Chapter 4 (p. 199) The property that states that between any two real numbers, there is always another real number. **Density Property** Chapter 4 (p. 166) A number is in exponential form when it is written with a base and an exponent. exponential form  $4^2$  is the exponential form for  $4 \cdot 4$ . Chapter 4 (p. 203) In a right triangle, the side opposite the right angle. hypotenuse hypotenuse Chapter 4 (p. 203) In a right triangle, the sides that include the right angle; in an isosceles triangle, the pair of congruent sides. legs leg

Chapter 4 (p. 178)

A number or a product of numbers and variables with exponents that are whole numbers.

monomial

 $3x^2y^4$ 

Chapter 4 (p. 190)

A square of a whole number.

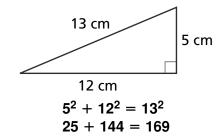
perfect square

 $5^2 = 25$ , so 25 is a perfect square.

Chapter 4 (p. 203)

In a right triangle, the square of the length of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs.

## **Pythagorean Theorem**



Chapter 4 (p. 182)

A method of writing very large or very small numbers by using powers of 10.

## scientific notation

 $12,560,000,000,000 = 1.256 \times 10^{13}$