


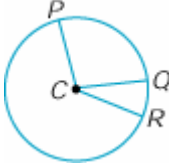


Glossary Term	Definition
abscissa	The first number of an ordered pair. The x-coordinate of a point graphed in the coordinate plane.
absolute value	The absolute value of a number $a$ is its distance from zero on a number line and is represented by $ a $ . Example: The <i>absolute value</i> of -2 is 2, or $ -2  = 2$ .
absolute value function	A function written as $f(x) =  x $ , where $f(x) \geq 0$ for all values of $x$ .
accuracy	The closeness of a measurement to its true value.
acute angle	An angle with a measure greater than $0^\circ$ and less than $90^\circ$ . 
acute triangle	A triangle in which each angle measures less than $90^\circ$ . 
Addition Property of Equality	If you add the same number to each side of an equation, the two sides remain equal. For any numbers $a$ , $b$ , and $c$ , if $a = b$ , then $a + c = b + c$ . Example: If $x = 3$ , then $x + 5 = 3 + 5$ .
additive identity	The sum of any number and 0 is the number. For any number $a$ , $a + 0 = 0 + a = a$ . Example: $6 + 0 = 0 + 6 = 6$
additive inverse	A number that when added to a given number results in a sum of zero. Example: The <i>additive inverse</i> of 4 is -4 because $4 + (-4) = 0$ .
adjacent angles	Angles that have the same vertex, share a common side, and do not overlap. In the figure, $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are <i>adjacent angles</i> . 
adjacent arcs	Arcs of a circle with one point in common. In the figure, arc $PQ$ and arc $QR$ are <i>adjacent arcs</i> . 
algebra	A mathematical language that uses symbols, usually letters that stand for unknowns, along with numbers.