**A**

**Assymptote** - Is an imaginary line to which a graph gets closer and closer as it increases or decreases its value without limit.

**B**

**Binomial** - An algebraic expression containing two distinct terms.

**Brackets** - Symbols used to enclose a group of symbols or numbers that are to be taken together.

**C**

**Cartesian plane** - The two dimensional space define by Cartesian coordinates (x, y).

**Composition** – used for the operation O (circle) as well as for the resulting function.

**Cube** – solid figure bounded by six square faces.

**D**

**Denominator** – number in the fraction that is below the line.

**Difference** – name of the answer in subtracting numbers.

**Domain** – set of values of the independent variable(s) for which a function or relation is defined.

**I**

**Imaginary numbers** – complex number with no real part.

**Inequality** – any of the symbols <, >, ≤ and ≥.

**Infinity** – a number which indicates a quantity, size, or magnitude that is larger than any real number.

**Integers** – all positive and negative whole numbers.

**L**

**LCD –** Least Common Denominator.

**Less than** – symbol <

**Logarithm** – it is the [inverse operation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inverse_operation) to [exponentiation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exponentiation).

**M**

**Monomial ­**– a polynomial with one term.

**N**

**Negative number** – a real number in fraction that is above the line.

**Numerator** – the number above the line in fraction.

**P**

**Parallel** – two lines that do not intersect.

**Parenthesis** – symbol [ ( ] and [ ) ].

**E**

**Equal sign** – used between two expressions to indicate that they take the same value.

**Equation** – mathematical sentence built from expressions using one or more equal signs (=).

**Expression** – any mathematical calculation or formula combining numbers.

**F**

**Function –** a relation for which each element of the domain corresponds to exactly one element of the range.

**G**

**GCF** – Greatest Common Factor.

**Geometry** – study of geometric figures in two dimensions and three dimensions.

**Greater than** – symbol >

**H**

**Horizontal –** perfectly flat and level.

**Perpendicular** – at a 90⁰ angle.

**Pi** – symbol or 3.14

**Piecewise function** – a function that uses different formulas for different parts of its domain.

**Polynomial** – the sum or differences of terms which has variables.

**Positive** – a real number greater than 0.

**Product –** the result of multiplying a set of numbers.

**Q**

**Quadrants** – the four sections into which the x – y plane is divided by the x and y axis.

**Quotient** – the result in dividing a set of numbers.

**R**

**Radical** – the symbol, which is used to indicate square roots or nth roots.

**Range** – the set of y values in a function or relation.

**Ratio** – the result of dividing one number or expression by another.

**Rational numbers** – all positive and negative fractions.

**Relation** – a set of ordered pairs.

**S**

**Simplify** – to write an expression as simple as possible.

**Square root** – symbol

**Squared** – the number that results from multiplying a number by itself.

**Sum** – the result of adding a numbers.

**T**

**Trinomial ­**– a polynomial with three terms which are not like terms.

**U**

**Union** – combining the elements of two or more sets.

**V**

**Variable** – a quantity that can change or that may take on different values, it is in the form of letters.

**Vertical** – straight line up and down.