|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Absolute value** | Absolute value is the distance a number is from zero on a number line   * Distance can NEVER be negative, so absolute values are NEVER negative. Absolute value is always positive or zero | Example |
| **base** | The number used with an exponent that tells what number is being multiplied | Example |
| **coefficient** | A number in front of a variable | Example |
| **Constant** | A number that doesn’t change | Example |
| **Distributive Property** | a(b + c) = (a · b) + (a · c) or  a(b - c) = (a · b) - (a · c) | Example |
| **exponent** | A little number in upper right corner of a base number that tells how many times to multiply the base. | Example |
| **evaluate** | To find the value (or answer)- work out the problem | Example |
| **Equation** | Math sentence WITH an equal sign | Example |
| **Expanded Form** | A way to express exponents using multiplication | Example |
| **Exponential Form** | A way to write values using exponents | Example: |
| **Expression** | A statement with NO equal sign   * Numerical - contains only numbers and mathematical operations. * Algebraic - containing numbers, mathematical operations, and/or variables | Example  Example |
| **Integer** | The set of whole numbers and their opposite | Example: |
| **like terms** | Terms that has the same variables and same exponents. | Example |
| **Operation** | Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, applying an exponent | Example |
| **Opposite** | Numbers the same distance from zero on a number line, but on opposite sides of zero | Example: |
| **Standard form** | How numbers are written in everyday form | Example: |
| **Solution** | A value of a variable that makes a statement true | Example |
| **Term** | A number, variable, or combination of both in an expression | Example |
| **Variable** | letter or symbol that holds the place of a number. | Example |

Integers and Expressions Unit Vocabulary