



Across

3. This can be found by changing the middle sign in two binomials. For example: $x + \sqrt{5}, x - \sqrt{5}$
5. This can be found by setting the denominator of a fraction not equal to zero.
8. This is needed in order to add or subtract fractions.
10. This is the first step for factoring and can sometimes be thought of as reverse distribution.
11. It is another word for *fractional* that includes terminating and repeating decimals
13. It is a type of number that does not include fractions or decimals but may include positive or negative values.
14. It is a type of number that does not include fractions, decimals, or negative values. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3,...
16. It is the type of number you count with.
17. It is used to combine two sets by joining the entirety of both to make one large set and is represented by the symbol \cup .
18. It is the type of notation shown here: $(-\infty, -6]$
20. It is the property illustrated here: $3(x+3) = 3x+9$
21. When reducing a fraction, you can only cancel common _____, not common terms.

Across

22. It is an algebraic expression involving the operations of $+, -, \times$, (but not \div) and raising to natural number powers.
23. It is the property illustrated here:
 $3 + (5 + x) = (3 + 5) + x$

Down

1. It is the general term for a square root.
2. In the polynomial $3x^2 + 2x - 7$, it is the word that describes each value separated by the \pm symbols.
4. It is the number you cannot divide by.
5. It is the highest exponent in a polynomial. For example: the _____ of the following polynomial is 3.
 $4x^3 - 2x^2 + 8x - 9$
6. It is a type of number that includes non-repeating and non-terminating decimals such as $\sqrt{7}, \pi$, and $\sqrt[3]{2}$.
7. It is the property illustrated here:
 $3 + x + 7 = 3 + 7 + x$
9. It is the factoring pattern created by subtracting two perfectly square numbers. For example: $49x^2 - 100$
12. It is used to combine two sets by joining what is in common between each to make one large set and is represented by the symbol \cap .
13. It is the type of notation shown here: $x \leq -6$.
15. It is the process used to multiply two binomials. For example: $(x+9)^2 = x^2 + 6x + 9$
19. It is a type of polynomial that cannot be factored.