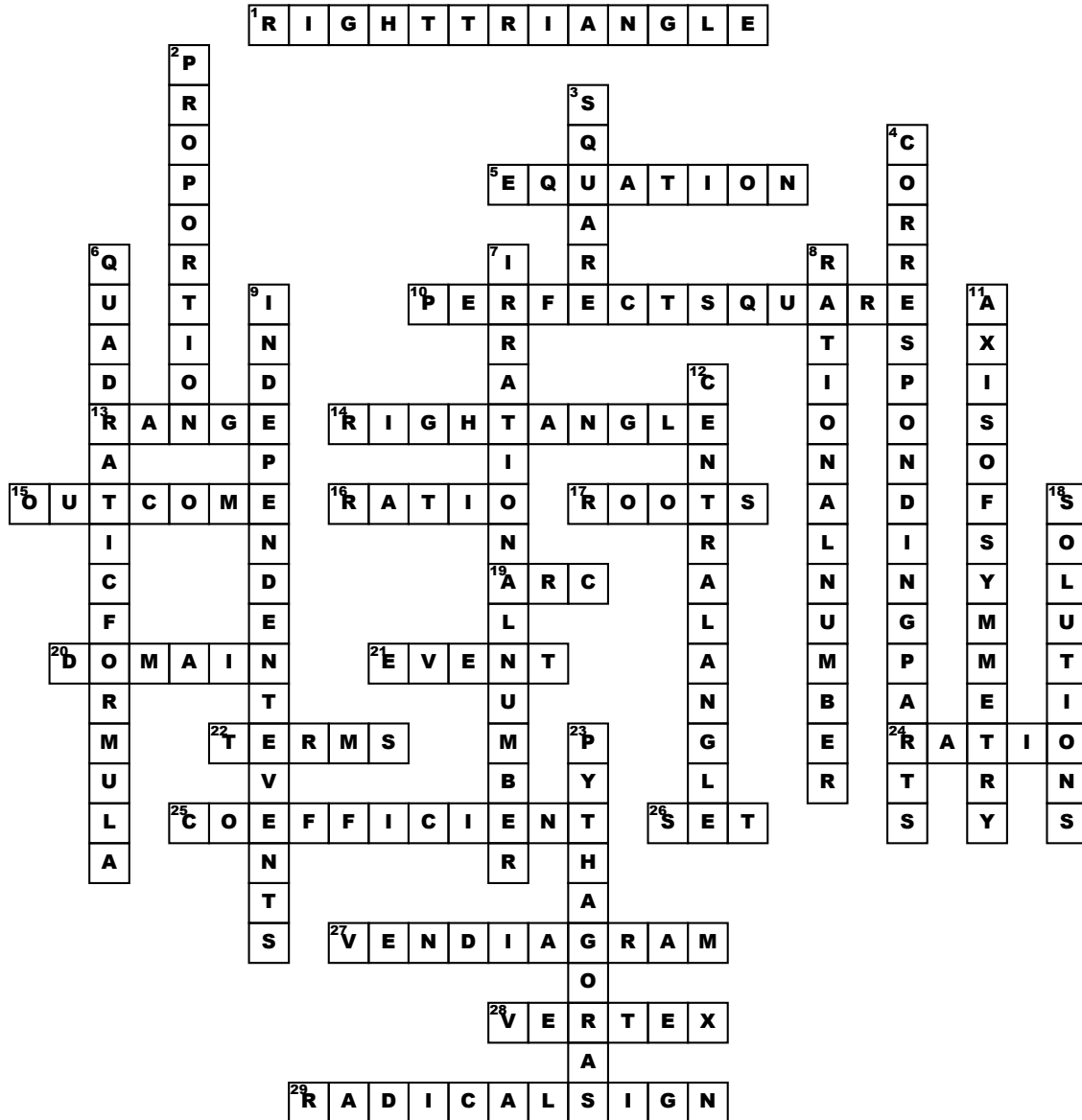


ANSWER KEY



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. $x = -b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 - 4ac)}/2a$
- 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.