

Chapter 3 (p. 116) Associative Property	The property that states that for all real numbers a, b, and c, their sum or product is always the same regardless of their grouping. $a + b + c = (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ $a \cdot b \cdot c = (a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
Chapter 3 (p. 120) coefficient	The number that is multiplied by a variable in an algebraic expression. 5 is the coefficient in $5b$.
Chapter 3 (p. 116) Commutative Property	The property that states that two or more numbers can be added or multiplied in any order without changing the sum or product. $a + b = b + a; 8 + 20 = 20 + 8$ $a \cdot b = b \cdot a; 6 \cdot 12 = 12 \cdot 6$
Chapter 3 (p. 120) constant	A value that does not change. 3, 0, π

Chapter 3 (p. 117)

Distributive Property

The property that states if you multiply a sum by a number, you will get the same result if you multiply each addend by that number and then add the products.

$$5 \cdot 21 = 5(20 + 1) = (5 \cdot 20) + (5 \cdot 1)$$

Chapter 3 (p. 136)

inequality

A mathematical statement that compares two expressions by using one of the following symbols: $<$, $>$, $\leq$, $\geq$, or $\neq$.

$$5 < 8$$

$$5x + 2 \geq 12$$

Chapter 3 (p. 120)

like terms

Two or more terms that have the same variable raised to the same power.

In the expression $3a + 5b + 12a$, $3a$ and $12a$ are like terms.

Chapter 3 (p. 120)

term

The parts of an expression that are added or subtracted.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 3x^2 & + & 6x & - & 8 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{Term} & & \text{Term} & & \text{Term} \end{array}$$