common denominator

The same number used as a denominator in two or more numbers.

Examples: For $\frac{6}{11}$, $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{9}{11}$, 11 is the *common denominator.*

common factor

A number that is a factor of two or more numbers.

Example: 4 is a *common factor* of 8, 20, and 40.

common multiple

A number that is a multiple of two or more numbers.

Example: 60 is a *common multiple* of 10,12, and 15.

composite number

A whole number that has more than two factors.

Examples: 24, 9, and 784 are *composite numbers.*

decimal point

A symbol used to separate the ones and tenths places in a decimal.

Example: 4.2365

decimal point

equivalent fractions

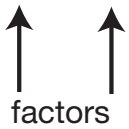
Fractions that show different numbers with the same value.

Example: $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{8}{10}$, $\frac{12}{15}$ are all *equivalent.*

factor

Two or more numbers that are multiplied to give a product.

Example: $46 \times 3 = 138$



fraction

A number that names a part of a whole,
a part of a collection, or part of a region.

Example: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{5}{7}$ are *fractions.*

greatest common divisor (GCD)

The greatest whole number that is a common factor of two or more numbers. It is also called the *greatest common factor.*

Example: 15 is the *greatest common divisor* of 30, 45, and 60.

greatest common factor (GCF)

The greatest whole number that is a common factor of two or more numbers. It is also called the *greatest common divisor.*

Example: 4 is the *greatest common factor* of 8 and 12.

hundredths

The place value of the digit two
places to the right of a decimal point.

Example: In 0.572, the digit in the *hundredths* place is 7.

improper fraction

A fraction which has a numerator that is greater than or equal to its denominator.

Example: $\frac{15}{7}$ is an *improper fraction.*

least common denominator (LCD)

The least common multiple of two or more denominators.

Example: 30 is the *least common denominator* for $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{15}$.

least common multiple (LCM)

The smallest multiple that is common to two or more numbers.

Example: 24 is the *least common multiple* of 8 and 12.

mixed number

A number made up of a whole number and a fraction.

Examples: $3\frac{3}{4}$, $17\frac{1}{8}$, and $108\frac{5}{6}$ are *mixed numbers.*

multiple

A number that is the product of the given number and a counting number.

Example: 24 is a *multiple* of 6.

prime factorization

Writing a number as the product of prime factors.

Example: $2 \times 3^3 \times 5$ is the *prime factorization* of 270.

prime number

A whole number greater than 1 that
has exactly two factors, 1 and itself.

Examples: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13,… are *prime numbers.*

round

To find about how many or how much by expressing a number to the nearest ten, hundred, thousand, and so on.

Examples: 2,349 *rounded* to the nearest hundred is 2,300.

simplest form

A fraction is in simplest form when the
GCF of the numerator and the denominator is 1.

Example: The *simplest form* of $\frac{9}{12}$ is $\frac{3}{4}$.

unit fraction

A fraction in which the numerator is 1.

Examples: $\frac{1}{15}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{19}$ are *unit fractions.*