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## Define constant term algebra

The term Constant in an expression or equation has a fixed value and does not contain variables. Example of Constant Terminology Constant terminology in equation  $6x^2 - 3x + 5$  is 5. Video example: Find the binomial term Solved Example on Constant Term Ques: Select the value of the constant term in the expression,  $- 12x^2 + 5x + 1$ . Choice: A. 5 B. 1 C. 0 D. - 12 Correct answer: Solution B: Step 1:  $- 12x^2 + 5x + 1$ . [Original expression.] Step 2: The term Constant in an expression or equation of a fixed value and does not contain variables. Step 3: Therefore, 1 is the constant term in expression,  $- 12x^2 + 5x + 1$ . Studying digital is a bit like learning another language. In fact, a number is a simple language, used to create mathematical models of real-world situations and to solve problems that we cannot solve just by using angology. Instead of using words, the number uses symbols to make statements about everything. In numbers, we often use letters to represent numbers. Since ao numbers use symbols similar to aotic to add, subtract, add, and divide, you are familiar with the basic vocabulary. In this lesson, you'll learn some important new vocabulary, and you'll see how to translate simple English words into the language of numbers. The first step in learning to say ao number is to learn the definitions of the most commonly used words. Expression of numbers | Variable | Score | Constant | Real Number | Reasonable Number | Unreasonable Number | Translates words into expressions Number An expression of a number is one or more express terms in a phrase. It can include variables, constants, and activity icons, such as plus and minus signs. It's just a phrase, not an entire sentence, so it doesn't include an equal sign. Expressions of numbers:  $3x^2 + 2y + 7xy + 5$  In the expression of numbers, the term is elements separated by a plus or minus sign. This example has four terms,  $3x^2$ ,  $2y$ ,  $7xy$  and 5. The term may include variables and variations, or constants. Variable In the number expression, the letter represents the variable. These letters are really camouflaged numbers. In this expression, variables are x and y. We call these letters variables because the numbers they represent may be different—that is, we can substitute one or more numbers for the letters in the expression. The meath is part of the terms with variables. In  $3x^2 + 2y + 7xy + 5$ , the score of the first semester is 3. The score for the second semester is 2, and the third semester's score is 7. If a term consists only of variables, its meast is 1. Constant constants are terms in the expression of numbers that contain only numbers. That is, they are terms with no variables. We call them constants because their values never change, as there are no variables in the can change its value. In the expression  $7x^2 + 3xy + 8$  constant terms are 8. Real numbers In number, we work with a set of real numbers, which we can model using a number line. Real numbers describe real world numbers such as quantity, distance, age, temperature, etc. A real number can be an insy, a split, or a tithing. They may also be reasonable or unreasonable. The numbers are not real called fantasy. The imaginable numbers are used by mathematics to describe numbers that cannot be found on the line of numbers. They are a more complex topic we will work with here. Reasonable number We call a collection of in insomic numbers and real segments as organic numbers. Rational comes from the word ratio because a reasonable number can always be written as a ratio, or a trade-in, of two in in insales. An example of a Part 1/2 yield is a ratio of 1 to 2. Since three can be expressed as three on one, or a ratio of 3-1, it is also a reasonable number. The number 0.57 is also a reasonable number, as it can be written as a subsing. Unreasonable Number A real number cannot be expressed as a trade-in of two in in indifi numbers. We call these numbers unreasonable numbers. The tithing form of an unreasonable number is a non-recurring and non-stop tithing number. For example, you may be familiar with a number called pi. This ridiculous number is so important that we name it and a special symbol! Pi cannot be written as a merchant number of two in in in ine numbers, and its decimal form goes on forever and never again. Translate words into a digital language Here are some sayings in English. Just below each statement is its translation in the number of numbers. the total of three times a number and eight  $3x + 8$  The total words of tell us we need a plus sign because we will add three times a number to eight. The words three times tell us the first term is a number by three. In this expression, we don't need signs or parentheses. Phrases like a number or number tell us our expression has an unknown number, called a variable. In the number of numbers, we use the letters to represent the variables. Products of some and the same number less than  $3 \times (x - 3)$  The product's words tell us we will by some times less than 3. In this case, we'll use parentheses to represent the allower. Words less than 3 tell us to subtract three words from unknown numbers. some divided by the same number less than five Words divided by us tell us we will divide some by the difference of numbers and 5. In this case, we will use a sub-segment to represent the division. Words less than 5 tell us we need a minus sign because we will subtract years. back to the top this article does not cite any sources. Please help improve this article by adding citations to trusted sources can be challenged and eliminated. Source: Constant term - news · press · books · scholar · JSTOR (December 2009) (Learn how and when to delete this sample message) In mathematics, the constant term is a term in an expression of numbers that has a constant or unchangeable value, because it does not contain any modified variables. For example, in the second-tier polydith  $x^2 + 2x + 3$ , 



x

2


+
2
x
+
3
,


{\displaystyle x^{2}+2x+3,}

 number 3 is a constant term. After the same term is combined, an expression of the number will have at most one constant term. Therefore, it is common to talk about the second-tier polyhythyth  $a x^2 + b x + c$ , 



a

x

2


+
b
x
+
c
,


{\displaystyle ax^{2}+bx+c,}

 where x is variable and has a constant term of c. If  $c = 0$ , then the constant term will not actually appear when the second tier is written. It is noteworthy that a constant term, with a constant of a ceding number added to it (although this expression can be written more simply as their product), still forms a constant term because a variable is still not in the new term. Although the expression is modified, the terminology (and meath) is self- classified as constant. However, if this introduced number contains a variable, while the original number has a constant significance, this does not carry if the new term remains constant because the introduced meast will always override the constant expression - for example, in  $(x + 1)(x - 2)$  



(
x
+
1
)
(
x
−
2
)


{\displaystyle (x+1)(x-2)}

 when x is added by 2, result,  $2x$ , not constant; while  $1 \times -2$  is -2 and remains a constant. Any polydith written as a standard has a single constant term, which can be considered an x0. In particular, the constant term will always be the lowest level term of poly consciousness. This also applies to poly-multi-variables. For example, polynysts  $x^2 + 2x y + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 4$  



x

2


+
2
x
y
+

y

2


−
2
x
+
2
y
−
4


{\displaystyle x^{2}+2xy+y^{2}-2x+2y-4}

 have a constant term  $-4$ , can be considered the number of x0y0, in which variables are removed by being accumulated to 0 (any number accumulated to 0 becomes 1). For any polydith, the term constant can be obtained by replacing it with 0 instead of each variable: Therefore, remove each variable. The concept of accumulating to 0 can be expanded to a power chain and other types of strings, for example in this power chain:  $a \cdot 0 + a \cdot 1 \cdot x + a \cdot 2 \cdot x^2 + a \cdot 3 \cdot x^3 + \cdots$ , 



a
⋅
0
+
a
⋅

1

x

+
a
⋅

2


x

2


+
a
⋅

3


x

3


+
⋯


{\displaystyle a\cdot 0+a\cdot 1x+a\cdot 2x^{2}+a\cdot 3x^{3}+\cdots }

 a0 Generally a constant term is a term that does not involve any variables at all. However, in terms associated with terms with different types of factors than constants and powers of variables, the concept of constant terminology cannot be used in this sense, as that will result in the in call of 4 constant terms of  $(x - 3)^2 + 4$  



(
x
−
3

)

2


+
4


{\displaystyle (x-3)^{2}+4}

, while 0 for x in this polynong makes it rated to 13. See also Constant (mathematics) Taken from