Mathematical Dictionary

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Addition

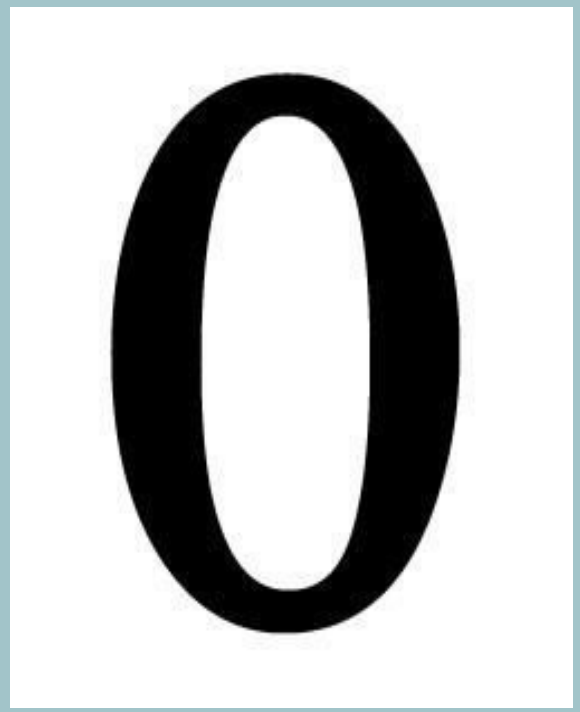
The joining of numbers.

Coefficient

A number multiplied times a number or product.
Example.....7x

Additive Identity

A number you can add to any number that does not change. (Zero)



Additive Inverse

The number you add to another number to get it to zero.
Example.....-167+167=0

Composite Numbers

A number that can be divided evenly by more than one and itself

Constant

Any number that is canceled out

Greatest Common Factor

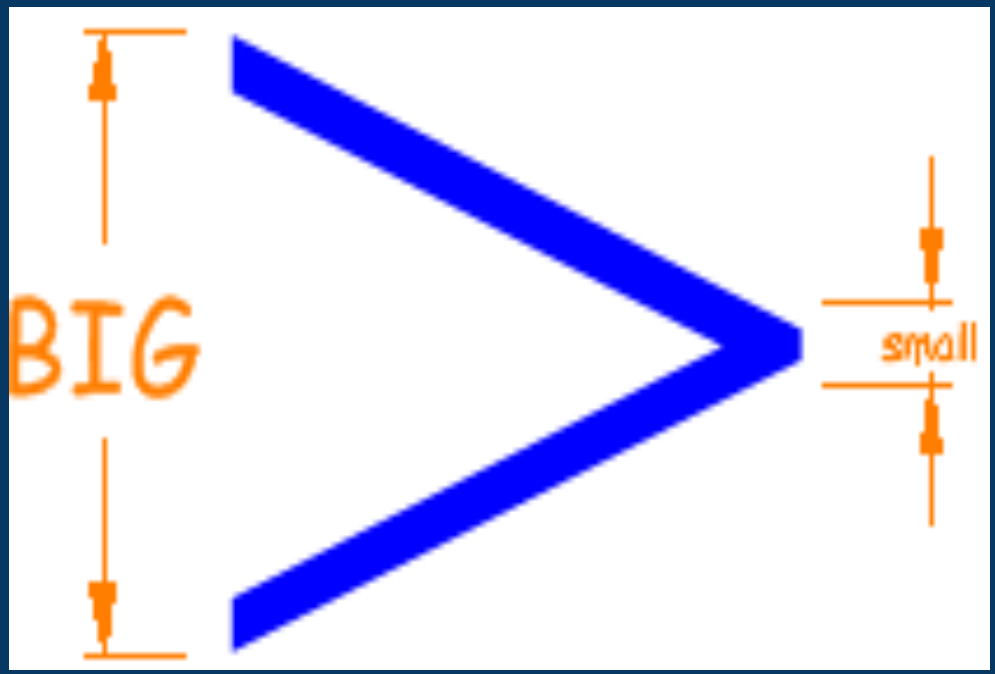
The highest number that divides exactly into two or more numbers.

Division

A quicker way of ungrouping.
Example…..27 Divided by 9 equals 3.

Inequality

When two values aren't equal.



Exponents

A faster way to multiply, by grouping.
Example.....2 to the 3rd power equals 8.

Integers

All positive and negative numbers.
Example.....-2,-1,0,1,2

Least Common Multiple

The smallest number that is multiplied by two or more numbers

Mean (Average)

Any single number that represents the center of a set of values.
Example.....1,4,6,(7),2,8,9
Seven is the mean.

Multiplication

A fast addition process, by grouping; adding numbers over and over.
Example.....2x4=8

Mode

The number that occurs most often in a list.
Example.....11,45,11,90,68,11. 11 Is the mode.

