

# average

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The number found by dividing the sum of a group of numbers by the number of addends. Also called *mean*.

*Example:*  $6 + 2 + 1 = 9$        $9 \div 3 \text{ addends} = 3$   
The average of 6, 2, and 1 is 3.

# composite number

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A whole number that has more than two factors.

*Examples:* 4, 6, 8, 9, 10

# dividend

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The number that is divided in a division problem.

*Example:*  $35 \div 7 = 5$

  
dividend

# divisor

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The number by which the dividend is divided in a division problem.

*Example:*  $35 \div 7 = 5$



# estimate

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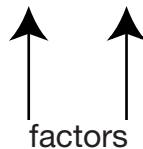
A number close to an exact amount,  
or to find an answer by rounding.

# factors

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The numbers when multiplied together give the product.

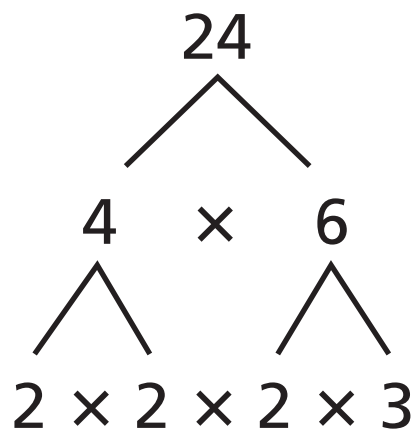
*Example:*  $7 \times 5 = 35$



# factor tree

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A visual representation of the prime factors of a number.



# multiple

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A number that is the product of the given number and another number.

*Example:* 5, 10, 15, and 20 are all multiples of 5.

# prime factors

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Factors that also happen to be prime numbers.

*Examples:*  $2 \times 3 \times 5$

# prime number

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A whole number that has only itself and 1 as factors.


*Examples: 2, 3, 5, 7*

# product

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The answer in a multiplication problem.

*Example:*  $7 \times 5 = 35$



product

# quotient

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The answer in a division problem.

*Example:*  $35 \div 7 = 5$

↑  
quotient

# regroup

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To use place value to exchange equal amounts when renaming a number.

# remainder

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The number that is left after one whole number is divided by another.

*Example:*  $5 \overline{)27}$  5 R2 ← remainder