Interpreting Language in Math Expressions
Example: $-3 x^{2}+4 x-2$

| Vocabulary | Definition | From Example |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Algebraic <br> Expression | A mathematical phrase that contains numbers, <br> operations, and/or variables <br> DOES NOT have an equal sign | See above example <br> Use to create <br> examples for each part <br> of the expression |
| Variable | A symbol used to represent a quantity that can <br> change |  |
| Term | Part of an expression that is separated by " + " or "-"" |  |
| Like Terms | Terms with the same variable and raised to the <br> same exponent |  |
| Coefficient | A number that is multiplied by a variable <br> Located at the front of the variable | The number that indicates how many times the <br> base is being multiplied by itself <br> The little number at the top of the base number |
| Base | The number in a power that is used as a factor <br> The big number connected to the exponent |  |
| Constant | The term that DOES NOT contain a variable <br> Stands Alone <br> Usually placed at the end of an expression | Degree <br> Should be listed first in the expression <br> Shent Degree Exponent |

Classifying Polynomials

| By Degree |  | By Number of Terms |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Degree | Name | \# of Terms | Name |
| 0 |  | 1 |  |
| 1 |  | 2 |  |
| 2 |  | 3 |  |
| 3 | 4 or more |  |  |

Name each polynomial by degree and number of terms.

1) $-10 x$
2) $-10 r^{3}-8 r^{2}$
3) $3 y^{2}-8 y+2$
4) $-3 n^{3}+n^{2}-10 n+9$
