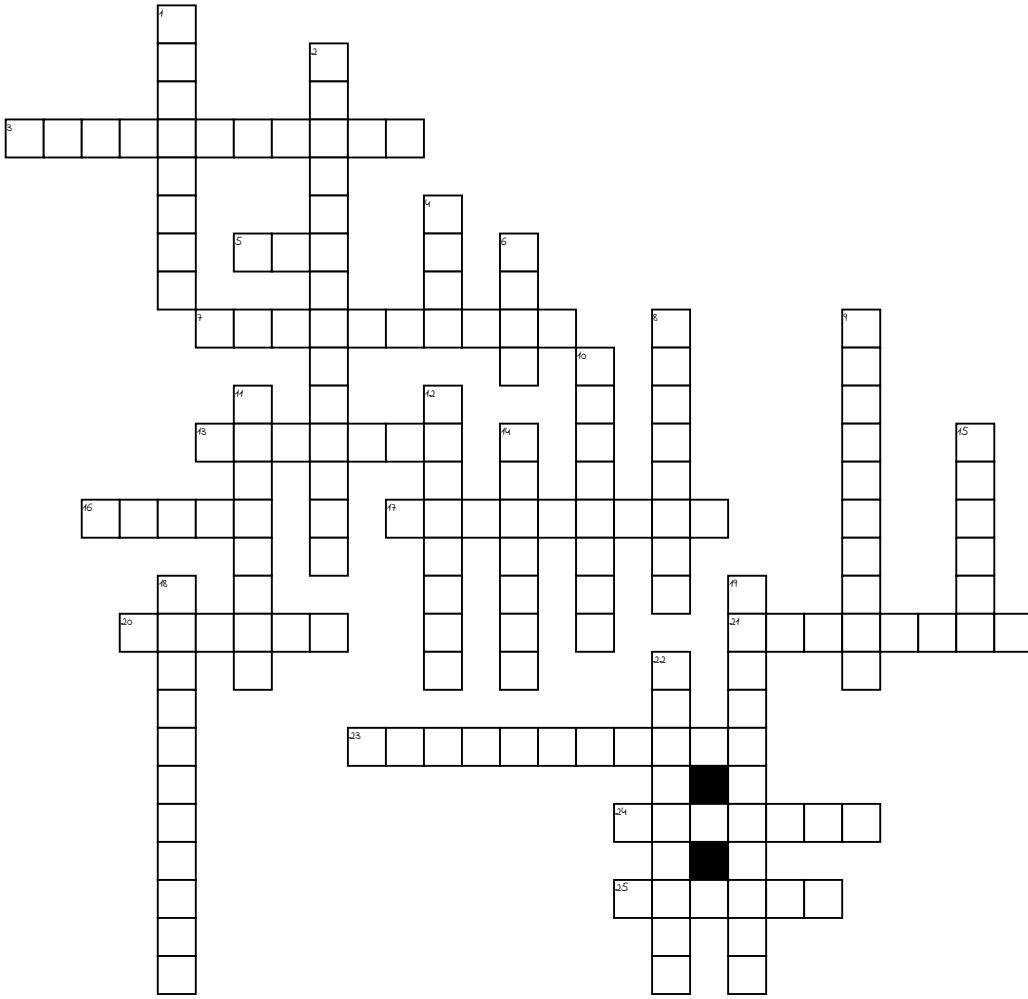


# \$\$ ALGEBRA \$\$

**Across**

3. The appearance of a graph as it is followed farther and farther in either direction
5. The largest integer that divides evenly into each of a given set of numbers, often abbreviated
7. The sum or difference of terms which have variables raised to positive integer powers and which have coefficients that may be real or complex.
13. The quantity which cancels out the a given quantity. There are different kinds for different operations.
15. The set of y-values of a function or relation. More generally, the range is the set of values assumed by a function or relation over all permitted values of the independent variable(s).
17. An equation, graph, or data that can be modeled by a degree 2 polynomial
20. The set of values of the independent variable(s) for which a function or relation is defined. Typically this is the set of x-values that give rise to real y-values.
24. quantity representing the power to which a given number or expression is to be raised, usually expressed as a raised symbol beside the number or expression
25. A selection of objects from a collection. order is irrelevant.

**Word Bank**

Inverse	End Behavior	Polynomial	Combination	GCF
Real Numbers	Simplify	Domain	Exponent	Sequence
Origin	Formula	Variable	Radical	Interval
Axis of Symmetry	Mean	Linear	Range	Cube root
Expression	Trinomial	Quadratic	Term	Coefficient

24. An expression used to calculate a desired result  
25. Like a line. A description of any graph or data that can be modeled by a linear polynomial.

**Down**

1. A number that must be multiplied times itself three times to equal a given number.
2. A line of symmetry for a graph. The two sides of a graph on either side of the axis of symmetry look like mirror images of each other
4. Parts of an expression or series separated by + or - signs, or the parts of a sequence separated by commas.
6. Another word for average. Mean almost always refers to arithmetic mean. In certain contexts, however, it could refer to the geometric mean, harmonic mean, or root mean square.
8. To use the rules of arithmetic and algebra to rewrite an expression as simply as possible.
9. Any mathematical calculation or formula combining numbers and/or variables using sums, differences, products, quotients (including fractions), exponents, roots etc.
10. A quantity that can change or that may take on different values. Variable also refers to a letter or symbol representing such a quantity.
11. The set of all real numbers between two given numbers. The two numbers on the ends are the endpoints.
12. A list of numbers set apart by commas, such as 1, 3, 5, 7, ...
14. The symbol which is used to indicate square roots or nth roots.
15. On the coordinate plane, the point (0, 0). That is, the point of intersection of the x- and y-axes. On a number line, the origin is the 0 point. In three dimensions, the origin is the point (0, 0, 0).
18. The number multiplied times a product of variables or powers of variables in a term. For example, 123 is the coefficient in the term 123x<sup>3</sup>.
20. All numbers on the number line. This includes (but is not limited to) positives and negatives, integers and rational numbers, square roots, cube roots, (p),
22. A polynomial with three terms which are not like terms. EX : x<sup>2</sup> + 2x - 3, 3x<sup>5</sup> - 8x<sup>4</sup> + x<sup>3</sup>, and 2ab + 13x + c.