

Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>Addition Property of Equality</p> <p><i>Chapter 1</i></p>	<p>Division Property of Equality</p> <p><i>Chapter 1</i></p>
<p>literal equation</p> <p><i>Chapter 1</i></p>	<p>Multiplication Property of Equality</p> <p><i>Chapter 1</i></p>
<p>Subtraction Property of Equality</p> <p><i>Chapter 1</i></p>	

Vocabulary Flash Cards

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

$$\begin{aligned}4x &= -40 \\ \frac{4x}{4} &= \frac{-40}{4} \\ x &= -10\end{aligned}$$

Adding the same number to each side of an equation produces an equivalent equation.

$$\begin{aligned}x - 7 &= -6 \\ \frac{+7}{+7} &\quad \frac{+7}{+7} \\ x &= 1\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}-\frac{2}{3}x &= 8 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}x\right) &= -\frac{3}{2} \cdot 8 \\ x &= -12\end{aligned}$$

An equation that has two or more variables

$$2y + 6x = 12$$

Subtracting the same number from each side of an equation produces an equivalent equation.

$$\begin{aligned}x + 10 &= -12 \\ \frac{-10}{-10} &\quad \frac{-10}{-10} \\ x &= -22\end{aligned}$$

Vocabulary Flash Cards

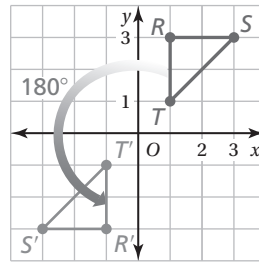
<p>angle of rotation</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>	<p>center of dilation</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>
<p>center of rotation</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>	<p>congruent angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>
<p>congruent figures</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>	<p>congruent sides</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>
<p>dilation</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>	<p>image</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

A point with respect to which a figure is dilated

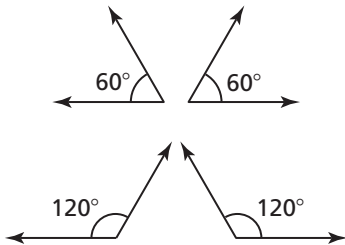
See *dilation*.

The number of degrees a figure rotates about a point



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

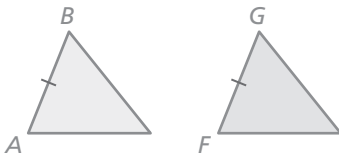
Angles that have the same measure



The point about which a figure is rotated

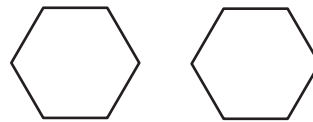
See *rotation*.

Sides that have the same length



Side AB and side FG are congruent sides.

Figures that have the same size and the same shape

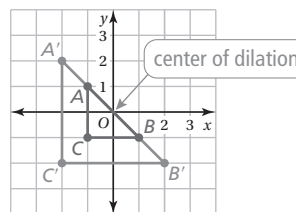


The new figure produced when a figure is transformed



The figure on the right is the image of the figure on the left.

A transformation in which a figure is made larger or smaller with respect to a fixed point called the center of dilation



$A'B'C'$ is a dilation of ABC with respect to the origin. The scale factor is 2.

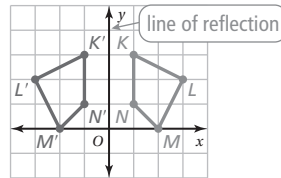
Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>line of reflection</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>	<p>reflection</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>
<p>rigid motion</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>	<p>rotation</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>
<p>scale factor (of a dilation)</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>	<p>similar figures</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>
<p>similarity transformation</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>	<p>transformation</p> <p><i>Chapter 2</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

A flip; a transformation in which a figure is reflected in a line called the line of reflection; A reflection creates a mirror image of the original figure.

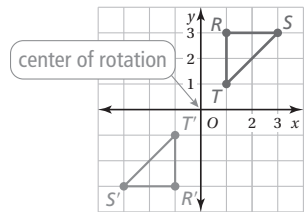
$K'L'M'N'$ is a reflection of $KLMN$ over the y -axis.



