Glossary

Here is the glossary of key terms, definitions, and concepts related to the topic of geometric inequalities:

1. Inequality: A mathematical statement that expresses a relationship between the size or magnitude of geometric shapes.

2. Geometric Inequalities: A class of mathematical statements that describe relationships between geometric shapes and their corresponding dimensions or properties.

3. Polygon: A closed shape with straight sides, where each side is shared by exactly two vertices.

4. Circle: A set of points in a plane that are all equidistant from a central point called the center.

5. Line: A set of points that extend infinitely in two directions.

6. Area: The amount of space inside a 2D shape, such as a polygon or circle.

7. Volume: The amount of space inside a 3D shape, such as a sphere or rectangular prism.

8. Circumference: The distance around a circle.

9. Quadratic Equation: A polynomial equation of degree two, in which the highest power of the variable is two.

10. Linear Programming: A method for finding the maximum or minimum value of a linear function subject to certain constraints.

11. Calculus: A branch of mathematics that deals with rates of change and accumulation, and is used to solve optimization problems.

Multi-word expressions:

1. Algebraic Techniques: Methods used to solve equations and inequalities, such as solving quadratic equations or manipulating algebraic expressions.

2. Analytical Techniques: Methods used to analyze mathematical expressions, such as factoring polynomials or finding limits.