Multiplicative Identity

A number you can multiply and get the same number. (One)
Example.....7x1=7

Median

The value for which half the numbers are larger and half are smaller.
Example.....0,3,4,5,9,8,7,10

Multiplicative Inverse

A number you multiply to another number to get it to one.
Example.....2x1/2= 1

Natural/Counting number

Whole numbers or numbers used for counting
Example: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.....ect.

Operation

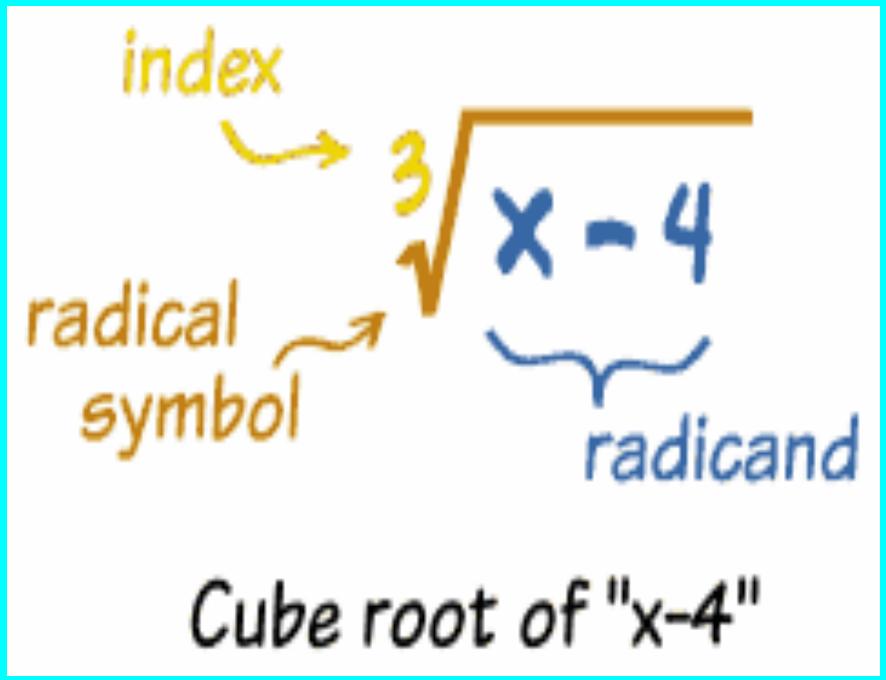
A mathmatical process
The most common are addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Prime Numbers

A positive integer that can only be multiplied by one and itself.
Example....7x1=7

Radical

An expression that has a square root, cubed root, ect.



Reciprocal

A number divided by one

Rational

A number that can be written as a simple fraction.

Range

The range of a set of data is the difference between the highest and lowest values in the set.
Example….1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9. 9-1=8

Subtraction

The joining of a positive and a negative number.
Example.....67-1=66

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{6}\not{7}_{1}28 \\ -\ \ 51 \\ \hline 677 \end{array}$$

Whole Numbers

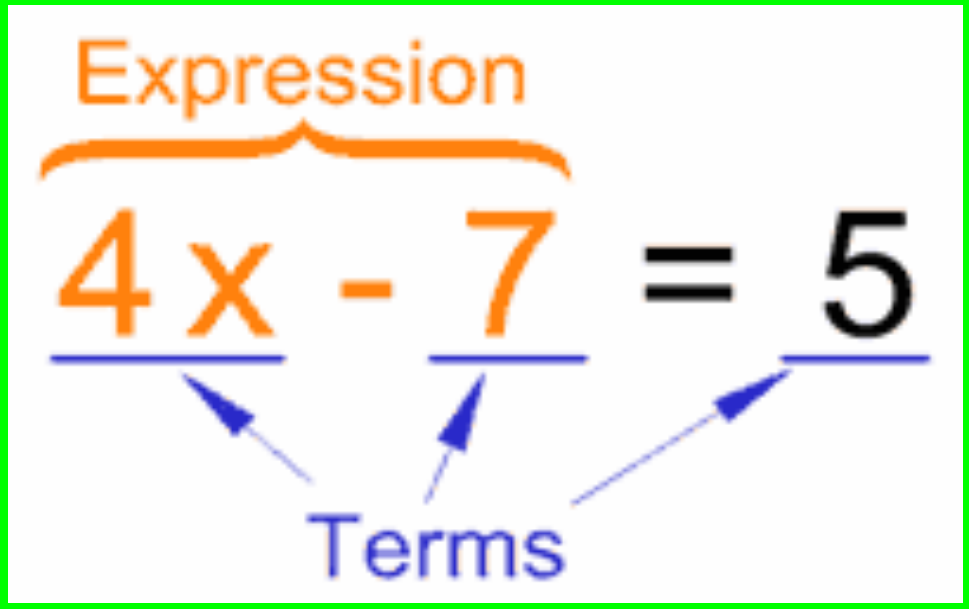
Simply the numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6..... and so on.

Square Root

Number multiplied together, producing a given number.
Example….the square root of 64 is 8.

Term

A single number or variable or numbers and variables multiplied together



Variable

A letter or symbol representing a quantity.
Example.....x, y, ect.