A line in which a transformed figure is reflected

See reflection.

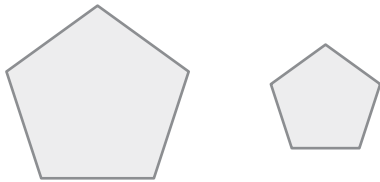
A turn; a transformation in which a figure is rotated about a point called the center of rotation; The number of degrees a figure rotates is the angle of rotation.



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

A transformation that preserves length and angle measure

Figures that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size; Two figures are similar when corresponding side lengths are proportional and corresponding angles are congruent.



The value of the ratio of the side lengths of the image to the corresponding side lengths of the original figure

The dilation represented by $(x, y) \rightarrow (3x, 3y)$ involves a scale factor of $k = 3$.

A change in the size, shape, position, or orientation of a figure

See translation, reflection, rotation, and dilation.

A dilation or a sequence of rigid motions and dilations

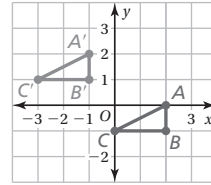
Vocabulary Flash Cards

translation

Chapter 2

Vocabulary Flash Cards

A slide; a transformation that shifts a figure horizontally and/or vertically, but does not change its size, shape, or orientation



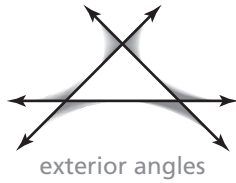
ABC has been translated 3 units left and 2 units up to $A'B'C'$.

Vocabulary Flash Cards

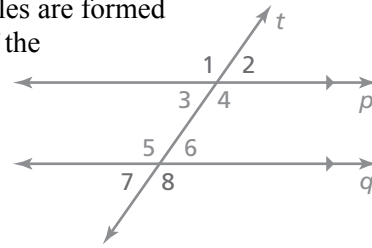
<p>exterior angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 3</i></p>	<p>exterior angles of a polygon</p> <p><i>Chapter 3</i></p>
<p>indirect measurement</p> <p><i>Chapter 3</i></p>	<p>interior angles</p> <p><i>Chapter 3</i></p>
<p>interior angles of a polygon</p> <p><i>Chapter 3</i></p>	<p>regular polygon</p> <p><i>Chapter 3</i></p>
<p>transversal</p> <p><i>Chapter 3</i></p>	

Vocabulary Flash Cards

The angles adjacent to the interior angles when the sides of a polygon are extended

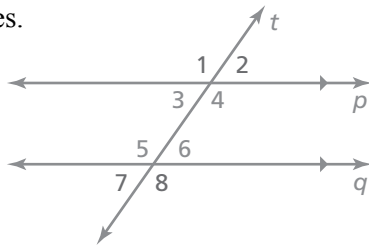


When two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, four exterior angles are formed on the outside of the parallel lines.



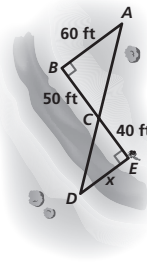
$\angle 1$, $\angle 2$, $\angle 7$, and $\angle 8$ are exterior angles.

When two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, four interior angles are formed on the inside of the parallel lines.



$\angle 3$, $\angle 4$, $\angle 5$, and $\angle 6$ are interior angles.

Indirect measurement uses similar figures to find a missing measure when the measurement is difficult to find directly.

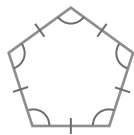


$$\frac{x}{60} = \frac{40}{50}$$

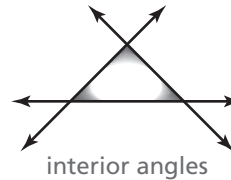
$$60 \cdot \frac{x}{60} = 60 \cdot \frac{40}{50}$$

$$x = 48$$

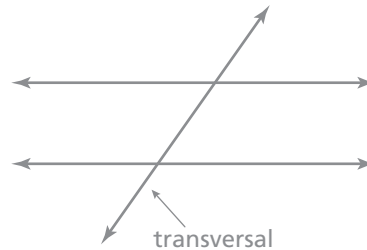
A polygon in which all the sides are congruent, and all the interior angles are congruent



