Name: Key

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Algebra Semester 1 Vocabulary Study Guide

Bold Italic Terms will be on matching quiz. All others will be on define in your own words quiz.

1. Absolute Value
2. ***algebraic expression***
3. Area
4. ***axes***
5. ***base***
6. ***circle***
7. ***circumference***
8. Coefficient
9. ***coordinate plane***
10. ***decreasing***
11. ***dependent variable***
12. Diameter
13. Domain of a Function
14. Equation
15. ***equivalent equations***
16. ***evaluate***
17. ***exponent***
18. ***function***
19. Function Notation
20. ***Increasing***
21. ***independent variable***
22. Integers
23. ***irrational numbers***
24. Like Terms
25. ***line of symmetry***
26. ***mapping diagram***
27. Mean
28. Median
29. Mode
30. ***multiplicative inverses***
31. ***multi-step equation***
32. ***natural numbers***
33. nonlinear function
34. ***opposites/additive inverses***
35. Order of Operations
36. Ordered Pair
37. Origin
38. Percent
39. Percent Proportion
40. Perfect Square
41. Perimeter
42. ***power***
43. Radius
44. Range of a Data Set
45. Range of a Function
46. ***rational numbers***
47. Reciprocals
48. ***relation***
49. ***simplify***
50. Solution
51. ***solve an equation***
52. Surface Area
53. Term
54. Variable
55. Volume
56. ***whole numbers***
57. X-axis
58. ***x-coordinate***
59. ***x-intercept***
60. Y-axis
61. ***y-coordinate***
62. ***y-intercept***

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Algebra Chapter 0 Vocabulary Study Guide

U 1. Absolute Value

E 2. Area

F 3. Bar Graph

C 4. Box-and-Whisker Plot

V 5. Circle

B 6. Circle Graph

P 7. Circumference

S 8. Complements

G 9. Cumulative Frequency

K 10. Diameter

R 11. Equally Likely

L 12. Five Number Summary

D 13. Frequency Table

H 14. Histogram

I 15. Integers

M 16. Interquartile Range

J 17. Irrational Numbers

A 18. Line Graph

O 19. Mean

Q 20. Median

N 21. Mode

T 22. Natural Numbers

A. A ___ usually shows how data changes over a period of time using ordered pairs and connected lines

B. A ___ is a graph that shows the relation between parts of the data and the whole.

C. A ___ is a graphical representation of the five-number summary of a data set. The box represents the interquartile range.

D. A ___ uses tally marks to record and display frequencies of events.

E. The __ is the number of square units needed to cover a surface

F. A __ compares categories of data with bars representing the frequencies. There are spaces between the bars.

G. The ___ for each event is the sum of its frequency and the frequencies of all preceding events

H. A ____ is a type of bar graph that is used to display numerical data that have been organized into equal intervals. There is no space between the bars.

I. ___ are the positive and negative whole numbers such as …, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, …

J. ___ are the set of numbers that cannot be expressed as terminating or repeating decimals such as π

K. ____ is the distance across a circle through its center.

L. The three quartiles along with the minimum and maximum values are called the _____ of a data set.

M. _____ is the difference between the upper and lower quartiles of a data set. This represented by the box in a box-and-whisker plot/

N. The data value that occurs most often in a data set is the

O. The ___ is the sum of all the values in a data set divided by the total number of values in the set

P. ___ is the distance around a circle

Q. The ___ is the middle value in a data sent when the data is arranged in numerical order.

R. When the probability of two events is the same we say each event is _____

S. The probability of a an event happening and the probability of the event not happening are called ____

T. ___ is the set of counting numbers such as 1, 2, 3, …

U. The ____ of a numbers is its distance from zero on a number line

V. The set of all point in a plane that are the same distance from a given point is a _____

P 23. Odds

E 24. Opposites/Additive Inverses

D 25. Outlier

J 26. Percent

L 27. Percent Proportion

O 28. Perfect Square

S 29. Perimeter

A 30. Probability

H 31. Qualitative Data

K 32. Quantitative Data

F 33. Radius

G 34. Range

Q 35. Rational Numbers

T 36. Reciprocals/Multiplicative Inverses

B 37. Sample Space

I 38. Square root

C 39. Stem-and-Leaf Plot

R 40. Surface Area

M 41. Volume

N 42. Whole Numbers

A. The ___ of an event is the ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to the total number of outcomes for the event.

B. The list of all possible outcomes is the _____

C. A ___ is a way to organize and display data using the digits of the least place value as the leaves, and the rest of the digits form the stems.

D. An ___ is an extremely high or extremely low value when compared to the rest of the values in the set.

E. Two numbers whose sum is zero are _____

F. The distance from the center to any point on the circle is the ___. Or half the diameter.

G. The ____ is a measure of spread which is the difference between the greatest value and the least value of a data set.

H. ___ is data that can be organized into different categories.

I. A ___ is one of two equal factors of a number

J. ____ is a ratio that compares a number to 100.

K. ___ is data that have units and can be measured

L. The ___ is the ratio of a part of something to the whole is equal to percent written as a fraction $\frac{is}{of} = \frac{\%}{100}$

M. ___ is the measure of space occupied by a solid.

N. __ is the set of counting numbers including zero such as 0, 1, 2, …

O. A ___ is a number whose square root is a rational number.

P. The ___ of an event occurring is the ratio that compares the number of ways an event can occur (successes) to the number of ways it cannot occur (failures).

