8AGWJZL

Save and Exit

Precalculus

Align Quiz to Standard

Enable Sharing
SOC-44728104

1. limit

1 POINT

A The value that a function (or sequence) "approaches" as the input (or index) "approaches" some value

B The quantitative relation between two amounts showing the number of times one value contains or is contained within the other.

C Branch of mathematics concerned with the calculation of instantaneous rates of change (differential) and the summation of infinitely many small factors to determine some whole (integral)

D The distance of a number on the number line from 0 without considering which direction from zero the number lies.

2. calculus

1 POINT

A branch of mathematics concerned with the calculation of instantaneous rates of change (differential) and the summation of infinitely many small factors to determine some whole (integral)

B ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.

C a range of numbers between two given numbers and includes all of the real numbers between those two numbers

D the distance of a number on the number line from 0 without

considering which direction from zero the number lies.

3. distance

1 POINT

A The length of a path between two points

B Lines that are at right angles (90 degrees) to each other.

C a range of numbers between two given numbers and includes all of the real numbers between those two numbers

D A set of values that show an exact position. On graphs it is usually a pair of numbers: the first number shows the distance along, and the second number shows the distance up or down.

4. ratio

1 POINT

A The quantitative relation between two amounts showing the number of times one value contains or is contained within the other.

B a straight one-dimensional figure having no thickness and extending infinitely in both directions.

C common relation between the x-coordinate and y-coordinate of any point on the line.

D a number that describes both the direction and the steepness of the line.

5. perpendicular lines

1 POINT

A Lines that are at right angles (90 degrees) to each other.

B two lines that are always the same distance apart and never touch.

C The quantitative relation between two amounts showing the number of times one value contains or is contained within the other.

D The length of a path between two points

6. π

1 POINT

A ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.

B a delicious food that my grandmother made me eat until I explode

C the distance of a number on the number line from 0 without considering which direction from zero the number lies.

D A set of values that show an exact position. On graphs it is usually a pair of numbers: the first number shows the distance along, and the second number shows the distance up or down.

7. Interval

1 POINT

A a range of numbers between two given numbers and includes all of the real numbers between those two numbers

B the distance of a number on the number line from 0 without considering which direction from zero the number lies.

C branch of mathematics concerned with the calculation of instantaneous rates of change (differential) and the summation of infinitely many small factors to determine some whole (integral)

D The length of a path between two points

8. slope

1 POINT

A a number that describes both the direction and the steepness of the line.

B common relation between the x-coordinate and y-coordinate of any point on the line.

C A set of values that show an exact position. On graphs it is usually

a pair of numbers: the first number shows the distance along, and the second number shows the distance up or down.

D a straight one-dimensional figure having no thickness and extending infinitely in both directions.

9. absolute value

1 POINT

A the distance of a number on the number line from 0 without considering which direction from zero the number lies.

B The quantitative relation between two amounts showing the number of times one value contains or is contained within the other.

C the value that a function (or sequence) "approaches" as the input (or index) "approaches" some value

D a theoretical framework in which the point-like particles of particle physics are replaced by one-dimensional objects called strings.

10. String Theory

1 POINT

A a theoretical framework in which the point-like particles of particle physics are replaced by one-dimensional objects called strings.

B common relation between the x-coordinate and y-coordinate of any point on the line.

C a number that describes both the direction and the steepness of the line.

D branch of mathematics concerned with the calculation of instantaneous rates of change (differential) and the summation of infinitely many small factors to determine some whole (integral)

11. inequality

1 POINT

A A statement that compares two quantities using <, >, ≤, ≥

B Lines that are at right angles (90 degrees) to each other.

C A set of values that show an exact position. On graphs it is usually a pair of numbers: the first number shows the distance along, and the second number shows the distance up or down.

D common relation between the x-coordinate and y-coordinate of any point on the line.

12. Coordinate

1 POINT

A A set of values that show an exact position. On graphs it is usually a pair of numbers: the first number shows the distance along, and the second number shows the distance up or down.

B a straight one-dimensional figure having no thickness and extending infinitely in both directions.

C common relation between the x-coordinate and y-coordinate of any point on the line.

D the distance of a number on the number line from 0 without considering which direction from zero the number lies.

13. line

1 POINT

A a straight one-dimensional figure having no thickness and extending infinitely in both directions.

B A set of values that show an exact position. On graphs it is usually a pair of numbers: the first number shows the distance along, and the second number shows the distance up or down.

C branch of mathematics concerned with the calculation of instantaneous rates of change (differential) and the summation of infinitely many small factors to determine some whole (integral)

D A statement that compares two quantities using <, >, ≤, ≥

14. parallel lines

1 POINT

A two lines that are always the same distance apart and never touch.

B Lines that are at right angles (90 degress) to each other.

C a straight one-dimensional figure having no thickness and extending infinitely in both directions.

D common relation between the x-coordinate and y-coordinate of any point on the line.

15. Equation of a straight line

1 POINT

A common relation between the x-coordinate and y-coordinate of any point on the line.

B A set of values that show an exact position. On graphs it is usually a pair of numbers: the first number shows the distance along, and the second number shows the distance up or down.

C A statement that compares two quantities using <, >, ≤, ≥

D a range of numbers between two given numbers and includes all of the real numbers between those two numbers

16. Tangent is a line or curve which touches another one at exactly one point.

1 POINT

True

Add a Question

Multiple Choice True / False Short Answer