Math Nodes

"The Pythagorean Theorem: In a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. Really useful for finding missing side lengths!"

"Quadratic Equations: These are equations of the form ax^2 + bx + c = 0. To solve them, we can use the quadratic formula: x = (-b ± √(b^2 - 4ac)) / (2a). It helps find the x-intercepts or roots."

"Graphing Linear Equations: When given an equation in the form y = mx + b, 'm' represents the slope (rise over run), and 'b' is the y-intercept. Plotting two points and connecting them helps create a line."

"Simplifying Expressions: Remember the order of operations (PEMDAS) to simplify mathematical expressions. Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication and Division (from left to right), and Addition and Subtraction (from left to right)."

"Probability Basics: Probability is the measure of the likelihood of an event occurring. It ranges from 0 (impossible) to 1 (certain). To find the probability of an event, divide the number of favorable outcomes by the total possible outcomes."