**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 = SIGNBoth 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:  |