The angles inside a polygon



A line that intersects two or more lines



Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>linear equation</p> <p><i>Chapter 4</i></p>	<p>point-slope form</p> <p><i>Chapter 4</i></p>
<p>rise</p> <p><i>Chapter 4</i></p>	<p>run</p> <p><i>Chapter 4</i></p>
<p>slope</p> <p><i>Chapter 4</i></p>	<p>slope-intercept form</p> <p><i>Chapter 4</i></p>
<p>solution of a linear equation</p> <p><i>Chapter 4</i></p>	<p>standard form</p> <p><i>Chapter 4</i></p>

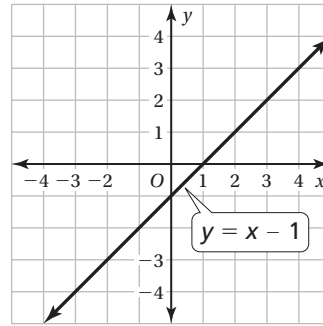
Vocabulary Flash Cards

A linear equation written in the form $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$; The graph of the equation is a line that passes through the point (x_1, y_1) , and has the slope m .

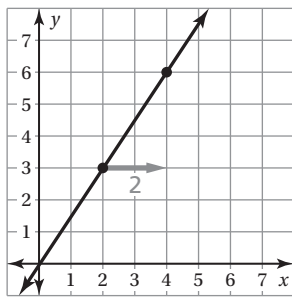
$$y - 1 = \frac{2}{3}(x + 6)$$

An equation whose graph is a line

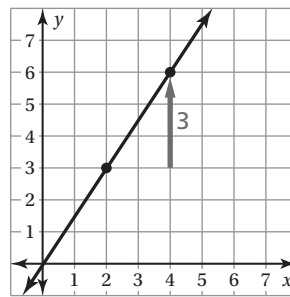
$$y = x - 1$$



The change in x between any two points on a line

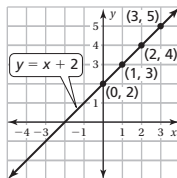


The change in y between any two points on a line



A linear equation written in the form $y = mx + b$; The graph of the equation is a line that has a slope of m and a y -intercept of b .

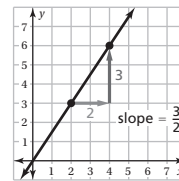
The slope is 1 and the y -intercept is 2.



The value of a ratio of the change in y (the rise) to the change in x (the run) between any two points on a line; Slope is a measure of the steepness of a line.

$$m = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{\text{change in } y}{\text{change in } x}$$

$$= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$



The standard form of a linear equation is $Ax + By = C$, where A and B are not both zero.

$$-2x + 3y = -6$$

An ordered pair (x, y) that makes an equation true

Vocabulary Flash Cards

x-intercept

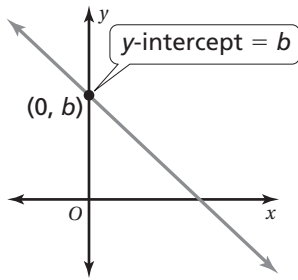
Chapter 4

y-intercept

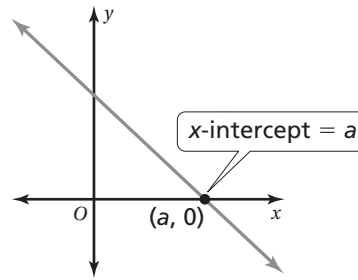
Chapter 4

Vocabulary Flash Cards

The y -coordinate of the point where a line crosses the y -axis



The x -coordinate of the point where a line crosses the x -axis



Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>solution of a system of linear equations (in two variables)</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>	<p>system of linear equations</p> <p><i>Chapter 5</i></p>
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Vocabulary Flash Cards

A set of two or more linear equations in the same variables

$$y = x + 1 \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

$$y = 2x - 7 \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

An ordered pair that is a solution of each equation in the system

$(1, -3)$ is the solution of the following system of linear equations.

