

## Across

3. It refers to the maximum or minimum point of a parabola
4. The 8 in $8 x y$ is a $\qquad$ .
5. It is a point where a line crosses the $y$-axis of a graph and it is also the point where $\mathrm{x}=0$.
6. The $x$ and $y$ in $8 x+2 y+10=0$ is referred to as $\qquad$ -.
7. If the equations have the same slope and the same y-intercepts, they have $\qquad$ solutions
8. The $\sqrt{ }\left(b^{\wedge} 2-4 a c\right)$ in $x=\left(-b \pm \sqrt{ }\left(b^{\wedge} 2-4 a c\right)\right) / 2 a$ is called $a$ . This can be positive, negative or zero and it determines the number of solutions in a quadratic equation.
9. The space within two lines or more planes deviating from a common point is called an $\qquad$ -

## Down

1. A triangle with an interior angle of exactly $90 \square$.
2. A term that is written in the most acceptable way.
3. This has a fixed value and it has no variables.
4. The axis of symmetry divides the 7. into 2 equal sides. 7. It is the longest side of a right triangle. It is also the opposite of the right triangle.
5. $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$ is the standard form of $\qquad$ $\neg$ equation where, a is not equal to zero, and $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}$ are real numbers.
6. It refers to the solutions to a quadratic equation $\qquad$ _.
7. This term refers to a polynomial that has one term.
8. A linear equation which is commonly written as: $y=m x+b$, where $m$ is the $\neg \neg \neg \neg$ and $b$ is the $y$-intercept.
