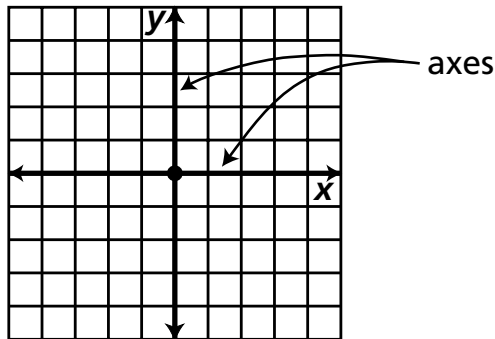


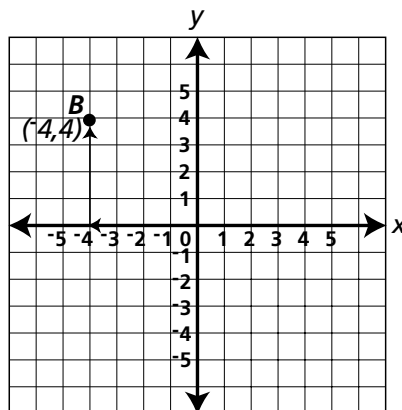
axes



The number lines used on a coordinate plane.

coordinates

An ordered pair of numbers—for example $(-4, 4)$ —that locates a point in the coordinate plane with reference to the x -axis and y -axis.



favorable outcome

A desired result in a probability experiment.

grid

A chart that shows combinations of outcomes of an event.

		Second Toss	
		heads	tails
First Toss	heads	heads, heads	heads, tails
	tails	tails, heads	tails, tails

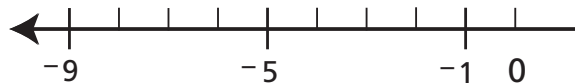
integers

The set of positive whole numbers, their opposites (negative numbers), and 0.

negative integers

The set of whole numbers that are less than 0.

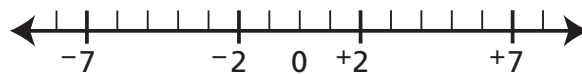
Examples: -1 , -5 , -9



opposites

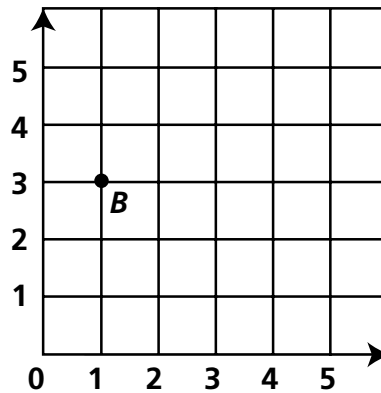
All integers have an opposite. An integer's opposite is the same distance from 0 as the integer, but in the opposite direction. Zero is its own opposite.

Examples: $+2$ and -2 , $+7$ and -7



ordered pair

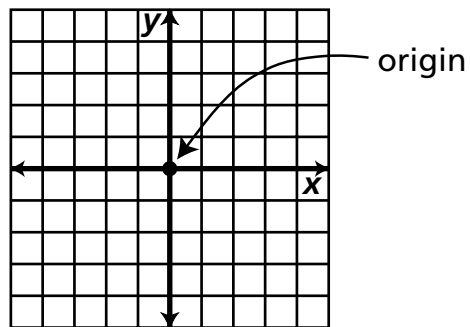
A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a grid.



The ordered pair for point B is (1, 3).

origin

A point where the x - and y -axes intersect in a coordinate plane.



outcome

A result in a probability experiment.

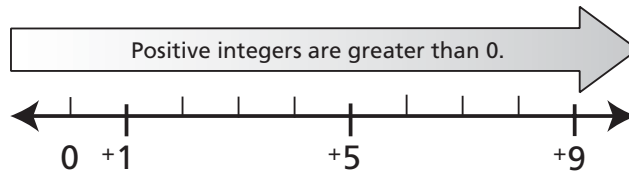
plot

To place points in the coordinate plane.

positive integers

The set of whole numbers that are greater than zero.

Examples: +1, +5, +9



prediction

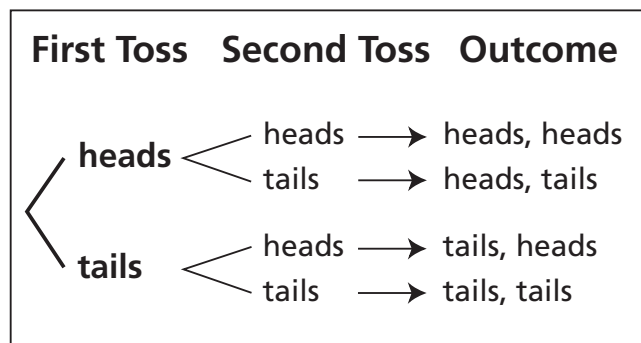
A guess about the likelihood that an event will occur.

probability

A mathematical way of describing how likely it is that something will happen. A probability can be any number from 0 through 1.

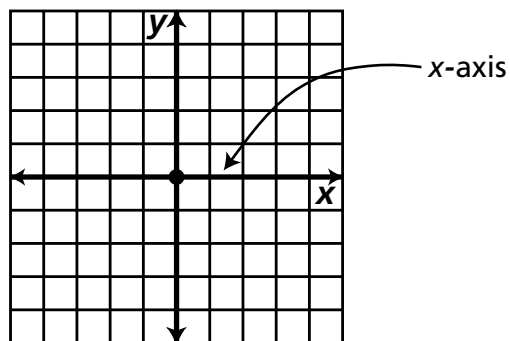
tree diagram

A diagram that lists the outcomes of an event.



x-axis

The horizontal number line in a coordinate system.



y-axis

The vertical number line in a coordinate system.