$$4x - y = 7$$

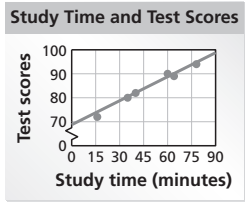
$$2x + 3y = -7$$

Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>joint frequency</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p>line of best fit</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>
<p>line of fit</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p>marginal frequency</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>
<p>scatter plot</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>	<p>two-way table</p> <p><i>Chapter 6</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

Out of all possible lines of fit, the line that best models a set of data



Each entry in a two-way table

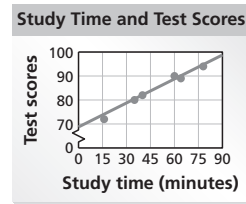
		Student	
		Studied	Did Not Study
Grade	Passed	21	2
	Failed	1	6

joint frequency

The sums of the rows and columns in a two-way table

		Age			Total
		12-13	14-15	16-17	
Student	Rides Bus	24	12	14	50
	Does Not Ride Bus	16	13	21	50
Total		40	25	35	100

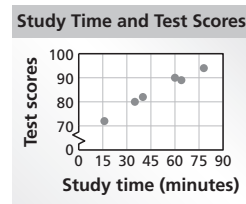
A line drawn on a scatter plot close to most of the data points; The line can be used to estimate data on a graph.



A frequency table that displays two categories of data collected from the same source

		Fundraiser	
		No	Yes
Gender	Female	22	51
	Male	30	29

A data display that shows the relationship between two data sets using ordered pairs in a coordinate plane



Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>function</p> <p><i>Chapter 7</i></p>	<p>function rule</p> <p><i>Chapter 7</i></p>
<p>input</p> <p><i>Chapter 7</i></p>	<p>linear function</p> <p><i>Chapter 7</i></p>
<p>mapping diagram</p> <p><i>Chapter 7</i></p>	<p>nonlinear function</p> <p><i>Chapter 7</i></p>
<p>output</p> <p><i>Chapter 7</i></p>	<p>relation</p> <p><i>Chapter 7</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

An equation that describes the relationship between inputs (independent variable) and outputs (dependent variable)

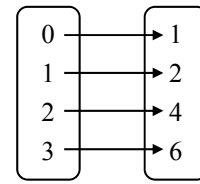
The function rule “The output is three less than the input” is represented by the equation $y = x - 3$.

A relation that pairs each input with exactly one output

Ordered Pairs

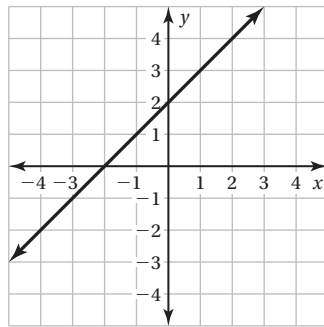
- (0, 1)
- (1, 2)
- (2, 4)
- (3, 6)

Input Output



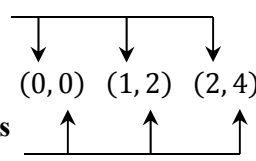
The ordered pairs (0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 4), and (3, 6) represent a function.

A function whose graph is a non-vertical line; A linear function has a constant rate of change.

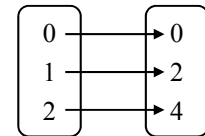


In a relation, inputs are values associated with outputs.

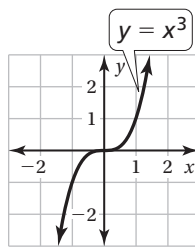
inputs



Input Output

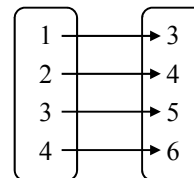


A function that does not have a constant rate of change; a function whose graph is not a line



A way to represent a relation

Input Output

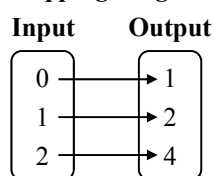


A pairing of inputs with outputs; can be represented by ordering pairs on a mapping diagram.

