Glossary – Flash Cards

absolute value	**acute angle**
Addition Property of Equality	**additive inverse**
Additive Inverse Property	**angle**

An angle whose measure is less than 90˚.	The distance between a number and 0 on a number line. The absolute value of a number a is written as $\lvert a \rvert$. $$\lvert -5 \rvert = 5$$ $$\lvert 5 \rvert = 5$$
The opposite of a number. The additive inverse of 8 is -8.	Adding the same number to each side of an equation produces an equivalent equation. $$\begin{aligned} x - 5 &= -1 \\ +5 \quad & +5 \\ \hline x &= 4 \end{aligned}$$
A figure formed by two rays with the same endpoint.	The sum of an integer and its additive inverse is 0. $$8 + (-8) = 0$$

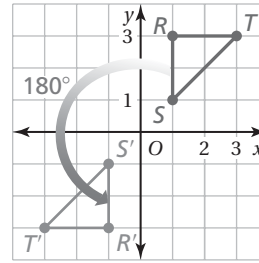|	
angle of rotation	**area**
bar graph	**capacity**
center of rotation	**circle graph**
circumference	**composite number**

The amount of surface covered by a figure. Area is measured in square units such as square feet (ft^2) or square meters (m^2).
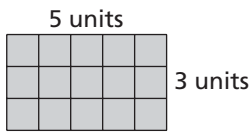
5 units

3 units

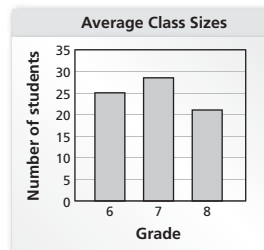$A = 5 \times 3 = 15$ square units

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The number of degrees a figure rotates.

$\triangle RST$ has been rotated 180° to $\triangle R'S'T'$.

The amount a container can hold.

A graph in which the lengths of bars are used to represent and compare data.

Average Class Sizes

Displays data sections of a circle. The circle represents all of the data. Each section represents part of the data. The sum of the angle measures in a circle graph is 360°.
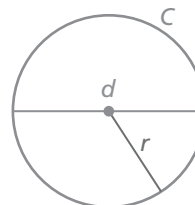
Favorite Fruit
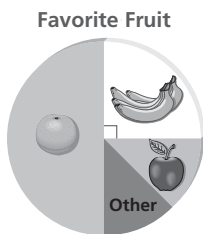
Other

A fixed point about which a figure is rotated.

A whole number greater than 1 that has factors other than itself and 1.

12 is a composite number because the factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12.

The distance around a circle.

c

d

r

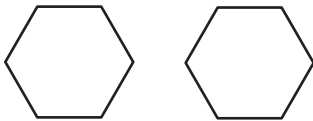|	
composite solid	**cone**
congruent	**congruent (figures)**
constant term	**coordinate plane**
corresponding angles	**corresponding sides**

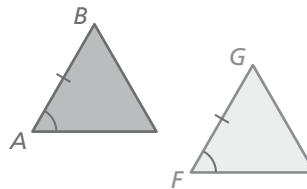A solid that has one circular base and one vertex.

Vertex

Base
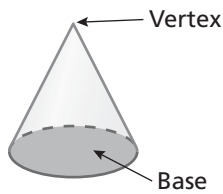
A figure that is made up of more than one solid.

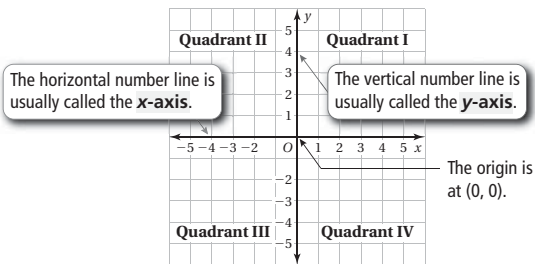Figures that have exactly the same size and shape.

Having the same size and shape.

B

G

A

F

$\angle A$ is congruent to $\angle F$.

Side AB is congruent to side FG.

A coordinate plane is formed by the intersection of a horizontal number line, usually called the x-axis, and a vertical number line, usually called the y-axis.

Quadrant II

Quadrant I

The horizontal number line is usually called the **x-axis**.

The vertical number line is usually called the **y-axis**.

The origin is at (0, 0).

Quadrant III

Quadrant IV

A term that has a number but no variable.

In the expression $2x + 8$, the term 8 is a constant term.

Matching sides of two similar figures.

