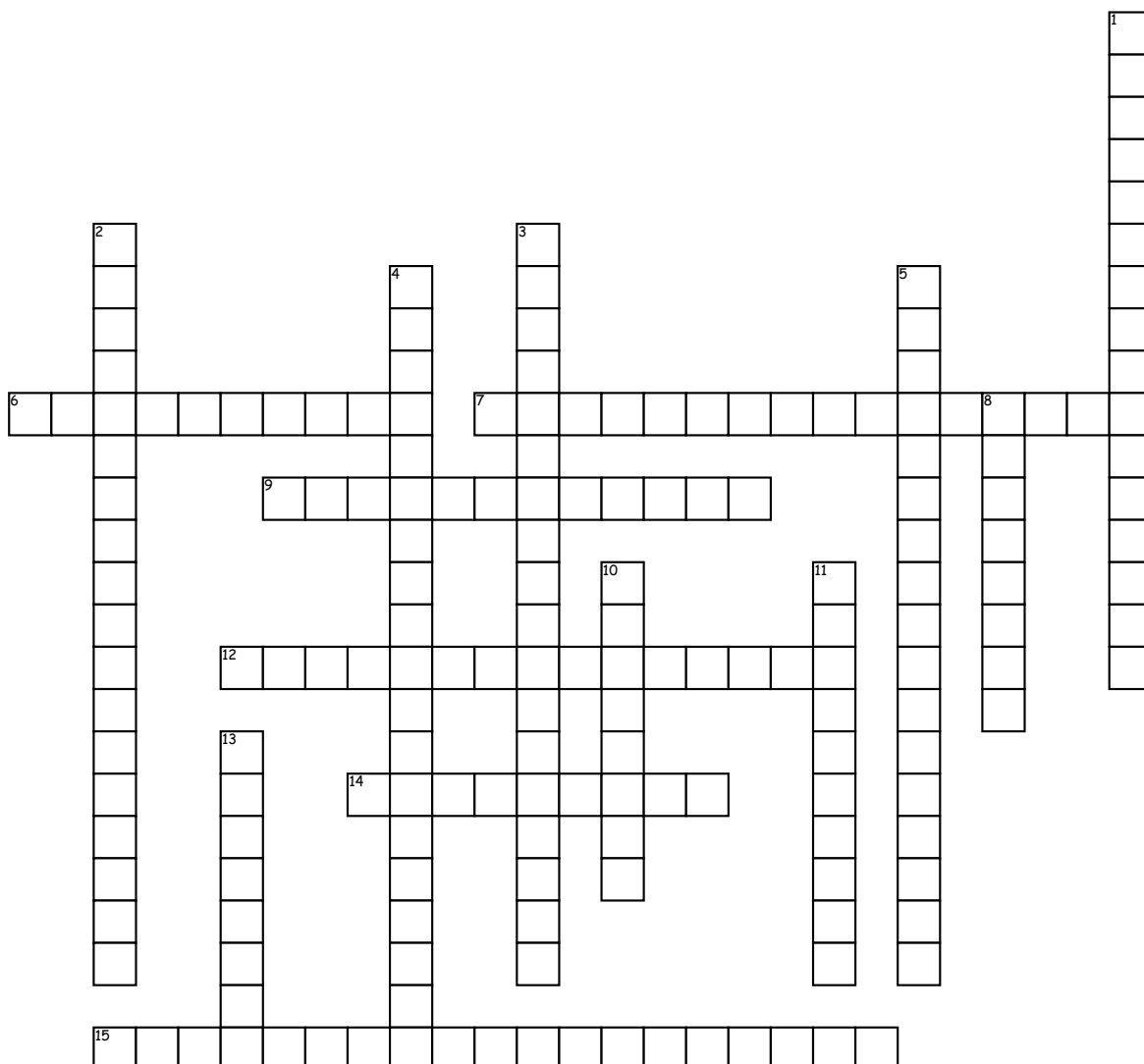Name: _____   Date: _____   Period: _____

Math Algebra 1

Across

6. A technique for distributing two binomials.

7. a formula that requires the computation of all previous terms in order to find the value

9. a statistical technique used in regression analysis to determine the dispersion of data points.

12. a non-constant polynomial that cannot be factored into the product of two non-constant

14. A polynomial with three terms which are not like terms.

15. The simplest situation in which we can factor by grouping is when we have a four-term polynomial whose first two terms have their own common factor, and whose last two terms have their own common factor.

Down

1. total value decreases but the proportion that leaves remains constant over time.

2. highest degree in a given polynomial

3. The highest degree of any term in the polynomial.

4. an equation includes only second degree polynomials.

5. growth whose rate becomes ever more rapid in proportion to the growing total number or size.

8. A polynomial with one term.

10. A polynomial with two terms which are not like terms.

11. The sum or difference of terms which have variables raised to positive integer powers and which have coefficients that may be real or complex.

13. A number on its own, or sometimes a letter such as a, b or c to stand for a fixed number.