Functions Involving Parameters, Vectors, and Matrices

AP Precalculus · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
parametric function /ˌpærəˈmetrɪk ˈfʌŋkʃn/	A **parametric function** gives x and y in terms of t. t x y
parameter /pəˈræmɪtə/	In $x = 2t$ and $y = t^2$, t is the **parameter**. $x = 2t$ $y = t^2$ t
implicit /ɪmˈplɪsɪt/	$x^2 + y^2 = 9$ is an **implicit** equation. $x^2 + y^2 = 9$
Conic sections /ˈkɒnɪk ˈsekʃnz/	Circles and parabolas are **conic sections**.
ellipse /ɪˈlɪps/	This **ellipse** is wider than it is tall.
hyperbola /haɪˈpɜːbələ/	A **hyperbola** has two separate parts.
vector /ˈvektə/	A **vector** describes both size and direction.
magnitude /ˈmægnɪtjuːd/	The force has a **magnitude** of 20 N. 20 N
dot product /dɒt ˈprɒdʌkt/	To find the **dot product**, multiply matching parts and add.
vector-valued function /ˈvektə ˈvæljuːd ˈfʌŋkʃn/	A **vector-valued function** gives a position vector for each time t. t
matrix /ˈmeɪtrɪks/	Put each day's sales in one row of the **matrix**.
determinant /dɪˈtɜːmɪnənt/	A nonzero **determinant** means a square matrix has an inverse.
inverse /ɪnˈvɜːs/	A matrix times its **inverse** gives the identity matrix.

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linear transformation /ˈlɪnɪə trænsfɔːˈmeɪʃn/	A rotation is a **linear transformation**.