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

E

B

A

C

D

F

Corresponding sides: side AB and side DE

side BC and side EF

side AC and side DF

Matching angles of two similar figures.
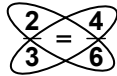
$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

E

B

A

C

D

F

Corresponding angles: $\angle A$ and $\angle D$
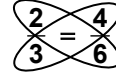
$\angle B$ and $\angle E$

$\angle C$ and $\angle F$

cross products	**Cross Products Property**
cube	**cube(d)**
cylinder	**decimal**
degree	**denominator**

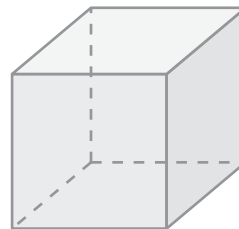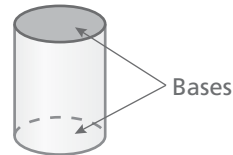|	
The cross products of a proportion are equal. $$\overset{2}{\underset{3}{\times}}\overset{4}{\underset{6}{=}}$$ $2 \cdot 6 = 3 \cdot 4$	In the proportion $\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{c}{d}$, where $b \neq 0$ and $d \neq 0$, the products $a \cdot d$ and $b \cdot c$ are called cross products. $$\overset{2}{\underset{3}{\times}}\overset{4}{\underset{6}{=}}$$ $2 \cdot 6$ and $3 \cdot 4$
A number cubed is the number raised to the third power. 2 cubed means 2^3, or 8.	A rectangular prism with 6 congruent square faces.
A number that is written using the base-ten place value system. Each place value is ten times the place value to the right. The decimal 2.15 represents 2 ones plus 1 tenth plus 5 hundredths, or two and fifteen hundredths.	A solid that has two parallel, congruent circular bases. Bases
The number below the fraction bar in a fraction. In the fraction $\dfrac{2}{5}$, the denominator is 5.	A unit used to measure angles. 90°, 45°, 32°
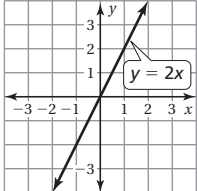
dependent events	**diameter (of a circle)**
difference	**dilation**
direct variation	**discount**
Distributive Property	**Division Property of Equality**

The distance across a circle through the center.	Two events such that the occurrence of one event affects the likelihood that the other event will occur.
	A bag contains 3 red marbles and 4 blue marbles. You randomly draw a marble, do not replace it, then randomly draw another marble. The events "first marble is blue" and "second marble is red" are dependent events.
A transformation in which a figure is enlarged or reduced.	The result when one number is subtracted from another number.
	The difference of 4 and 3 is $4 - 3$, or 1.
A decrease in the original price of an item.	Two quantities x and y show direct variation when $y = kx$, where k is a number and $k \neq 0$.
The original price for a pair of shoes is $95. The sale price is $65. The discount is $30.	The graph is a line that passes through the origin.
Dividing each side of an equation by the same number produces an equivalent equation. $$-3y = 18$$ $$\frac{-3y}{-3} = \frac{18}{-3}$$ $$y = -6$$	To multiply a sum or difference by a number, multiply each number in the sum or difference by the number outside the parentheses. Then evaluate. $$3(2 + 9) = 3(2) + 3(9)$$ $$3(2 - 9) = 3(2) - 3(9)$$

|	
equation	**equivalent equation**
estimate	**evaluate (an algebraic expression)**
event	**experiment**
experimental probability	**expression**

Equations that have the same solution(s). $$2x - 8 = 0 \text{ and } 2x = 8$$	A mathematical sentence that uses an equal sign, =, to show that two expressions are equal. $$4x = 16, a + 7 = 21$$
Substitute a number for each variable in an algebraic expression. Then use the order of operations to find the value of the numerical expression. Evaluate $3x + 5$ when $x = 6$. $$3x + 5 = 3(6) + 5$$ $$= 18 + 5$$ $$= 23$$	To find an approximate solution to a problem. You can estimate the sum of $98 + 53$ as $100 + 50$, or 150.
An activity with varying results. Rolling a number cube.	A collection of one or more favorable outcomes of an experiment. Flipping heads on a coin.
A mathematical phrase containing numbers, operations, and/or variables. $$12 + 6, 18 + 3 \times 4$$ $$8 + x, 6 \times a - b$$	Probability that is based on repeated trials of an experiment. $$P(\text{event}) = \frac{\text{number of times the event occurs}}{\text{total number of trials}}$$ A basketball player makes 19 baskets in 28 attempts. The experimental probability that the player makes a basket is $\frac{19}{28} = 68\%$.

faces of a solid	**factor**
fair experiment	**favorable outcome**
fraction	**frequency table**
frieze	**function**

When whole numbers other than zero are multiplied together, each number is a factor of the product.

$2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$, so 2, 3, and 4 are factors of 24.

The polygons that form a solid figure.
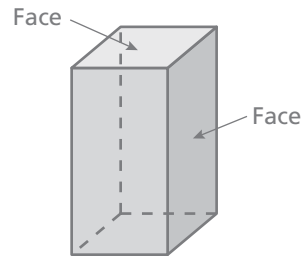
Outcomes corresponding to a specified event.

