
1. Continuous Graph	A graph that is unbroken.
2. Dependent Variable	Variable that changes as a result of a change in the independent variable. The output or y-value.
3. Discrete Graph	A graph composed of isolated parts.
4. Domain	All possible input values (x values)
5. Function Notation	To write a rule in function notation, you use the symbol $f(x)$ in place of y .
6. Horizontal Line Test	The inverse of a function f is also a function if and only if no horizontal line intersects the graph of f more than once
7. Independent Variable	A variable whose values are independent of changes in the values of other variables. The input or x-value.
8. Input	x value, domain
9. Inverse Function	The function that results from exchanging the domain (x-values) and range (y-values) of a one-to-one function.
10. Linear Function	A function with a constant rate of change; often in the form $y = mx + b$
11. Nonlinear Function	A function with a variable term that has an exponent other than 1 or 0.
12. Output	y value, range
13. Range	All possible output values (y values)
14. Reflection	A transformation that flips the figure over a line
15. Relation	Any set of ordered pairs.
16. Vertical Line Test	If no vertical line intersects a graph in more than one point then the graph represents a function.
