Correlation chart for AP Precalculus LO 1.1.B Varying together (graphical)

College Board AP Precalculus LO and EK codes are found in the Course and Exam Description available at https://apcentral.collegeboard.org/courses/ap-precalculus/course
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Example	Requirement	Title	Reward	Correlation
2 + · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	□ Have function f mapping input values of independent variable x to corresponding output values of dependent variable y □ The set of ordered pairs of f is $\{(x,y) x\in X,y=f(x)\}$ □ Figure G is constructed by plotting each ordered pair on the xy coordinate plane □ with values of x represented along the horizontal axis □ and corresponding values of y represented along the vertical axis	→ Definitions of graph of a function ←	Figure G is the graph of function f .	AP Precalculus EK 1.1.B.1
	\Box Figure G is the graph of function f .	→ Properties of a graph of a function ←	Figure <i>G</i> displays a set of input value- output value pairs. Figure <i>G</i> shows how input values and output values vary [together].	
	□ Have function f mapping input values of independent variable x to corresponding output values of dependent variable y □ x has a related quantity or quality θ (could be a feature of a real-life application scenario) □ y has a related quantity or quality ϕ (could be a feature of a real-life application scenario) □ Speaker S wants to communicate to listener L information helpful for drawing a graph of function f	→ AP Precalculus EK 1.1.B.2 ←	 Speaker S can try the following: Describe a manner in which θ can change. Describe a manner in which φ correspondingly changes (or doesn't change). Listener L can use the above description from speaker S to try to draw a graph of function f. (The description below is not strictly part of AP Precalculus EK 1.1.B.2, but helpful for clarification): Use the described manner in which θ can change to identify a corresponding manner in which x can change. Use the described corresponding manner in which φ changes (or doesn't change) to identify a corresponding manner in which y changes (or doesn't change). Use the identified corresponding changes in x and y to narrow down the choice of possible graphs. 	AP Precalculus EK 1.1.B.2

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Example	Requirement	Title	Reward	Correlation
	$\hfill\Box$ Have function f mapping input values of independent variable x to corresponding output values of dependent variable y	→	Graph G of function f is concave up on interval I .	AP Precalculus EK 1.1.B.3
	\square Figure G is the graph of function f .	Definition of		
	$\square X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots\} \text{ is the domain of } f$	concave up		
	\Box <i>I</i> is a contiguous interval in <i>X</i>	←		
	\Box Throughout <i>I</i> , the rate of change of <i>f</i> is increasing			
	\square Have function f mapping input values of independent variable x to corresponding output values of dependent variable y	→	Graph G of function f is concave down on interval I .	AP Precalculus EK 1.1.B.4
	\square Figure G is the graph of function f .	Definition of		
	$\square X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots\} \text{ is the domain of } f$	concave down		
	\Box <i>I</i> is a contiguous interval in <i>X</i>	←		
	\Box Throughout <i>I</i> , the rate of change of f is decreasing			
	☐ Have function <i>f</i> mapping input values of independent variable <i>x</i> to corresponding output values of dependent variable <i>y</i>	→ Thm: Correspondence between zero of a function and whether graph of function intersects x-axis ←	Graph G of function f intersects the x-axis at $x = a$.	AP Precalculus EK
	□ Figure G is the graph of function f . $□$ $f(a) = 0$	→ Definition of zero of a function ←	a is a zero of function f .	