When rolling a number cube, the favorable outcomes for the event "rolling an even number" are 2, 4, and 6.

An experiment in which all of the possible outcomes are equally likely.

The spinner is equally likely to land on 1 or 2. The spinner is fair.

The spinner is more likely to land on 1 than on either 2 or 3. The spinner is *not* fair.

A table used to count how many times data values occur in intervals.

Pairs of shoes	Frequency
1–5	11
6–10	4
11–15	0
16–20	3
21–25	6

A number in the form $\dfrac{a}{b}$, where $b \neq 0$.
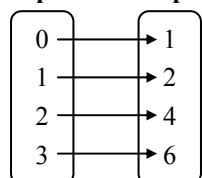
$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{9}$$

A relationship that pairs each input with exactly one output.

The ordered pairs $(0, 1)$, $(1, 2)$, $(2, 4)$, and $(3, 6)$ represent a function.

| Ordered Pairs	Input	Output
$(0, 1)$	0	1
$(1, 2)$	1	2
$(2, 4)$	2	4
$(3, 6)$	3	6

A horizontal band that runs at the top of a building. A frieze is often decorated with a design that repeats.

greatest common factor (GCF)	**histogram**
image	**improper fraction**
independent events	**indirect measurement**
input	**integers**

A bar graph that shows the frequency of data values in intervals of the same size. The height of a bar represents the frequency of the values in the interval. There are no spaces between bars.

Grade 7 Math Test
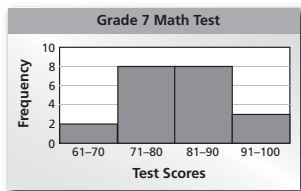
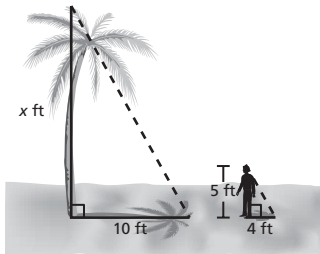The largest of the common factors of two or more nonzero whole numbers.

The common factors of 12 and 20 are 1, 2, and 4. So the GCF of 12 and 20 is 4.

A fraction in which the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.

$$\frac{5}{4}, \frac{9}{9}$$

The new figure formed by a transformation.

Using similar figures to find a missing measurement that is difficult to find directly.

$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$10 \cdot \frac{x}{10} = 10 \cdot \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x = 12.5$$

The tree is 12.5 feet tall.

Two events such that the occurrence of one event does not affect the likelihood that the other event will occur.

You flip a coin and roll a number cube. The events "flipping tails" and "rolling a 4" are independent events.

The set of whole numbers and their opposites.

$$\ldots -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots$$

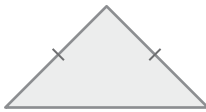A number on which a function operates.

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interest	**inverse operations**
inverse variation	**isosceles triangle**
lateral edge of a prism	**lateral face**
lateral surface area	**leaf**

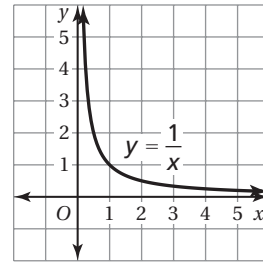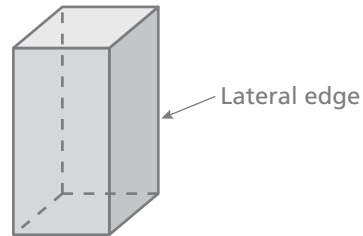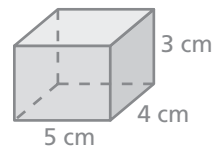|	
Operations that "undo" each other, such as addition and subtraction or multiplication and division.	Money paid or earned for the use of money.
A triangle that has at least two congruent sides. 	Two quantities x and y show inverse variation when $y = \dfrac{k}{x}$, where k is a number and $k \neq 0$. The graph is not a line.
Any face or surface that is not a base. 	The segments connecting the corresponding vertices of the bases of a prism.
Digit or digits on the right of a stem-and-leaf plot.	The surface area of a figure excluding the area of its base(s). Lateral surface area $= 2(4)(3) + 2(5)(3)$ $= 24 + 30 = 54 \text{ cm}^2$

18 Big Ideas Math Red

least common denominator (LCD)	**least common multiple (LCM)**
like terms	**line**
line graph	**line of reflection**
line segment	**linear function**

The smallest of the common multiples of two or more nonzero whole numbers.

Multiples of 10: 10, 20, 30, 40, …
Multiples of 15: 15, 30, 45, 60, …

The least common multiple of 10 and 15 is 30.

The least common multiple of the denominators of two or more fractions.