Ordered Pairs

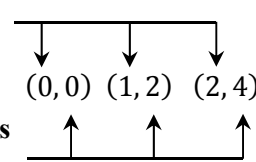
- (0, 1)
- (1, 2)
- (2, 4)

Mapping Diagram

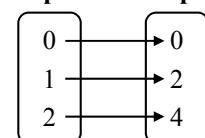


In a relation, outputs are the values associated with inputs.

inputs



Input Output



Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>base (of a power)</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>	<p>exponent</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>
<p>power</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>	<p>Power of a Power Property</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>
<p>Power of a Product Property</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>	<p>Product of Powers Property</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>
<p>Quotient of Powers Property</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>	<p>scientific notation</p> <p><i>Chapter 8</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

The exponent of a power indicates the number of times a base is used as a factor.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{exponent} \\ \downarrow \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

The base of a power is the repeated factor.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{base} \\ \downarrow \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

To find a power of a power, multiply the exponents.

$$\begin{aligned} (3^4)^2 &= 3^{4 \cdot 2} = 3^8 \\ (a^m)^n &= a^{mn} \end{aligned}$$

A product of repeated factors

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5}_{\text{power}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ is used as a factor 5 times.

To multiply powers with the same base, add their exponents.

$$\begin{aligned} 3^7 \cdot 3^{10} &= 3^{7+10} = 3^{17} \\ a^m \cdot a^n &= a^{m+n} \end{aligned}$$

To find a power of a product, find the power of each factor and multiply.

$$\begin{aligned} (5 \cdot 7)^4 &= 5^4 \cdot 7^4 \\ (ab)^m &= a^m b^m \end{aligned}$$

A number is written in scientific notation when it is represented as the product of a factor and a power of 10. The factor must be greater than or equal to 1 and less than 10.

$$\begin{aligned} 8.3 \times 10^4 \\ 4 \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

To divide powers with the same base, subtract their exponents.

$$\frac{9^7}{9^3} = 9^{7-3} = 9^4$$

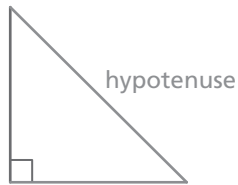
$$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}, \text{ where } a \neq 0$$

Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>cube root</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>	<p>hypotenuse</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>
<p>irrational number</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>	<p>legs</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>
<p>perfect cube</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>	<p>perfect square</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>
<p>Pythagorean Theorem</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>	<p>radical sign</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

The side of a right triangle that is opposite the right angle

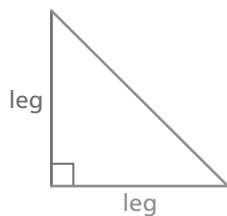


A number that, when multiplied by itself, and then multiplied by itself again, equals a given number

$$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-27} = -3$$

The two sides of a right triangle that form the right angle



A number that cannot be written as the ratio of two integers

$$\pi, \sqrt{14}$$

A number with integers as its square roots

16, 25, 81

A number that can be written as the cube of an integer

-27, 8, 125

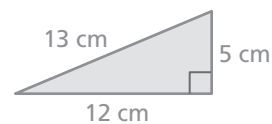
The symbol $\sqrt{\quad}$ which is used to represent a square root

$$\sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$-\sqrt{49} = -7$$

$$\pm\sqrt{100} = \pm 10$$

In any right triangle, the sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs is equal to the square of the length of the hypotenuse: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.



$$5^2 + 12^2 = 13^2$$

Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>radicand</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>	<p>real numbers</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>
<p>square root</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>	<p>theorem</p> <p><i>Chapter 9</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

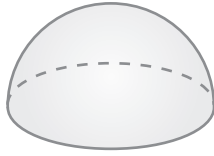
<p>The set of all rational and irrational numbers</p> <p>$4, -6.5, \pi, \sqrt{14}$</p>	<p>The number under a radical sign</p> <p>The radicand of $\sqrt{25}$ is 25.</p>
<p>A rule in mathematics</p> <p>The Pythagorean Theorem</p>	<p>A number that, when multiplied by itself, equals a given number</p> <p>The two square roots of 100 are 10 and -10.</p> <p>$\pm\sqrt{100} = \pm 10$</p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

