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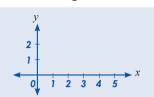


Average

A single number used to describe what is typical of a set of data. The (arithmetic) mean, median and mode are examples of averages.

Axis (axes)

A linear direction, usually vertical or horizontal.



A bar or column graph and the coordinate plane each have both vertical and horizontal axes.

Axis of symmetry

See Line of symmetry.

B

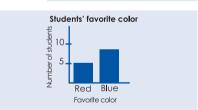
Balance

- 1. Equipment using a pivoted beam to compare the masses of objects, or to weigh objects.
- 2. The amount of money in an account.



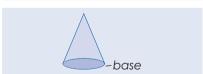
Bar graph

A graph in which the lengths of the bars are used to represent and compare data.



Base (of a cone)

The circular face.



Base (of a place value number system)

In a place value numeration system, the grouping that is used. The decimal numeration system is a base 10 numeration system.

Base (of a power)

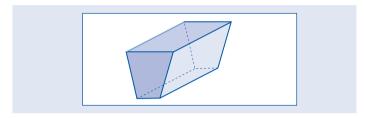
The repeated factor in a power.

In the power 4^3 , 4 is the base. In the power $(x + 2)^5$, x + 2 is the base.



Polyhedra

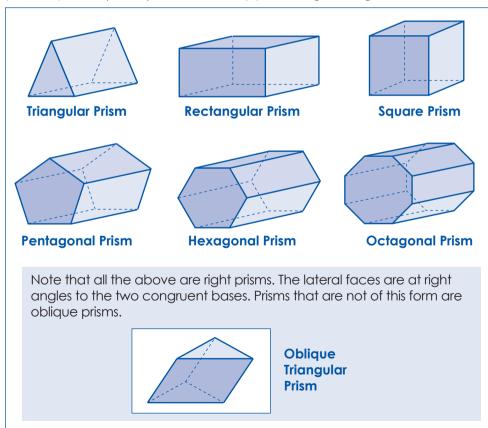
Polyhedra are three-dimensional (3-D) shapes formed by polygonal regions (faces). The single term is polyhedron.



The polyhedron shown here is a hexahedron; i.e. it has six faces.

Prisms

Three-dimensional shapes formed by two congruent polygonal regions in parallel planes (bases), connected by parallelogram regions.



Cross-Sections and Conic Sections

Cross-sections refer to the plane regions resulting from planar cuts through 3-D objects.

Some Cross-Sections of Cubes Cutting a cube Cutting a cube Cutting an Cutting a corner horizontally from one edge edge off a off a cube or vertically to another cube produces produces a parallel to any triangular crossproduces a a rectangular face produces rectangular cross-section. section. a square crosscross-section. section.

There are many other resulting cross sections of a cube, such as trapezoids and hexagons.