The least common denominator of $\dfrac{3}{4}$ and $\dfrac{5}{6}$

is the least common multiple of 4 and 6, or 12.

A set of points that extends without end in two opposite directions.
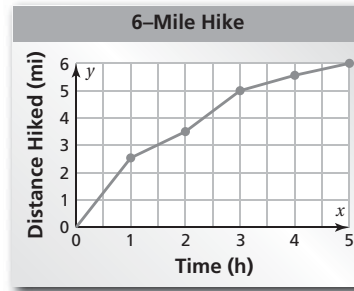

Terms that have identical variable parts.
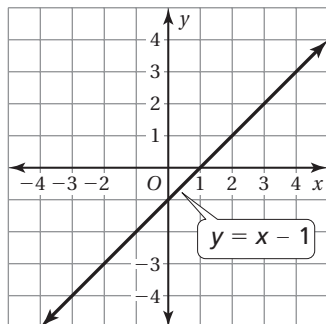
4 and 8, $2x$ and $7x$

A line that a figure is flipped across to create a mirror image of the original figure.

A type of graph in which points representing data pairs are connected by line segments.

6–Mile Hike

A function whose graph is a line.

$y = x - 1$

$y = x - 1$

Part of a line that consists of two points, called endpoints, and all of the points on the line between the endpoints.

|	
markup	**mean**
median	**metric system**
mixed number	**mode**
Multiplication Property of Equality	**negative number**

The sum of the values in a data set divided by the number of data values.

The mean of the values 7, 4, 8, and 9 is

$$\frac{7 + 4 + 8 + 9}{4} = \frac{28}{4} = 7.$$

An increase from the original cost to the selling price.

A store buys a hat for $12 and sells it for $20. The markup is $8.

Decimal system of measurement, based on powers of 10, that contains units for length, capacity, and mass.

centimeter, meter, liter, kilogram

For a data set with an odd number of ordered values, the median is the middle data value. For a data set with an even number of ordered values, the median is the mean of the two middle values.

The median of the data set 24, 25, 29, 33, 38 is 29 because 29 is the middle value.

The data value or values that occur most often. Data can have one mode, more than one mode, or no mode.

The modes of the data set 3, 4, 4, 7, 7, 9, 12 are 4 and 7 because they occur most often.

A number that has a whole number part and a fraction part.

$$3\frac{1}{2}, \ 6\frac{2}{3}$$

A number less than 0.

$$-0.25, -10, -500$$

Multiplying each side of an equation by the same number produces an equivalent equation.

$$\frac{x}{3} = -6$$

$$3 \bullet \frac{x}{3} = 3 \bullet (-6)$$

$$x = -18$$

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22   **Big Ideas Math Red**

net	**number line**
numerator	**numerical expression**
oblique cone	**oblique cylinder**
obtuse angle	**opposites**

A line whose points are associated with numbers that increase from left to right.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} -4 & -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array}$$
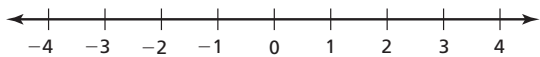
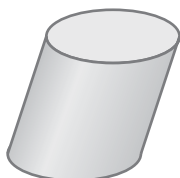A two-dimensional representation of a solid.
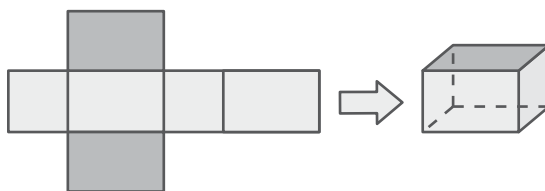
An expression that contains only numbers and operations.

$$12 + 6, 18 + 3 \times 4$$

The number above the fraction bar in a fraction.

In the fraction $\dfrac{2}{5}$, the numerator is 2.

A cylinder that *does not* have one base aligned directly above the other.

A cone that *does not* have its vertex aligned directly above the center of its base.

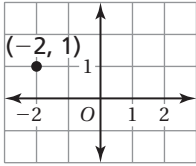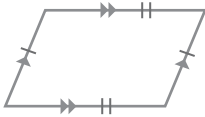Two numbers that are the same distance from 0, but on opposite sides of 0.

-3 and 3 are opposites.

An angle whose measure is greater than $90°$ and less than $180°$.

ordered pair	**origin**
outcome	**outlier**
output	**parallel (lines)**
parallelogram	**percent**

The point, represented by the ordered pair (0, 0), where the *x*-axis and the *y*-axis meet in a coordinate plane.	A pair of numbers (x, y) used to locate a point in a coordinate plane. The first number is the *x*-coordinate, and the second number is the *y*-coordinate. The *x*-coordinate of the point $(-2, 1)$ is $-2,$ and the *y*-coordinate is 1.
A data value that is much greater or much less than the other values. In the data set 23, 42, 33, 117, 36, and 40, the outlier is 117.	A possible result of an experiment. The outcomes of flipping a coin are heads and tails.
Two lines in the same plane that do not intersect. 	A number produced by evaluating a function using a given input.
A ratio whose denominator is 100. The symbol for percent is %. $$40\% = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4$$	A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.

