8AGWJZL

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Precalculus



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1. limit

1 POINT

- 斦
- 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.



- 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



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

- **小**
- **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.



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









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



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
- 个
- **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.
- 1
- **B** The quantitative relation between two amounts showing the number of times one value contains or is contained within the other.



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- **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 statement that compares two quantities using <, >, ≤, ≥



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



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 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.



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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 $\langle , \rangle, \leq, \geq$

14.

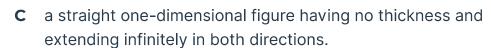
parallel lines

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.





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 $\langle , \rangle, \leq, \geq$



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







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Multiple Choice

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