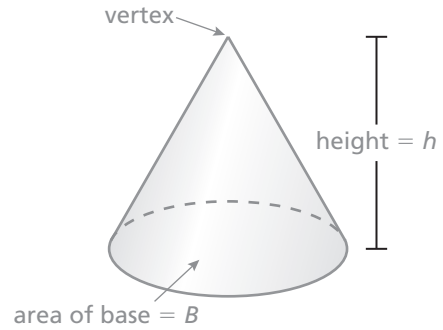
<p>cone</p> <p><i>Chapter 10</i></p>	<p>hemisphere</p> <p><i>Chapter 10</i></p>
<p>similar solids</p> <p><i>Chapter 10</i></p>	<p>sphere</p> <p><i>Chapter 10</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

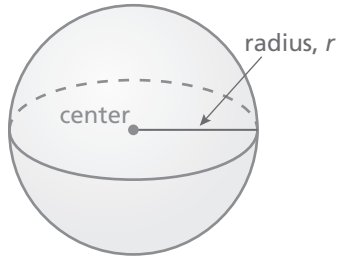
One-half of a sphere



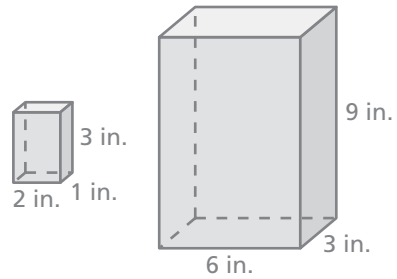
A solid that has one circular base and one vertex



The set of all points in space that are the same distance from a point called the center



Two solids of the same type with equal ratios of corresponding linear measures



Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>Addition Property of Equality</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>	<p>Addition Property of Inequality</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>
<p>Division Property of Equality</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>	<p>Division Property of Inequality</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>
<p>equivalent equations</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>	<p>graph of an inequality</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>
<p>inequality</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>	<p>Multiplication Property of Equality</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

When you add the same number to each side of an inequality, the inequality remains true.

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 3 > -10 \\ + 3 \quad + 3 \\ \hline x > -7 \end{array}$$

Adding the same number to each side of an equation produces an equivalent equation.

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 5 = -1 \\ + 5 \quad + 5 \\ \hline x = 4 \end{array}$$

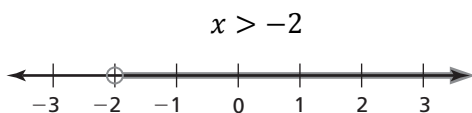
When you divide each side of an inequality by the same positive number, the inequality remains true. When you divide each side of an inequality by the same negative number, the direction of the inequality symbol must be reversed for the inequality to remain true.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x > -12 \\ \frac{4x}{4} > \frac{-12}{4} \\ x > -3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -5x > 30 \\ \frac{-5x}{-5} < \frac{30}{-5} \\ x < -6 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} -3y = 18 \\ \frac{-3y}{-3} = \frac{18}{-3} \\ y = -6 \end{array}$$

A graph that shows all the solutions of an inequality on a number line



Equations that have the same solutions

$$2x - 8 = 0 \text{ and } 2x = 8$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{x}{4} = -6 \\ 4 \cdot \frac{x}{4} = 4 \cdot (-6) \\ x = -24 \end{array}$$

A mathematical sentence that compares expressions; contains the symbols $<$, $>$, \leq , or \geq

$$x - 4 < 14, \quad x + 5 \geq -12$$

Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>Multiplication Property of Inequality</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>	<p>solution of an inequality</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>
<p>solution set</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>	<p>Subtraction Property of Equality</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>
<p>Subtraction Property of Inequality</p> <p><i>Chapter A</i></p>	


Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>A value that makes an inequality true</p> <p>A solution of the inequality $x + 3 > -9$ is $x = 2$.</p>	<p>When you multiply each side of an inequality by the same positive number, the inequality remains true.</p> <p>When you multiply each side of an inequality by the same negative number, the direction of the inequality symbol must be reversed for the inequality to remain true.</p> $\begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{2} < -9 \\ 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} < 2 \cdot (-9) \\ x < -18 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{-6} < 3 \\ -6 \cdot \frac{x}{-6} > -6 \cdot 3 \\ x > -18 \end{array}$
<p>Subtracting the same number from each side of an equation produces an equivalent equation.</p> $\begin{array}{r} w + 5 = 25 \\ -5 \quad -5 \\ \hline w = 20 \end{array}$	<p>The set of all solutions of an inequality</p>
	<p>When you subtract the same number from each side of an inequality, the inequality remains true.</p> $\begin{array}{r} x + 7 > -20 \\ -7 \quad -7 \\ \hline x > -27 \end{array}$

Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>compound event</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>	<p>event</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>
<p>experiment</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>	<p>experimental probability</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>
<p>favorable outcomes</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>	<p>Fundamental Counting Principle</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>
<p>outcomes</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>	<p>probability</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>A collection of one or more outcomes</p> <p>Flipping heads on a coin</p>	<p>A compound event consists of one or more events. The probability of a compound event is the quotient of the number of favorable outcomes and the number of possible outcomes.</p> <p>Spinning a 3 on a spinner and flipping heads on a coin</p>
<p>A probability based on repeated trials of an experiment</p> $P(\text{event}) = \frac{\text{number of times the event occurs}}{\text{total number of trials}}$ <p>A basketball player makes 19 baskets in 28 attempts. The experimental probability that the player makes a basket is $\frac{19}{28}$, or about 68%.</p>	<p>An investigation or a procedure that has varying results</p> <p>Rolling a number cube</p>
<p>A way to find the total number of possible outcomes; An event M has m possible outcomes and event N has n possible outcomes. The total number of outcomes of event M followed by event N is $m \times n$.</p> <p>You have 7 shirts, 5 pairs of pants, and 2 pairs of shoes. You can make $7 \times 5 \times 2 = 70$ different outfits.</p>	<p>The outcomes of a specific event</p> <p>When rolling a number cube, the favorable outcomes for the event “rolling an even number” are 2, 4, and 6.</p>
<p>A measure of the likelihood, or chance, that an event will occur</p> 	<p>The possible results of an experiment</p> <p>The outcomes of flipping a coin are heads and tails.</p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>relative frequency</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>	<p>sample space</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>
<p>simulation</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>	<p>theoretical probability</p> <p><i>Chapter B</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>The set of all possible outcomes of one or more events</p> <p>You flip a coin twice. The outcomes in the sample space are HH, HT, TH, and TT.</p>	<p>The fraction or percent of the time that an event occurs in an experiment</p> <p>You flip a coin 20 times. If you flip heads 11 times, the relative frequency of flipping heads is $\frac{11}{20}$, or 55%.</p>
<p>The quotient of the number of favorable outcomes and the number of possible outcomes when all possible outcomes are equally likely</p> $P(\text{event}) = \frac{\text{number of favorable outcomes}}{\text{number of possible outcomes}}$ <p>When rolling a number cube, the theoretical probability of rolling a 4 is $\frac{1}{6}$.</p>	<p>An experiment that is designed to reproduce the conditions of a situation or process so that the simulated outcomes closely match the real-world outcomes</p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>biased sample</p> <p><i>Chapter C</i></p>	<p>population</p> <p><i>Chapter C</i></p>
<p>sample</p> <p><i>Chapter C</i></p>	<p>unbiased sample</p> <p><i>Chapter C</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

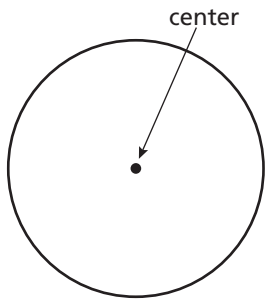
<p>A population is an entire group of people or objects.</p> <p>Population: All of the 14-year-old females in the United States</p> <p>Sample: All of the 14-year-old females in your town</p>	<p>A sample that is not representative of a population</p> <p>You want to estimate the number of students in your school who like to play basketball. You survey 100 students at a basketball game.</p>
<p>A sample that is representative of a population</p> <p>You want to estimate the number of students in your school who like to play basketball. You survey 100 students at random during lunch.</p>	<p>A part of a population</p> <p>Population: All of the potted plants from a department store</p> <p>Sample: 10 potted plants from the department store</p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

