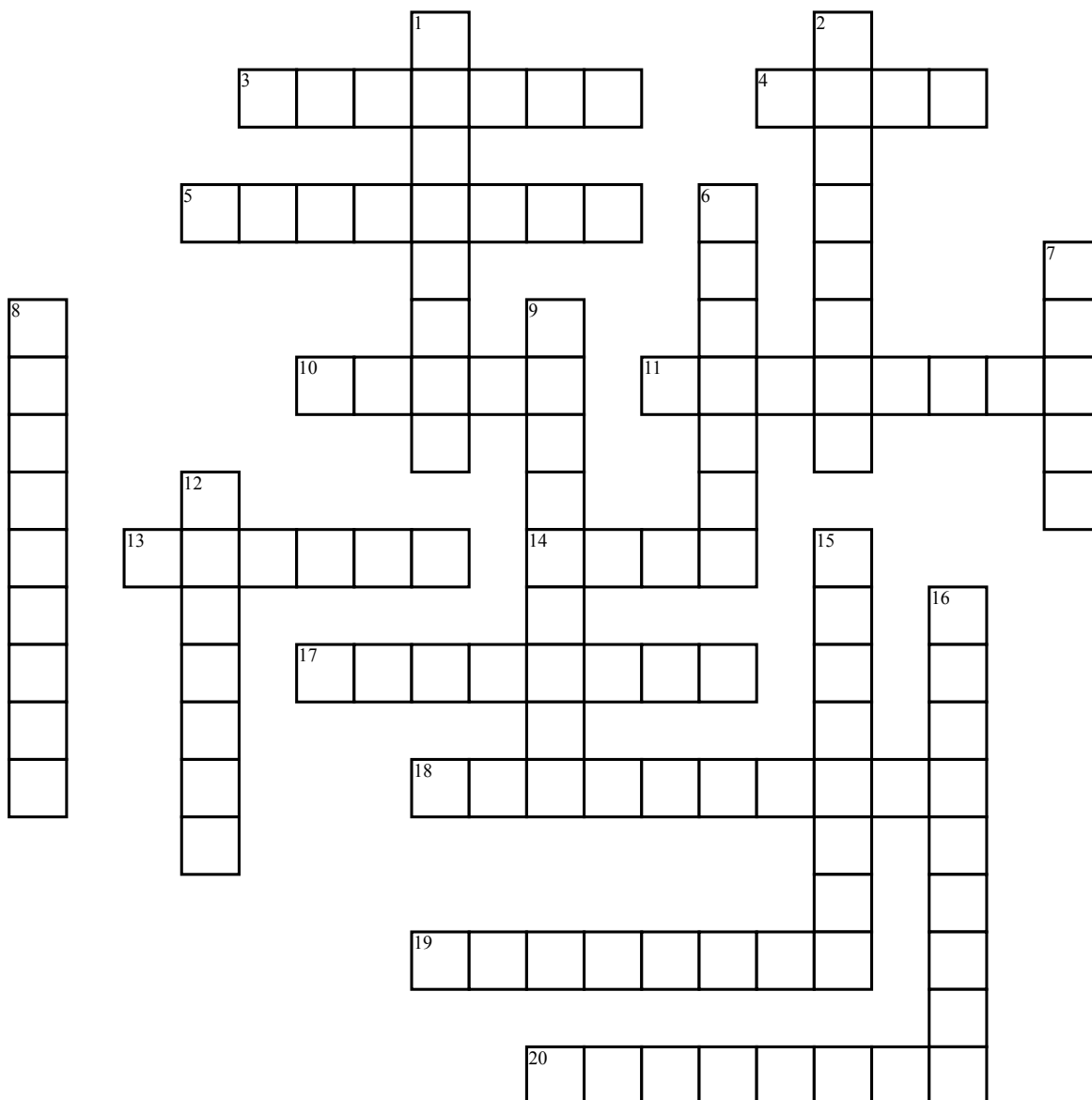# Chapter 1 Vocabulary - Math II

Across

3. Whole numbers, positive or negative, that don't have fractions.

4. Each number in a sequence starting from the far left number.

5. A symbol that stands to represent a number, typically one that is not yet known.

10. Positive or negative numbers that contain no fractions or decimals.

11. The relationship in which each value of the input is precisely equal to a single output. A relation where no two ordered pairs share the same first component.

13. The specific set of values that could possibly take the place of the independent variable.

14. 0, π, -2, 0.5, 4.21, 9 million

17. A type of formula in which any term can be directly calculated through substituting a value in for the variable n.

18. Used when evaluating expressions and contains four main rules.

19. A method used to tell if a set of ordered pairs is a function. In order for a relation to be a function, no vertical line can intersect at more than a single point.

20. Another way to refer to the independent variable in a function.

Down

1. Any set of ordered pairs, each ordered pair containing a value from an input matched with a value from the output.

2. A function which has a domain that consists of natural numbers that can go on infinitely.

6. Standard counting numbers.

7. The collection of all possible values of the dependent variable once the domain is substituted.

8. 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34

9. Indicates the first term(s) and can show how the nth term is linked to at least one previous term. Typically easier to use.

12. States that one variable is equal to an algebraic expression that contains at least one different variable.

15. 0, 1, ½, 2, 14, 23

16. The small number to the bottom right of a variable which indicates the placement of a term in a sequence.