**Expressions and Equations Vocabulary Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| **BASE**  The factor that is repeatedly multiplied in a power.  Example: | **COEFFICIENT**  A number that multiplies a variable.  Example: | **POWER**  Represents repeated multiplication. (It consists of two elements: the base and the exponent).  Example: |
| **OPERATOR**  A mathematical symbol  (such as +, -, x, ÷) that shows the operation.  Example: | **VARIABLE**  A letter or symbol that is used to represent a number (its value in an expression can change).  Example: | **TERMS**  The parts of an expression separated by a “+” or “-“.  Example: |
| **EXPONENT**  The number of times the base of a power is used as a factor of repeated multiplication.  Example: | **EXPRESSION**  One or a group of mathematical symbols representing a number of quantity (may include numbers, variables, constants, operators, and/or grouping symbols)  NO = SIGN!  Example: 3 + (4x-8) | **EQUATION**  One or a group of mathematical symbols that representing a number of quantity (may include numbers, variables, constants, operators, and/or grouping symbols). THERE IS AN = SIGN  Both sides show equality to each other.  Example: 3x + 2 = 8 |
| **CONSTANT**  A quality that has a fixed value that does not change or vary (such as a number)  Example: | **ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY**  Changing the grouping of terms in an addition/multiplication expressions does not change the sum/product  a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c OR a(bc) = (ab)c  Example: | **COMMUNITATIVE PROPERTY**  Changing the order of two or more terms  in an addition/multiplication problem does  not change the sum/product  a + b = b + a or a  b = b  a  Example: |