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| **MODULE:** 12 | **LESSON:** 2 | INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES IN TABLES AND GRAPHS |

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| In a table, the *independent variable* is often represented by *x*. The *dependent variable* is often represented by *y*. Look at this example.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *x* | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| *y* | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | ? |

What *y* value goes for the question mark?**Step 1** Notice that 4 is added to each value of *x* to give the *y* value.**Step 2** So, add 4 to 7. What does this give? 4  7  11 |
| On a chart or graph,  the *x*-axis is usually used for the *independent variable*, and  the *y*-axis is usually used for the dependent variable.Look at the example.MSM15_AN_ArrowHow does *y* depend on *x*?**Step 1** Each value of *y* is the opposite of  the value of *x*.**Step 2** What equation shows this fact? *y*  *x* | 6_MTXEDI065642_438T |