1.	**Absolute Value of a Complex Number**	The distance from the origin on the complex number plane. In general, $\lvert a + bi \rvert = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
2.	**Axis of Symmetry**	Divides the parabola into mirror images and passes through the vertex, $x = -b/2a$
3.	**Completing the Square**	A method of solving quadratic equations. Completing the square turns every quadratic equation into the form $x^2 - c$.
4.	**Complex Conjugates**	Number pairs of the form $a + bi$ and $a - bi$.
5.	**Complex Number**	The real numbers and the imaginary numbers.
6.	**Complex Number Plane**	A plane identical to the coordinate plane except each ordered pair (a, b) represents the complex number $a + bi$. The horizontal axis is the real axis. The vertical axis is the imaginary axis.
7.	**Discriminant**	In the Quadratic Formula, the expression under the radical sign, $b^2 - 4ac$.
8.	**Elimination Method**	A method for solving a system of linear equations. You add or subtract the equations to eliminate a variable.
9.	**Imaginary Number**	Any number of the form $a + bi$, where a and b are real numbers and $b \neq 0$.
10.	**Imaginary Unit**	The imaginary unit, i, is the complex number whose square is -1.
11.	**Maximum**	The highest point on the graph of a curve, such as the vertex of a parobala the opens downward.
12.	**Minimum**	The lowest point on the graph of a curve, such as the vertex of a parabola that opens upward.
13.	**Parabola**	U shape made by a quadratic function.
14.	**Pure Imaginary Number**	If $a = 0$ and $b \neq 0$, the number $a + bi$ is a pure imaginary number.
15.	**Quadratic Equation**	An equation that can be written in the standard form $y=ax^2+bx+c=0$ where $a \neq 0$.
16.	**Quadratic Formula**	$x=(-b\pm\sqrt{(b^2-4ac)})/2a$
17.	**Quadratic Function**	A function that can be written in the form $f(x)=ax^2 + bx + c$, where $a \neq 0$.
18.	**Quadratic Parent Function**	The simplest quadratic function. $f(x) = x^2$
19.	**Root of the Equation**	A solution of an equation.
20.	**Solution of a System of Equations**	Any set of ordered pairs in a system that make all of the equations in that system true.
21.	**Standard Form of a Quadratic Equation**	$y= ax^2 + bx + c$; shows the y intercept of a parabola.
22.	**Standard Form of a Quadratic Function**	$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$; shows the y intercept of a parabola.
23.	**Substitution Method**	A method of solving a system of equations by replacing one variable with an equivalent expression containing the other variable.
24.	**Vertex**	The maximum or minimum point of a parabola.
25.	**Zero of a Function**	A solution of the equation $f(x) = 0$ is a zero of the function f or a root of the equation.
26.	**Zero-Product Property**	For all real numbers a and b, if $ab=0$, then $a=0$ or $b=0$.