Factorisation	Quadratic Equation
Discriminant	Logarithm
Parabola	Roots
Simplification	Expansion
Quadratic Formula	Perfect Square Form

An equation of the form ax^2 + bx + c = 0, where a, b, and c are constants.

The process of expressing a polynomial as a product of smaller polynomials.

The inverse function of exponentiation, used to solve exponential equations.

The expression b^2 - 4ac, which determines the nature of the solutions to a quadratic equation.

The solutions to an equation, where the equation is set equal to zero.

A curve defined by the equation y = ax^2 + bx + c, where a, b, and c are constants.

The process of multiplying out a product of factors.

The process of reducing an expression to its most basic form.

The form of a quadratic function that reveals the vertex.

The formula used to solve a quadratic equation ax^2 + bx + c = 0 in terms of the coefficients a, b, and c.