Math Curriculum Glossary

1. **Associative Property**: Addition: a+b=b+a Ex. 2+3=3+2 Multiplication: ab=ba Ex. $4 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 4$

2. **Commutative Property**: Addition:(a+b)+c=a+(b+c) Ex. (2+3)+4=2+(3+4) Multiplication: (ab)c=a(bc) Ex. $(2 \cdot 3) \cdot 4 = 2 \cdot (3 \cdot 4)$

3. **Composite Number**: A natural number with three or more factors: Ex. 8,10,15.

4. **Congruent**: angles/figures which have the same size and shape.

5. **Density**: a ratio of mass to volume (d=m/v).
   Ex. Population density is the ratio of population to area.

6. **Distributive Property**: a(b+c)=ab+ac Ex: $2(3+4)=2 \cdot 3+2 \cdot 4$

7. **Division**:
   Divisor) Dividend _____
   3 RI
   2) 7
   Divisor=2 Quotient=3
   Divident=7 Remainder=1

8. **Equilateral Triangle**: A triangle with three congruent sides.

9. **Greatest Common Factor (GCF):** The greatest of the common factors of two or more numbers. Ex. The GCF of 8 and 12 is 4.

10. **Integers**: The whole numbers, their opposites, and zero {…-3, -2, -2, 0, 1, 2, 3…}

11. **Inverse Relationships**: Operations that undo each other.

12. **Isosceles Triangle:** A triangle that has at least two congruent sides.

13. **Least Common Multiple (LCM):** The least of the common multiples of two or more numbers. Ex. The LCM of 10 and 15 is 30.

14. **Linear:** An equation for which the graph is a straight line. Ex. X-p or 3x+2=6.

15. **Linear Equation:** All variables in the equation have an exponent of 1. Ex. 3x+5=10.
    Real World Problem: The cost of renting includes a $5 deposit and $3 per hour (c=3h+5)

16. **Line Symmetry:** Figures that match exactly when folded in half have line symmetry.

17. **Mean:** The arithmetic average of the numbers in a set of data.

18. **Mixed Number:** The sum of a whole number and a fraction. Ex. 1 _, 3 4/5.

19. **Median:** The middle number when a set of data are arranged in numerical order. When there are two middle numbers, the median is their mean.

20. **Mode:** The number or item that appears most often in a set of data.

21. **Natural Number:** The number set {1, 2, 3, 4…}

22. **Ordered Pair:** A pair of numbers graphed on a coordinate plane, written as (x-coordinate, y-coordinate).

23. **Perigon:** An angle of $360^{o.}$

24. **Prime Number:** Natural number greater than 1 with exactly 2 factors, 1 and itself. Ex. 2, 3, 5…

25. **Probability:** Ratio of desired outcomes of an even compared to total outcomes.
    Ex. $\frac{\text{Rolling a 4 on a regular die}}{\text{6 possibilities}}$ Probability ratio: $\frac{1}{6}$
    Experimental Probability: Performing an experiment and computing the probability based upon the actual results.
    Theoretical Probability: Computing probability based upon definition only.

26. **Quadrant:** A coordinate plane is divided into four sectors. The sectors are numbered starting in the upper right and continuing counter clockwise.

II	**I**
III	**IV**

27. **Range:** The difference between the greatest number and the least number in a set of data. Ex. If the greatest number is 36 and the least is 12, the range is 24.

28. **Rational Number:** A number that can be expressed as the ratio of two integers where the denominator cannot be zero. Ex. 3/5. 8. 0.6, $\sqrt{4}$. Irrational Ex. Pi, $\sqrt{5}$. 3/0.

29. **Relatively Prime:** Whole numbers that only have 1 as their common factor.

30. **Rotational Symmetry:** A figure has rotational symmetry if it can be turned less than 360^{o} about its center and still look like the original.

31. **Scalene Triangle:** A triangle with no congruent sides.

32. **Similar:** Figures that have the same shape but may differ in size are similar.

33. **Velocity:** A ratio comparing distance to time. V=d/t

34. **Whole Number:** The number set {0, 1, 2, 3, 4…}