

sum	The result of adding two or more numbers or expressions. Example: In the expression "$5 + 3$," the sum is 8. In the expression "$x + y$," the sum is represented by "$x + y$."
term	A single number, variable, or the product of numbers and variables in an algebraic expression. Terms are separated by addition or subtraction signs. Example: In the expression "$3x + 5y - 2$," "$3x$," "$5y$," and "-2" are terms.
product	The result of multiplying two or more numbers or expressions. Example: In the expression "$4 * 6$," the product is 24. In the expression "$3xy$," the product is represented by "$3xy$."

quotient	The result of dividing one number or expression by another. Example: In the expression "$15 \div 3$," the quotient is 5. In the expression "$x \div y$," the quotient is represented by "$x \div y$."
constant	A number that stands alone in an algebraic expression and does not change its value. Example: In the expression "$2x + 9$," 9 is the constant.
difference	The result of subtracting one number or expression from another. Example: In the expression "$10 - 4$," the difference is 6. In the expression "$a - b$," the difference is represented by "$a - b$."

variable	A symbol, usually a letter, that represents an unknown or changeable value. Example: In the expression "$2a + 7$," "a" is the variable.
factor	Numbers or expressions that are multiplied together to produce a product. Example: In the expression "$6 * 2 = 12$," 6 and 2 are factors. In the term "$5a$," 5 and a are factors.
coefficient	A numerical factor that multiplies a variable in a term. Example: In the term "$7x$," 7 is the coefficient. In the term "$-3ab$," -3 is the coefficient.