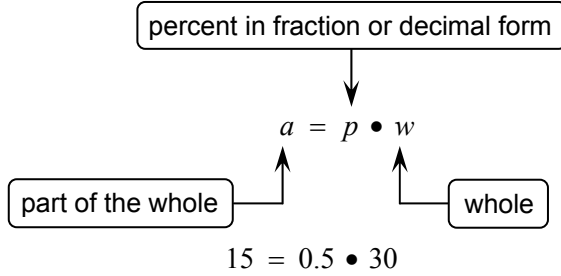| percent equation	percent of change
percent of decrease	**percent of increase**
perimeter	**pi (π)**
place value	**point**

The percent that a quantity changes from the original amount.

$$\text{percent of change} = \frac{\text{amount of change}}{\text{original amount}}$$

The percent of change from 20 to 25 is:

$$\frac{25 - 20}{20} = \frac{5}{20} = 25\%$$

To represent "*a* is what percent of *w*," use the equation $a = p \cdot w$.

percent in fraction or decimal form

$$a = p \cdot w$$

part of the whole		whole

$$15 = 0.5 \cdot 30$$

The percent of change when the original amount increases.

percent of increase

$$= \frac{\text{new amount} - \text{original amount}}{\text{original amount}}$$

The price of a shirt increases from $20 to $30.

The percent of increase is $\dfrac{30 - 20}{20}$, or 50%.

The percent of change when the original amount decreases.

percent of decrease

$$= \frac{\text{original amount} - \text{new amount}}{\text{original amount}}$$

The price of a shirt decreases from $20 to $10.

The percent of decrease is $\dfrac{20 - 10}{20}$, or 50%.

The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.

You can use 3.14 or $\dfrac{22}{7}$ to approximate π.

The distance around a figure. Perimeter is measured in linear units such as feet (ft) or meters (m).
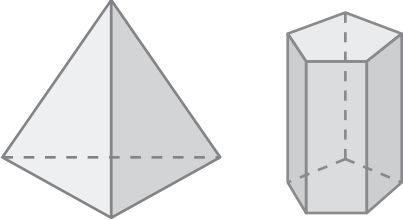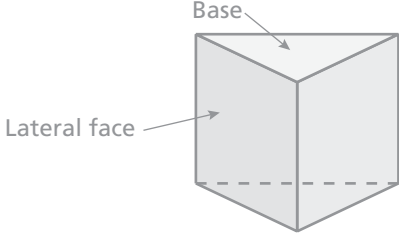
6 ft

18 ft

$$\text{Perimeter} = 18 + 6 + 18 + 6 = 48 \text{ ft}$$

A position in space represented with a dot.

The place value of each digit in a number depends on its position within the number.

In 521, 5 is in the hundreds place and has a value of 500.

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polygon	**polyhedron**
population	**positive number**
power	**principal**
prism	**probability**

A three-dimensional figure whose faces are all polygons.

A closed plane figure made up of three or more line segments that intersect only at their endpoints.

vertex

A number greater than 0.

0.5, 2, 100

An entire group of people or objects.

All of the students in a school are a population. All of the students in a class are a sample of that population.

An amount of money borrowed or deposited.

A product formed from repeated multiplication by the same number or expression. A power consists of a base and an exponent.

$$2^4 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 16$$

A number from 0 to 1 that measures the likelihood that an event will occur.

A polyhedron that has two parallel, congruent bases. The other faces are parallelograms.

Base

Lateral face

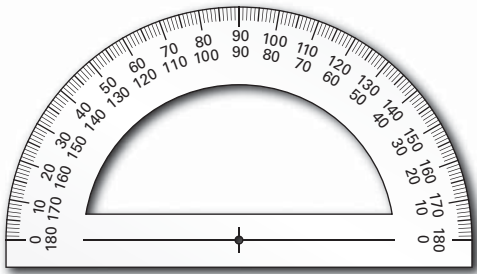|	
product	**proportion**
proportional	**protractor**
pyramid	**quadrants**
quadrilateral	**quotient**

