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## math



## Across

9. Equations in which variable expressions occur as exponents 10. When a quantity increases by the same factor over equal intervals of time
10. The set of values of the independent variable(s) for which a function or relation is defined. Typically, this is the set of $x$-values that give rise to real $y$-values.
11. All numbers (not zero) raised to the zero power equal to one

## Down

1. When multiplying, and the bases are the same, ADD the exponents.
2. A negative exponent tells you that the factor is wrong side of the fraction bar. ( x is not zero)
3. A function of the form $y=a(1+r)^{\wedge} t$, where $a>0$ and $r>0$ 4. A function of the form $\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{a}(1-\mathrm{r})^{\wedge} \mathrm{t}$, where $\mathrm{a}>0$ and $0<r<$ 1
4. When raising a product to a power, EACH factor gets raised to the new power.
5. When raising a quotient to a power, BOTH top and bottom get raised to the new power.
6. A nonlinear function of the form $y=a b^{2}$, where $a \neq 0, b \neq 1$, and $b>0$.
7. The difference between the lowest and highest value
8. When dividing, and the bases are the same, SUBTRACT the exponents. (top exponent subtract bottom exponent)
9. When a quantity decreases by the same factor over equal intervals of time
10. When raising a power to a power, MULTIPLY the exponents.
