Scavenger Hunt for Benchmark 3

Instructions: Fill in the blank for each question. You may use any resource necessary (except copying, of course) to answer the questions, including your textbook, your notes, any old papers, or the internet.

1. A **rational number** is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The property that allows us to give to everything inside the parenthesis is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ property.
3. When we are solving equations, we are trying to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the variable
4. Any number (positive or negative) inside of an absolute value becomes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number.
5. The > sign stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The < sign stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. When multiplying or dividing a negative coefficient in an inequality problem, we need to F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. A compound inequality that is an “And” statement has the inequalities pointing **(away/towards)** each other.
9. **Standard Form** of a linear equation is written as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. **Slope-Intercept Form** is written as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. The 5 ways to write **Slope** are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. To find the x and y-intercepts, get the equation into **Standard Form** and use

the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method

1. **Point-Slope Form** is written as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and is applied

best when the problem provides the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and at least one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Parallel Lines** have the same slope and a different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. To check whether or not a point is the solution for a **System of Linear**

**Equations**, plug the given point into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ equations.

1. Step 2 for the **Substitution Method**  is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Step 2 for the **Elimination Method** is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. When graphing a **Linear Inequality**, the greater than sign means to shade

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the line.

1. When graphing a **System of Linear Inequalities**, the solution of the system

is where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. If two bases are being **multiplied together**, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exponents
2. If two bases are being **divided**, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the exponents
3. If there is an exponent **outside of the parenthesis**, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A **quadratic trinomial** is a polynomial with a degree of \_\_\_\_\_\_ and 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. A polynomial with a **degree** of 5 and 2 **terms** is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. When **multiplying polynomials**, create an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

multiply all bases by the heights, then combine any like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. To **factor** a polynomial, create an \_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the top portion, put

the value of A\*C. In the bottom portion, put the value of \_\_\_\_\_\_. On the left

and right side, put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The **roots** of a quadratic function are defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The formula for finding the **Axis of Symmetry** is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_