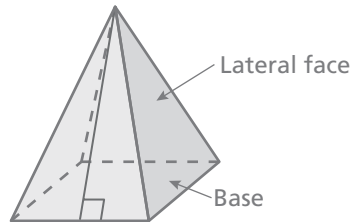|	
An equation stating that two ratios are equivalent. $$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{12}{16}$$	The result when two or more numbers are multiplied. The product of 4 and 3 is 4×3, or 12.
A tool used to measure angles. 	Two quantities that form a proportion are proportional. Because $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{12}{16}$ form a proportion, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{12}{16}$ are proportional.
The four regions created by the intersection of the *x*-axis and the *y*-axis in a coordinate plane.	A polyhedron that has one base. The other faces are triangles. Lateral face Base
The result of a division. The quotient of 10 and 5 is $10 \div 5$, or 2.	A polygon with four sides.
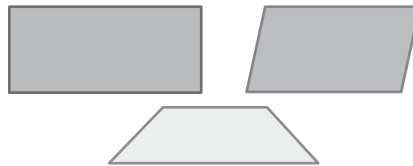
radius (of a circle)	**random sample**
range (of a data set)	**rate**
ratio	**rational number**
ray	**reciprocals**

A sample in which each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. For the population at a school, a random sample would be every 10th student that arrives at school in the morning.	The distance from the center of a circle to any point on the circle.
A ratio of two quantities with different units. You read 3 books every 2 weeks.	The difference between the greatest value and the least value of a data set. The range describes how spread out the data are. The range of the data set 12, 16, 18, 22, 27, 35 is $35 - 12 = 23$.
A number that can be written as the ratio of two integers, $\frac{a}{b}$, where a and b are integers and $b \neq 0$. $3 = \frac{3}{1}, \qquad -\frac{2}{5} = \frac{-2}{5}$ $0.25 = \frac{1}{4}, \qquad 1\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$	A comparison of two quantities using division. The ratio of a to b $\left(\text{where } b \neq 0\right)$ can be written as a to b, $a : b$, or $\frac{a}{b}$. 4 to 1, 4 : 1, or $\frac{4}{1}$
Two numbers whose product is 1. Because $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{4} = 1$, $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{4}$ are reciprocals.	A part of a line that has one endpoint and extends without end in one direction.

rectangle	**reflection**
regular polygon	**regular pyramid**
remainder	**repeating decimal**
rhombus	**right angle**

A transformation in which a figure flips over a line called the line of reflection. A reflection creates a mirror image of the original figure.
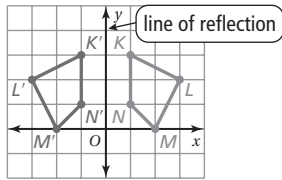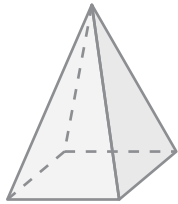

K′L′M′N′ is a reflection of *KLMN* over the *y*-axis.
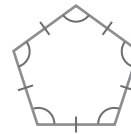
A parallelogram with four right angles.

A pyramid whose base is a regular polygon.

A polygon with congruent sides and congruent angles.

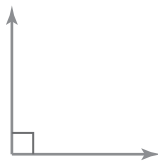A decimal that has a pattern that repeats.

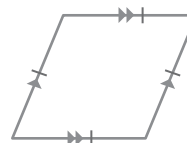$$0.555.. = 0.\overline{5}$$

$$1.727272... = 1.\overline{72}$$

If a divisor does not divide a dividend evenly, the remainder is the whole number left over after the division.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \ \text{R}\,2 \\ 7\overline{)30} \\ 28 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$ The remainder is 2.

An angle whose measure is 90°.

A parallelogram with four sides of equal length.

rise	**rotation**
rotational symmetry	**round**
run	**sales tax**
sample	**scale**

A transformation in which a figure turns around a point called the center of rotation.

center of rotation
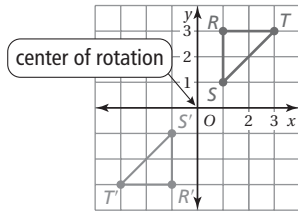
$\triangle RST$ has been rotated about the origin O to $\triangle R'S'T'$.

The change in y between two points on a line.

To approximate a number to a given place value.

132 rounded to the nearest ten is 130.

A figure has rotational symmetry if a turn of $180°$ or less produces an image that fits exactly on the original figure.

The figure has $60°$ rotational symmetry.

An additional amount of money charged on items by governments to raise money.

A 6% sales tax on a $20 item is
$\$20 \times 0.06 = \$1.20$.

The change in x between two points on a line.

A ratio that compares the measurements of a drawing or model to the actual measurements.
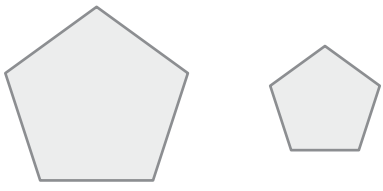
12 cm : 1 cm
2 in. : 15 ft

A part of a population.

scale drawing	scale factor
scale model	similar figures
similar solids	simple interest
simplest form of a fraction	slant height (of a cone)

| A scale without units. | A proportional two-dimensional drawing of an object.

