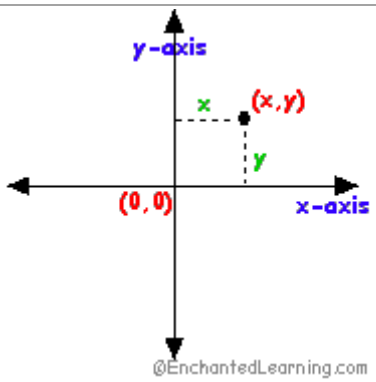
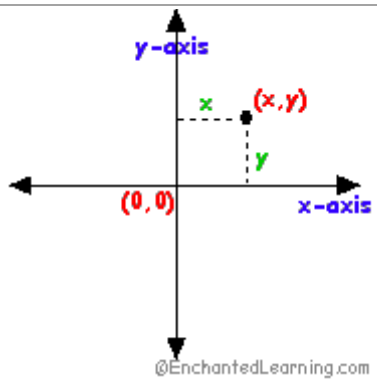
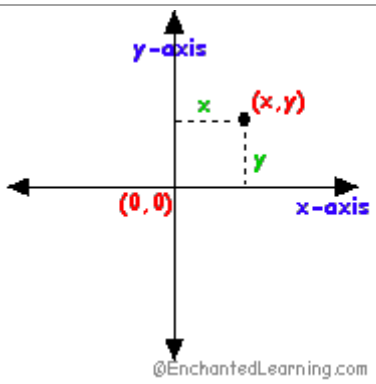
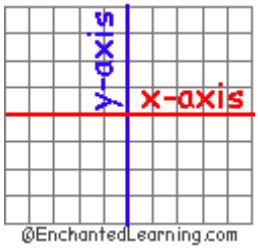
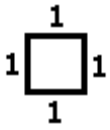
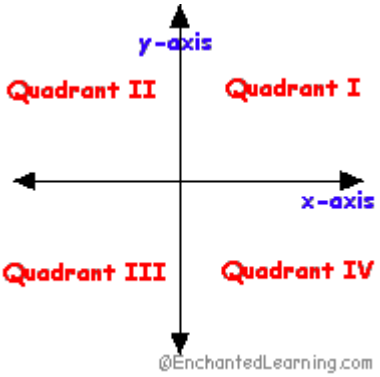
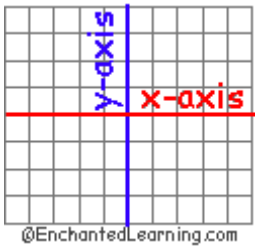
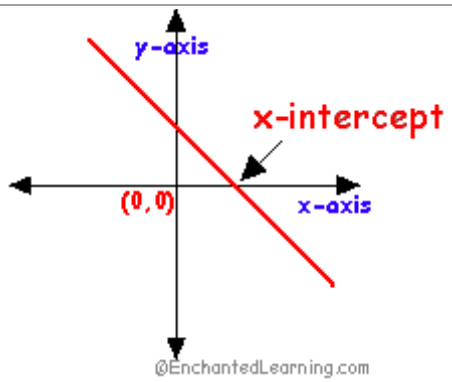
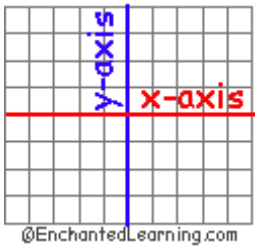
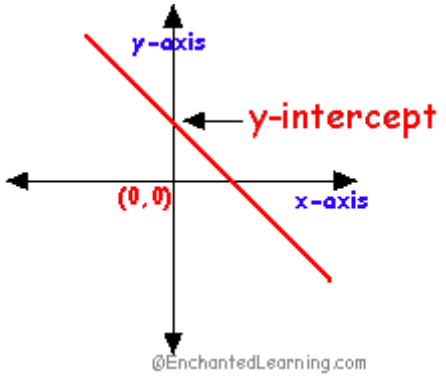
Algebra	The study of generalized arithmetic. In algebra, unknown numbers can be represented by letters in order to solve equations. For example, 4 + x = 10 is true for x=6. Algebra (originally called al-jabr) was invented in the Middle East by Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Musa Al-Khwarizmi (born in Baghdad about AD 825) during the Middle Ages.
Area	The number of square units contained within the region. For example, the area of a square with a sides of length s is A = s^2. The area of a rectangle is A = length*width. The area of a parallelogram is A = base*height. The area of a triangle is (1/2)base*height. The area of a . The area of a circle is A = >πr^2
Average	Also called the mean, it is the sum of the numbers divided by the number of numbers. Example: 1,4,6,9 (1+4+6+9)/4=5.
Binomial	**2x + 3y** A polynomial expression that has two terms
Calculator	 A machine that solves math problems you can't do in your head (GET ONE!)
Cartesian System	 Coordinate system with two axes (x is the horizontal axis and y is the vertical axis). Every point on the plane can be located by an ordered pair (x,y), which notes its distance from the x-axis and from the y-axis. The axes meet at the origin, the point (0,0).

