# Algebra 2 Common Core

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## Across

**1** An angle in standard position whose terminal side falls on the *x*-axis.

**4** A function where each element of the domain is mapped to the same range element.

**6** The indicated sum of a geometric sequence is a geometric _____.

**7** $f(x + h)$ represents a horizontal _____.

**8** The resulting set of points under a given transformation.

**12** Line test to determine if a relation is a function.

**14** The horizontal distance after which the graph of a function starts repeating itself.

**16** The Greek letter used to represent the sum.

**17** The inverse of the sine function.

**18** A method of factoring by _____.

**20** A relation in which each *x* value is assigned to a unique *y* value.

**21** In $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, the origin is the _____.

**23** $A = Pe^{rt}$ represents compounded _____.

**25** A data set that has two modes.

**28** A sequence in which the terms require the computation of all previous terms.

**30** A solution to an equation of the form $f(x) = 0$.

**32** The process of selecting individuals for a sample where each has the same chance of being selected.

**33** Statistical estimate ± margin of error *(two words)*

**36** A sequence in which a common difference separates terms.

**38** An equation of the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

**39** The name given to a curve that is bell-shaped and symmetric about the mean.

## Down

**2** The expression $b^2 - 4ac$ where *a*, *b* and *c* are coefficients of a quadratic equation.

**3** 3,4,5 is referred to as a _____ triple.

**4** Angles in standard positions that share the same terminal side.

**5** A fraction with another fraction in its numerator, denominator or both.

**9** The magnitude of the oscillation of a sinusoidal function.

**10** $(a + bi)$ to $(a - bi)$

**11** A set of ordered pairs.

**13** A number of the form *bi*.

**15** The set of first coordinates in the ordered pairs of a relation.

**17** The distance from 0 to a number on the number line *(two words)*.

**19** Greatest Common Factor

**22** Line test used to determine a one-to-one function.

**24** The exponent, *n*, to which base *b* must be raised to equal *a*.

**26** A data value that is far removed from the body of the data.

**27** A function where $f(-x) = f(x)$.

**28** A positive acute angle formed by *x*-axis and the terminal side of an angle in standard position.

**29** A circle of radius 1 with center at the origin.

**31** A method of division to avoid long division.

**34** A function where $f(-x) = -f(x)$.

**35** 180/pi degrees

**37** Root with an index of 3.