MATH 1000 Unit 2 Vocabulary Practice 2010F

coefficient: the __1__ __2__ in a term.
Ex. in the term $3x$, the __3__ is the coefficient and the __4__ is the variable.
The coefficient is the number that is __5, 6__ the variable.

An equation will be one of three types:

conditional: an equation that has a __7__ number of solutions. Will simplify to have a variable term on only one side.

identity: and equation that is always __8__ regardless of the input value.

contradiction: a false equation that is __9__ true regradless of input value.

Table: a set of ordered pairs presented in tabular format; paired input and outputs listed as X and Y1 on the graphing calculator (Press [__10__] [__11__]).

Input: the value typed in or used for __12__ in the expression or function being __13__.

Output: the __14__ value, Y1 on the graphing calculator, of the expression or function using the __15,16__.

formula: a mathematical statement where the variables represent __17__ of practical interest.

rate formula: A = r*b **A**mount is equal to the **b**ase times the **r**ate.
amount is always a __18__; **base** has one unit of __19__, and **rate** is generally a __20__ or two units measurement, the first the same as __21__, with a per in between.

Ex. d = rt {Uniform Motion Formula}

d is __22__, usually measured in miles or kilometers. This is the __23__.

r is the __24__ of travel, measured in miles per hour or kilometers per hour to match the __25__.

t is the __26__, measured in hours. Other units may be used, such as feet per second.

Variations include pages per minute for a printer or copier, words per minute for reading or typing speed, and so on.

Inequality: a mathematical statement that two expression represent __27__ quantities. KNOW the five inequality signs!
The five inequality signs are: __28__, __29__, __30__, __31__, and __32__.

Polya's Method: a structured approach to solving __33__ (word problems) has four steps in the following

order:
(1) __34__;
(2) __35__;
(3) __36__;
(4) __37__.

critical point: the point on the number line that __38__ the solution interval from the rest of the __39,40__. The critical point may (__41__ point) or may not (__42__ point) be part of the solution interval.

closed: a __43__ point is closed when it __44__ part of the solution interval.
We recognize a closed point by the inequality signs __45__ and __46__.
In Interval Notation, closed points get __47__ .

open: a critical point is open when it __48__ part of the solution interval.
We recognize an open point by the inequality signs __49__ and __50__.
A positive or negative __51__ sign is __52__ open.
In Interval Notation, open points get __53__ .

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