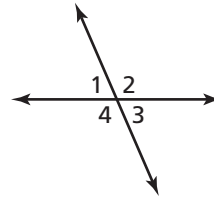
<p>adjacent angles</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>	<p>center (of a circle)</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>
<p>circle</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>	<p>circumference</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>
<p>complementary angles</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>	<p>composite figure</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>
<p>diameter (of a circle)</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>	<p>pi (π)</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

The point inside a circle that is the same distance from all points on the circle



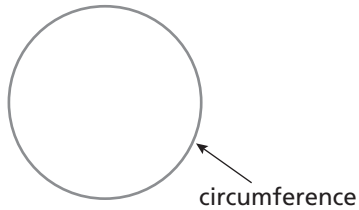
Two angles that share a common side and have the same vertex



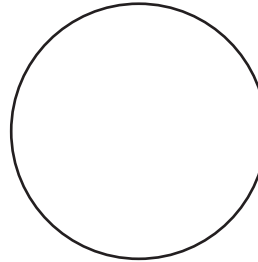
$\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are adjacent.

$\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ are not adjacent.

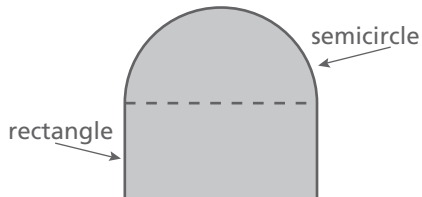
The distance around a circle



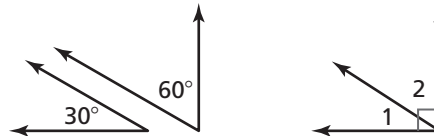
The set of all points in a plane that are the same distance from a point called the center



A figure made up of triangles, squares, rectangles, and other two-dimensional figures



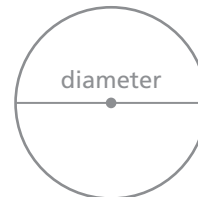
Two angles whose measures have a sum of 90°



The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter

The value of π can be approximated as 3.14 or $\frac{22}{7}$.

The distance across a circle through the center



Vocabulary Flash Cards

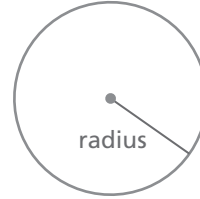
<p>radius (of a circle)</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>	<p>semicircle</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>
<p>supplementary angles</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>	<p>vertical angles</p> <p><i>Chapter D</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

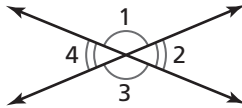
One-half of a circle



The distance from the center of a circle to any point on the circle



Opposite angles formed by the intersection of two lines



$\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are vertical angles.
 $\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ are vertical angles.

Two angles whose measures have a sum of 180°

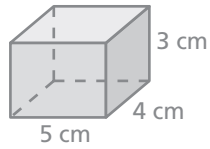


Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>cross section</p> <p><i>Chapter E</i></p>	<p>lateral surface area (of a prism)</p> <p><i>Chapter E</i></p>
<p>regular pyramid</p> <p><i>Chapter E</i></p>	<p>slant height (of a pyramid)</p> <p><i>Chapter E</i></p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

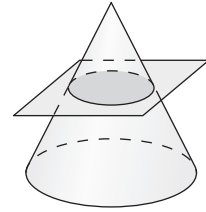
The sum of the areas of the lateral faces of a prism



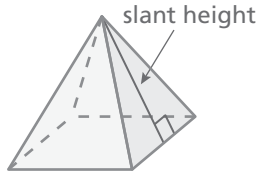
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lateral surface area} &= 2(4)(3) + 2(5)(3) \\ &= 24 + 30 = 54 \text{ cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

The intersection of a plane and a solid

The intersection of the plane and the cone is a circle.



The height of each lateral triangular face of a pyramid



A pyramid whose base is a regular polygon