Coordinates	 **coordinates** Ordered pair of numbers that show the location of a point on the x-y plane. Every point on the plane can be located by a pair of coordinates (x,y), which notes its distance from the x-axis and the y-axis.
Equation	A mathematical statement that contains an equal sign, like ax + b = c. **1+1=2** **or** **3-x=2**
Exponent	x^n A power that a number is raised to. For example, in 2^3, the exponent is 3.
Expression	An algebraic expression consists of one or more variables, constants, and operations, like 3x-4. Each part of an expression that is added or subtracted is called a *term* For example, the expression $4x^2-2x+7$ has three terms.
FOIL	**(ax + b)(cx + d)** Stands for **F**irst, **O**uter, **I**nner, **L**ast. It refers to a method of multiplying two binomials, like (ax + b)(cx + d). To multiply, you must multiply each term out. For example, (2x + 3)(4x + 5) = $8x^2 + 10x + 12x + 15 =$ $8x^2 + 22x + 15.$

Graph	 Diagram that shows relationships between things.
Inequality	<table><tr><td>= Equal</td><td>1 = 1</td></tr><tr><td>> Greater Than</td><td>2 > 1</td></tr><tr><td>< Less Than</td><td>1 < 3</td></tr></table>A mathematical expression that contains an inequality symbol. The inequality symbols are : < less than (1<2) > greater than (2>1) ≤ less than or equal to ≥ greater than or equal to ≠ not equal to (1≠2).
Less Than	**<** When one number is less than a second number, the first one is smaller than the second. For example, 1 is less than 2, which is written 1 < 2.
Line	a set of points that form an infinitly long straight path.
Linear Equation	A first degree equation (no exponents). For example, **y=mx+b** When graphed, you get a line.
Line Segment	$\overline{\text{A piece of a line.}}$
Median	**{1, 2, 5, 8, 10}** The middle number (when the numbers are in order). When the number of numbers is odd, the median is the middle number; when the number of numbers is even, the median is the average of the two middle numbers. For example, the median of the set {1,2,5,8,10} is 5. The median of the set {1,2,5,6,9,10} is 5.5..
Monomial	A polynomial expression with only one term. For example, **3xy** is a monomial; the number **6** is also a monomial.

Order of Operations	Brackets, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, and Subtraction. BEDMAS
Origin	 The point (0,0) -- where the x and y axes meet.
Ordinate	 Ordinate is another name for the y-axis (the vertical axis). The ordinate is the second number in a point (x,y).
Pattern	Something that is repeated, like a design or a series of numbers.
Perimeter	 The distance around the edges of a figure. The perimeter of a square with side length a is P = a+a+a+a = 4 times a. The perimeter of a circle is P = 2πr. The perimeter of a regular polygon is P = ns (where n is the number of sides and s is the side length).
Point	. An exact location

Product	5 ← multiplicand x 2 ← multiplier 10 ← product The answer in a multiplication problem. (For division it would be called the quotient)
Quadrant	 A quarter of a plane. The x-axis and y-axis divide the x-y plane into four quadrants. The axes themselves are not part of the quadrants.
Slope	**slope** The steepness of a line (also called the rise over the run). To find the slope of a line, look at any two points on the line, (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) and determine the rise/run, or $(y_2-y_1)/(x_2-x_1)$. When a linear equation is in the form: y=mx+b, m is the slope of the line (and b is the y-intercept).
Trinomial	**2x + 3y +6** A polynomial expression that has three terms
Variable	An unknown or placeholder in an algebraic expression. For example, in 2x+y, x and y are variables.
x-axis	 The horizontal axis.

x-intercept	 **x-intercept** An x-intercept is a point (x,0) at which a graph goes through (intersects) the x-axis. The x-intercepts are the points on the graph at which y=0.
y-axis	 The vertical axis.
y-intercept	 An y-intercept is a point (0,y) at which a graph goes through (intersects) the y-axis. The y-intercepts are the points on the graph at which x=0.