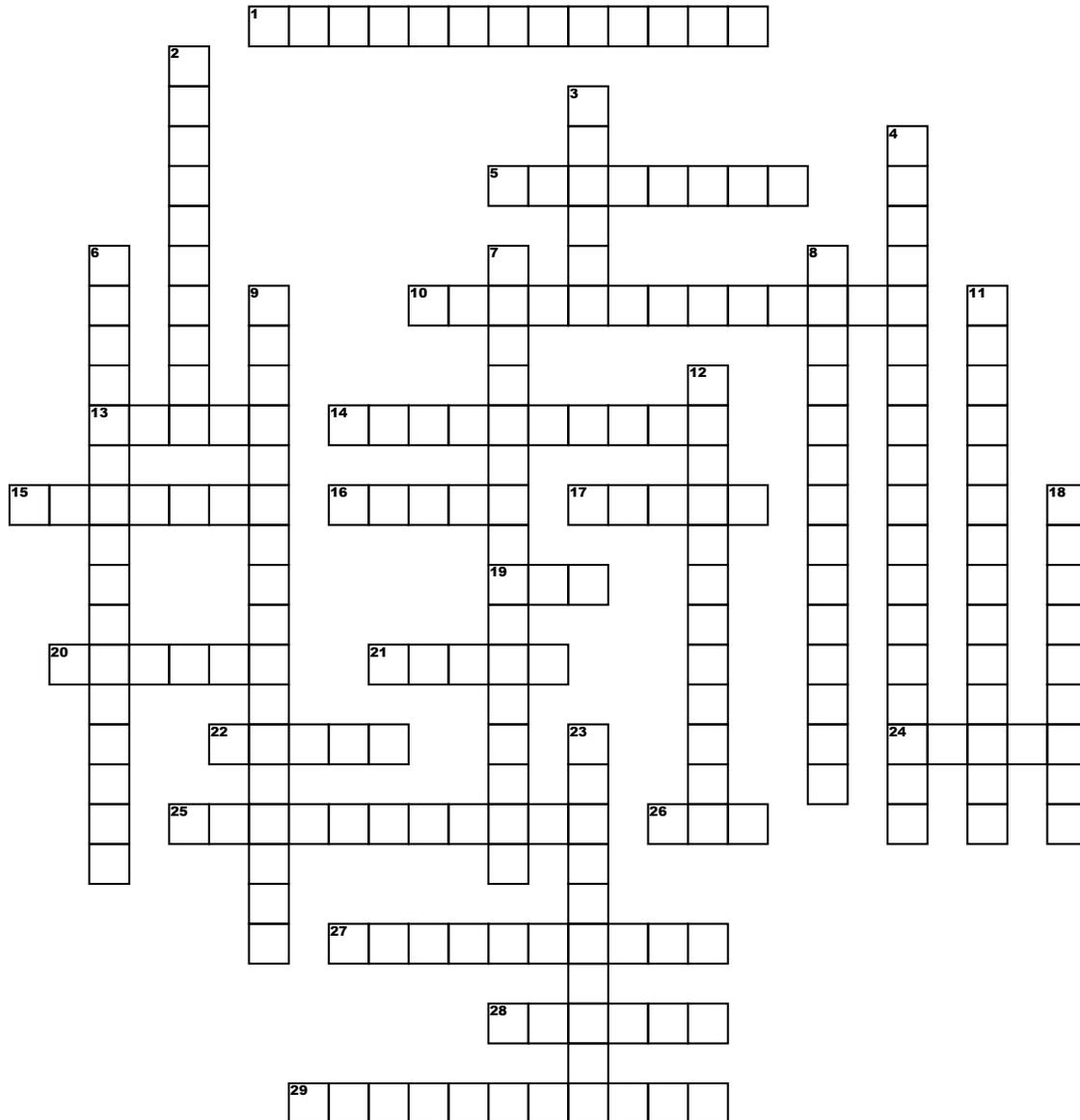


# ANSWER KEY



## Across

1. A triangle that contains a right angle.  
 5. the statement that the values of two mathematical expressions are equal  
 10. A square with a whole number root.  
 13. All the output values of a function.  
 14. An angle of exactly 90 degrees.  
 15. a possible result of an experiment  
 16. relationship between two numbers indicating how many times the first number contains the second  
 17. value that, when multiplied by itself, gives the number  
 19. an unbroken part of a circle  
 20. All the input values of a function.  
 21. one of the possible outcomes of a probability experiment  
 22. a single number or variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together  
 24. relationship between two numbers indicating how many times the first number contains the second

25. a numerical or constant quantity placed before and multiplying the variable in an algebraic expression

26. a collection or list of items

27. a diagram that shows how two or more sets in a universal set are related

28. The maximum or minimum point of a quadratic function.

29. A mathematical symbol that indicates the extraction of the root of the square inside.

## Down

2. two ratios or fractions are equal

3. The result of multiplying a number by itself

4. 'sides and angles' that are images of each other will be equal if the two triangles are congruent.

6.  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

7. Any number that cannot be written as a simple fraction, such as non-repeating, non-terminating decimals, square roots of non-perfect squares, pi.

8. Any number that can be written as a simple fraction, with a whole number numerator and denominator, such as terminating decimals, repeating decimals and integers.

9. events such that the outcome of one event does not affect the probability of the outcome of another event

11. The line of symmetry that runs through the vertex; can be found algebraically:  $x = -b/(2a)$

12. an angle whose vertex is at the center of a circle

18. solving a problem

23. Greek philosopher, 570-495 BC. There is no evidence that Pythagoras himself worked on or proved the Pythagorean Theorem, which was used previously by Babylonians and Indians.