

average

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

A whole number that has more than two factors.

Examples: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10

dividend

The number that is divided in a division problem.

Example: $35 \div 7 = 5$


dividend

divisor

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

Example: $35 \div 7 = 5$



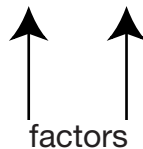
estimate

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

factors

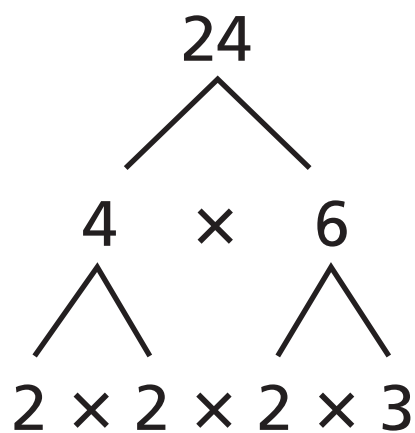
The numbers when multiplied together give the product.

Example: $7 \times 5 = 35$



factor tree

A visual representation of the prime factors of a number.



multiple

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

Factors that also happen to be prime numbers.

Examples: $2 \times 3 \times 5$

prime number


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

Examples: 2, 3, 5, 7

product

The answer in a multiplication problem.

Example: $7 \times 5 = 35$



product

quotient

The answer in a division problem.

Example: $35 \div 7 = 5$

↑
quotient

regroup

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

remainder

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

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