_\_\_\_ value of the \_\_\_\_\_ variable for each value of the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
4. What is the vertical line test?

5. Draw an example of a function. Use the vertical line test to show it is a function.

**4-7** \_\_\_\_\_

1. A parabola is

2. A hyperbola is

3. Complete the table of “Some Basic Functions” from page 230.

<b>Equation</b>				
<b>Words</b>				
<b>Graph</b>				
	<b>Shape</b>	<b>Shape</b>	<b>Shape</b>	<b>Shape</b>