A blueprint or a map |
|---|---|
| Figures that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size.

Two figures are similar if corresponding side lengths are proportional, and corresponding angles have the same measure. | A proportional three-dimensional model of an object. |
| Money paid or earned only on the principal.

Simple interest → $I = Prt$ ← Annual interest rate (in decimal form)

Principal ↗ ↖ Time (in years)
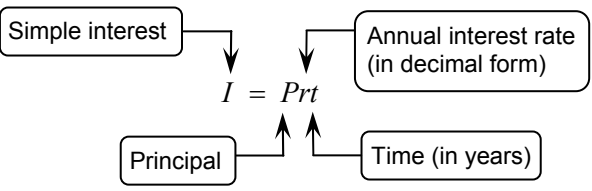
You put $200 into an account. The account earns 5% simple interest per year. The interest earned after 3 years is $200 × 0.05 × 3, or $30. The account balance is $200 + $30 = $230 after 3 years. | Solids of the same type that have proportional corresponding linear measures.

3 in.

2 in. 1 in.

9 in.

3 in.
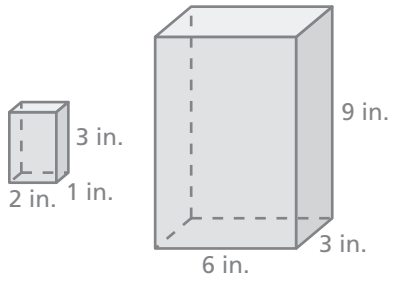
6 in. |
| The distance from the vertex of a cone to any point on the edge of its base.
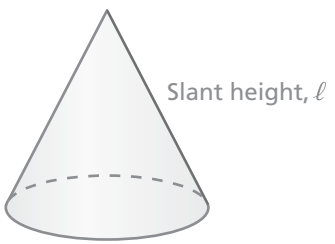
Slant height, ℓ | A fraction is in simplest form if its numerator and denominator have a greatest common factor (GCF) of 1.

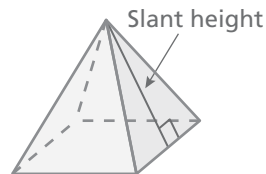The simplest form of the fraction $\dfrac{10}{15}$ is $\dfrac{2}{3}$. |

slant height (of a pyramid)	**slope**
slope-intercept form	**solid**
solution (of an equation)	**square**
square(d)	**stem**

A ratio of the change in y (the rise) to the change in x (the run) between any two points on a line. It is a measure of the steepness of a line.

$$\text{slope} = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$$
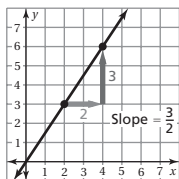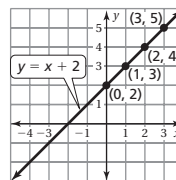
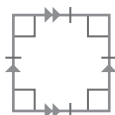The height of each triangular face of a pyramid.

A three-dimensional figure.

A linear function written in the form $y = mx + b$. The slope of the line is m and the y-intercept of the line is b.

The slope is 1 and the y-intercept is 2.

A parallelogram with four right angles and four sides of equal length.

A value that makes an equation true.

6 is the solution of the equation $x - 4 = 2$.

Digit or digits on the left of a stem-and-leaf plot.

A number squared is the number raised to the second power.

5 squared means 5^2, or 25.

stem-and-leaf plot	**straight angle**
Subtraction Property of Equality	**sum**
surface area (of a prism)	**surface area of a polyhedron**
terminating decimal	**terms**

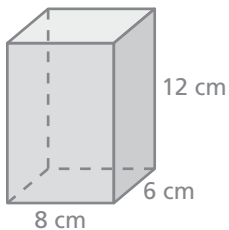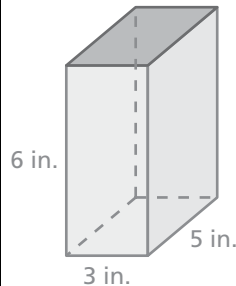|	
An angle whose measure is 180°. ⟷	A type of data display that uses the digits of data values to organize a data set. Each data value is broken into a stem (digit or digits on the left) and a leaf (digit or digits on the right). **Test Scores** **Stem | Leaf** 6 | 6 7 | 2 7 8 | 1 1 3 4 4 6 8 8 9 | 0 0 0 2 7 8 10 | 0 **Key: 9 | 4 = 94 points**
The result when two or more numbers are added. The sum of 4 and 3 is $4 + 3$, or 7.	Subtracting the same number from each side of an equation produces an equivalent equation. $$w + 5 = 25$$ $$\underline{-\,5 \quad\quad -\,5}$$ $$x = 20$$
The sum of the areas of the faces of a polyhedron. 12 cm 6 cm 8 cm Surface area $= 2(8)(12) + 2(8)(6) + 2(12)(6)$ $= 432$ cm^2	The sum of the areas of all the faces of a prism. $S = 2\ell w + 2\ell h + 2wh$ $= 2(3)(5) + 2(3)(6) + 2(5)(6)$ $= 30 + 36 + 60$ $= 126$ in. 6 in. 5 in. 3 in.
The parts of an expression that are added together. The terms of $4x + 7$ are $4x$ and 7.	A decimal that ends. 1.5, 2.58, -5.605

tessellation	**theoretical probability**
three-dimensional figure	**transformation**
translation	**trapezoid**
tree diagram	**triangle**

The ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to the number of possible outcomes when all possible outcomes are equally likely.

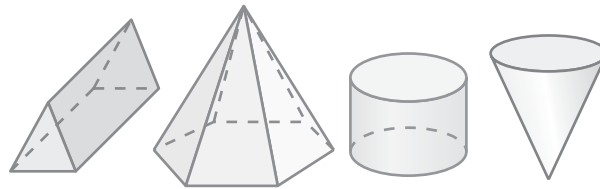$$P(\text{event}) = \frac{\text{number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{number of possible outcomes}}$$

When rolling a number cube, the theoretical probability of rolling a 4 is $\frac{1}{6}$.

A repeating pattern of congruent plane figures that completely covers a plane with no holes or overlaps.
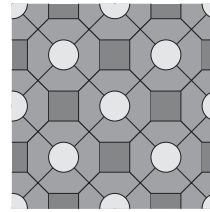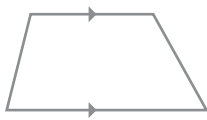
Changing a figure into another figure.

A figure that has length, width, and depth; also known as a solid.
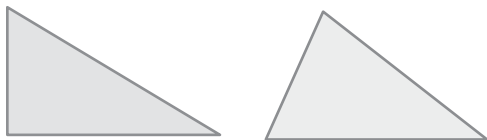
A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.

A transformation in which a figure slides but does not turn. Every point of the figure moves the same distance and in the same direction.
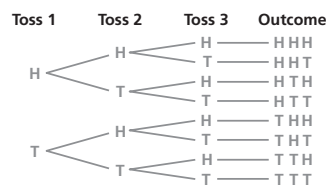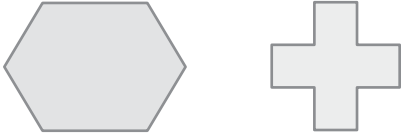
A polygon with three sides.
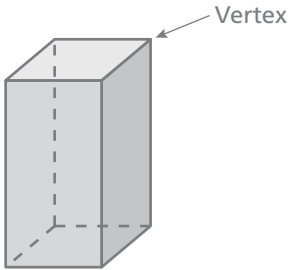
A branching diagram that shows all possible outcomes in a probability experiment.

All possible outcomes of tossing a coin three times.

Toss 1	Toss 2	Toss 3	Outcome
H	H	H	H H H
		T	H H T
	T	H	H T H
		T	H T T
T	H	H	T H H
		T	T H T
	T	H	T T H
		T	T T T

two-dimensional figure	**U.S. customary system**
unit rate	**variable**
variable term	**vertex of a polygon**
vertex of a solid	**volume**

System of measurement that contains units for length, capacity, and weight. inches, feet, quarts, gallons, ounces, pounds	A figure that has only length and width.
A symbol, usually a letter, that represents one or more numbers. x is a variable in $2x + 1$.	A rate with a denominator of 1. The speed limit is 65 miles per hour.
A point at which two sides of a polygon meet. The plural of vertex is vertices.	A term that has a variable. In the expression $2x + 8$, the term $2x$ is a variable term.
A measure of the amount of space that a three-dimensional figure occupies. Volume is measured in cubic units such as cubic feet $\left(\text{ft}^3\right)$ or cubic meters $\left(\text{m}^3\right)$. 4 ft 3 ft 12 ft Volume $= 12 \bullet 3 \bullet 4 = 144 \text{ ft}^3$	A point where the edges of a solid meet. The plural of vertex is vertices. Vertex

whole numbers	***x*-axis**
***x*-coordinate**	***y*-axis**
***y*-coordinate**	***y*-intercept**

The horizontal number line in a coordinate plane.	The numbers $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots$
The vertical number line in a coordinate plane.	The first coordinate in an ordered pair, which indicates how many units to move to the left or right. In the ordered pair $(3, 5)$, the x-coordinate is 3.
The y-coordinate of the point where a line crosses the y-axis.	The second coordinate in an ordered pair, which indicates how many units to move up or down. In the ordered pair $(3, 5)$, the y-coordinate is 5.