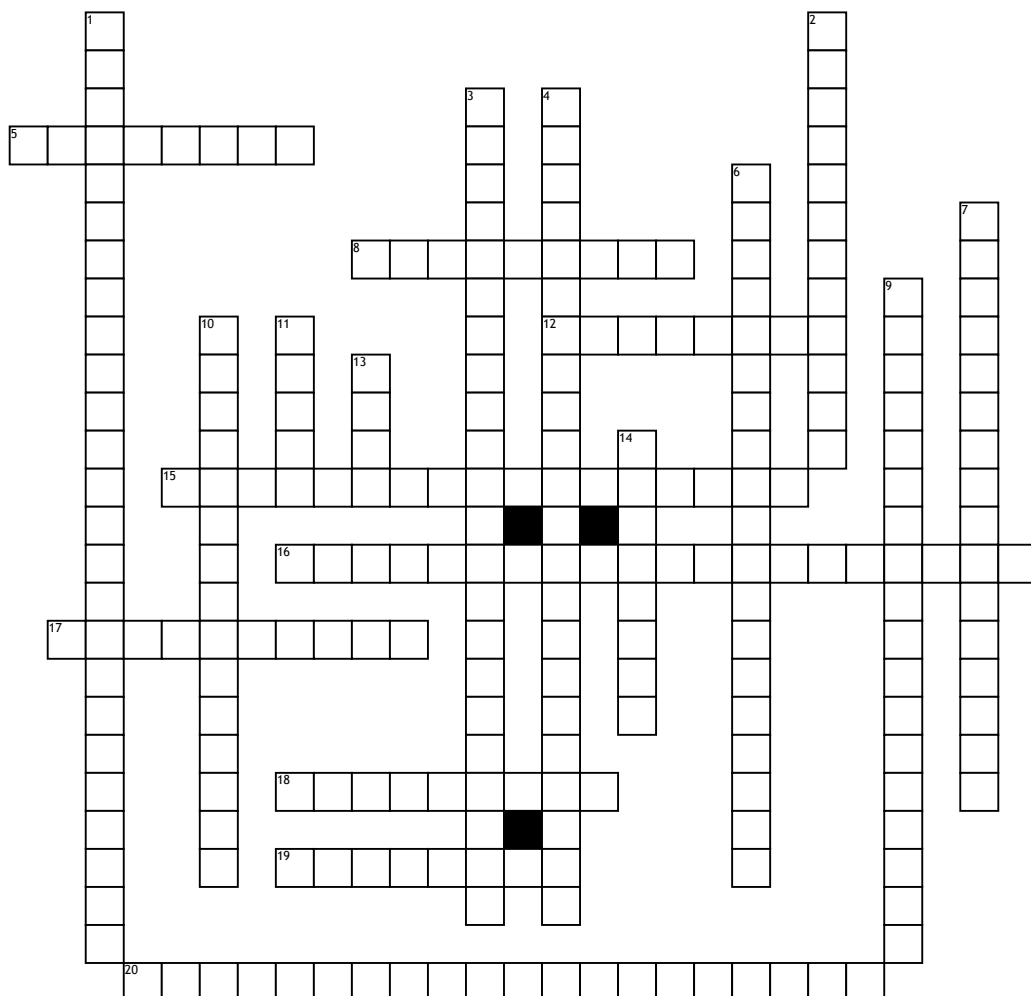Name: _____ Date: _____

Polynomial crossword

Across

5. A polynomial with two terms. an expression that is a sum or difference of two terms, as 3 x + 2 y and x 2– 4 x.

8. Two monomials that are exactly alike except for their numerical coefficients. 9 - 6 + 7x - 2x + 3.

12. In a power, the superscripted number that tells how many times the base is used as a factor. (e.g. 3 in 23 = 2 × 2 × 2).

15. the sum of the exponents of the variables. 7y3z2 is 5(=3+2) .

16. The largest factor that two or more numbers have in common. the largest whole number that will divide a group of whole numbers without remainders.

17. A sum of monomials. consisting of several terms.

18. A polynomial consisting of three terms. a polynomial consisting of three terms or monomials/ is the sum of three monomials.

19. To replace the variable, or variables, in an algebraic expression with a number, or numbers, and perform the indicated mathematical operations. form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess.

20. The number in front of the variable part of a monomial. A numerical or constant quantity placed before and multiplying the variable in an algebraic expression.

Down

1. contains one variable with the terms in order from greatest degree to least degree. The form one will often see polynomials in is called standard form.

2. the sum of the exponents of the variables in the term. For a term with one variable, the degree is the variable's exponent.

3. the product you obtain when you square a binomial. Any trinomial of the form a^2+2ab+b^2 or a^2-2ab+b^2 where the first term is squared, the second term is a double, and the third term is a perfect square.

4. Two perfect squares separated by a subtraction sign. a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)

6. the degree of the term with the greatest degree. The degree of an individual term of a polynomial is the exponent of its variable.

7. A number. a monomial that only contains a single number.

9. the first term when written in standard form. Leading coefficients are the numbers written in front of the variable with the largest exponent.

10. In a polynomial, writing the terms from greatest to least degree. Arranging numbers (or other items) in descending order means to arrange them from largest to smallest.

11. The product when a number is multiplied by itself a given number of times. The number 5 is called the base, and the number 2 is called the exponent.

13. In a power, the number that is used as a factor. The number that gets multiplied when using an exponent.

14. An expression that is either a numeral, a variable, or the product of a numeral and one or more variables. a number, a variable or a product of a number and a variable where all exponents are whole numbers

Word Bank

Difference of two squares	Degree of a monomial	Standard form of a polynomial	Constant Monomial
degree of term	Like Terms	Power	Trinomial
monomial	descending order	evaluate	Polynomial
Exponent	Leading coefficient	Base	perfect-square trinomial
Degree of a polynomial	Numerical Coefficient	greatest common factor	binomial