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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_Arrow  How 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 |