

# LESSON 1.2

# ANALYZING AND SORTING GRAPHS

## SORTING GRAPHS

### • A DISCRETE GRAPH

- IS A GRAPH MADE UP OF ISOLATED
  POINTS
- USED WHEN QUANTITIES ARE COUNTED, LIKE THE NUMBER OF JELLY BEANS IN A JAR

- A CONTINUOUS GRAPH
  - IS A GRAPH WITH NO BREAKS IN IT
  - USED WHEN QUANTITIES ARE MEASURED, LIKE A PERSON'S HEIGHT



On Pages 19 – 25 in your textbook, find all the discrete graphs and label them "Discrete".

F, K, O, U

# ANALYZING GRAPHS

#### • VERTICAL SYMMETRY

- IF YOU DRAW A **VERTICAL** LINE DOWN THE MIDDLE OF AN OBJECT, THE TWO SIDES WILL BE MIRROR IMAGES OF EACH OTHER.
- ALPHABET LETTERS THAT HAVE VERTICAL SYMMETRY: V, X, A, H, M,...

### HORIZONTAL SYMMETRY

- IF YOU DRAW A **HORIZONTAL** LINE ACROSS THE MIDDLE OF AN OBJECT, THE TOP WILL BE A MIRROR IMAGE OF THE BOTTOM.
- ALPHABET LETTERS THAT HAVE HORIZONTAL SYMMETRY: B, D, E, H, I, K, O,...



Find all the graphs with vertical symmetry and label them "VS". B, D, E, F, I, M, Q, R, T, U, V

Find all the graphs with horizontal symmetry and label them "HS".

E, N, R, and U



### THE 4 SQUARES THAT MAKE UP THE COORDINATE GRID





Three graphs go through all 4 quadrants. Find and label them with a "4" for the 4 quadrants. Hint: Remember, lines never end!

E, F, and J

# FUNCTION FAMILIES

Linear Piecewise Linear Exponential Quadratic Absolute Value



Label the graphs on pages 19 - 25 with the correct function family. Not all graphs belong to a function family.

### RELATIONS

<u>Relation:</u> a relationship between a set of inputs and a set of outputs, i.e. students and their heights or ordered pairs of numbers.





### **FUNCTIONS**

A function is a special relation where every input is matched with <u>exactly one output.</u>

### \*Functional Dating Rules!





### VERTICAL LINE TEST

If you can draw a vertical line through any part of the graph and it intersects the graph in more then one point, then it is NOT a function