Q. ___ is the set of numbers that can be written in the form $\frac{a}{b}$ where $b \neq 0$

R. __ is the sum of the areas of all the surfaces, or faces, of a solid

S. The __ is the distance around a closed figure

T. ___ are two numbers whose product is 1. (the number flipped over)

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Algebra Chapter 1 Vocabulary Study Guide

N 1. algebraic expression

K 2. axes

B 3. base

A 4. coefficient

Q 5. continuous function

D 6. coordinate plane

F 7. decreasing

S 8. dependent variable

H 9. discrete function

G 10. domain

M 11. element

I 12. end behavior

O 13. equation

W 14. equivalent expressions

E 15. evaluate

P 16. exponent

J 17. function

T 18. function notation

C 19. increasing

U 20. independent variable

V 21. intercepts

R 22. like terms

L 23. line of symmetry

A. Is the number that is multiplied by a variable for example in 5x, it is the 5

B. Is the number that is used as a factor, for example in 3^2 it is the 3

C. When the graph of a function goes up as we move left to right across the graph it is _____

D. The _____ is formed by the intersection of two perpendicular number lines called axes

E. To _____ an expression means to find its numerical value (to find the answer)

F. When the graph of a function goes down as we move left to right across the graph it is _____

G. The set of all x-coordinates of a relation is called the ____

H. A _____ is a function whose graph consists of points that are not connected

I. The ___ describes the values of the function at the positive and negative extremes in the domain

J. A special type of relation where each member of the domain is paired with exactly one and only one range value (for every x-value there is one and only one y-value)

K. The two number lines that intersect to form the coordinate plane are called _____.

L. The line that divides a graph in half (creates a mirror image) is the _____

M. Each object or number in a set is called an____

N. _____ is an expression that contains at least one variable and one operation.

O. ____ is a mathematical sentence that contains an equal sign.

P. Tells how many times the base is used as a factor for example in 3^2 it is the 2

Q. A _____ is a function whose graph is a connected lines and/or a smooth curves

R. Are terms that contain the same variables raised to the same powers

S. The output f (x) of a function is called the _____ because it depends on the input value of the function.

T. When the set of ordered pairs described by an equation satisfies the definition of a function, the equation can be written in _____, which replaces the y with f(x).

U. The input variable, the x, is called the_____

V. The points where a graph touches or crosses an axis are the__

W. Two expressions that represent the same number/value are__

B 24. mapping diagram

D 25. multiplicative inverse

E 26. nonlinear function

L 27. order of operations

S 28. ordered pair

Q 29. origin

M 30. power

V 31. range

H 32. reciprocals

C 33. relation

J 34. relative maximum

P 35. relative minimum

A 36. set

I 37. simplify

W 38. solution

U 39. term

G 40. variable

F 41. *x*-axis

R 42. *x*-coordinate

K 43. x-intercept

N 44. *y*-axis

T 45. *y*-coordinate

O 46. y-intercept

A. A set of ordered pairs is called a _____

B. A_____ is a diagram that uses ovals and arrows to illustrate how each element of the domain is pair with an element from the range

C. A ____ is a collection of objects or numbers that is often shown using braces {}

D. A number and its reciprocal are called _____. Their product is 1.

E. A ___ is a function whose graph is not a straight line

F. The horizontal number line is called the _____

G. Is a letter or symbol used to represent a value that can change

H. Two numbers are _____ if their product is 1. For example $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$

I. To _____ an expression means to perform all possible operations (do all the math you can do).

J. The ____ is the extrema point on a graph that is the highest of all the points nearby

K. The point where a graph touches or crosses the x-axis

L. Tells you which operation to perform first often called PEMDAS

M. Is an expression written with an exponent and a base or the value of such an expression for example: 3^2

N. The vertical number line is called the _____

O. The point where the graph touches or crosses the y-axis

P. The ____ is the extrema point on a graph that is the lowest of all the points nearby

Q. The point of intersection of the axes is called the _____ and represents 0 on each number line. (0, 0)

R. The 1st number in an ordered pair is the _____

S. Points on the coordinate plane are described using _____ and is written as (x, y)

T. The 2nd number in an ordered pair is the _____

U. A _____ is one part of an expression, it may be a number, variable, or the product/quotient of numbers and variables

V. The set of all y-coordinates of a relation is called the ___

W. Any value of the variable that make the equation true (the answer) is the_____

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Algebra Chapter 2 Vocabulary Study Guide

F 1. consecutive integers

A 2. equivalent equations

C 3. identities

E 4. multi-step equation

B 5. reciprocal

D 6. solve an equation

A. _____ are equations that have the same solution.

B. A ____ is the multiplicative inverse of a number which is used to solve equations.

C. Equations that are true for all values of the variables are called _____.

D. To___ means to find the value of the variable that makes the equation true.

E. An equation that requires more than one step to solve is called a ___.

F. _____ are integers that are in counting order such as 4, 5, 6 or n, n+1, n+2. Counting by two will result in odd and even integers depending on whether the starting number, n, is odd or even.