**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Graphing Notes**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Shows distribution of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* How to determine pie slice
1. Find the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Ex. 5/15 = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that number by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Ex. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_=
3. Round that to the nearest degree
	1. Ex \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Using Protractor to build graph
1. Draw a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ line from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of you circle
2. Line up your protractor on the straight line
3. Find the angle you want
4. Draw a new line.
5. Rotate your protractor to the new line, repeat new pie slice



1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Shows information collected by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Shows the relationship between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* X axis= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Y axis= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Independent variable
	+ Goes on \_\_\_\_\_\_ axis
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + Does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

on the other variable

* + Manipulated/ Changed
* Dependent variable
	+ Goes on \_\_\_\_\_\_ axis
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

on the other variable

* + It’s what you actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the lab