

## **Module 6 Linear Functions**

**Association** - A relationship between two variables. The tendency for two variables to vary together in a predictable way.

**Bivariate measurement data** - involving or depending on two variables

**Column relative frequency** - In a two-way table, a column relative frequency is a cell frequency divided by the column total for that cell.)

**Initial value** – The y-intercept of a function.

**Line of best fit** - A line on a scatterplot showing the general direction that a group of points seem to be heading.

**Negative association** - is a relationship between two variables such that as the value of one variable increases, the other decreases.

**Outlier** - An outlier is a point that lies an abnormal distance from other points in a scatterplot.

**Positive association** - A relationship in paired data in which the two sets of data tend to increase together or decrease together.

**Row relative frequency** - In a two-way table, a row relative frequency is a cell frequency divided by the row total for that cell.

**Scatter plot** - A graph of plotted points that show the relationship between two sets of data.

**Two-way table** – A table used to summarize data on two categorical variables. The rows of the table correspond to the possible categories for one of the variables, and the columns correspond to the possible categories for the other variable. Entries in the cells of the table indicate the number of times that a particular category combination occurs in the data set or the frequency for that combination.