

# estimate

A number close to an exact amount. An estimate tells *about how much* or *about how many*.

# exponent

The number in a power that tells the number of times the base is used as a factor.

*Example:* In  $5^3$ , 3 is the *exponent*.

# factor

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

*Example:*  $46 \times 3 = 138$

↑    ↑  
factors

# 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.*

# 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.*

# power of 10

A power with a base of 10.

*Examples:  $10^1$ ,  $10^2$ ,  $10^3$ ,... are powers of 10.*

**product**

The result in multiplication.

*Example:*  $46 \times 6 = 276$

↑  
product

# quotient

The result in division.

*Example:*  $65 \div 13 = 5$

↑  
quotient

# reciprocal

The product of a number and its reciprocal is 1.

*Example:*  $\frac{2}{3}$  is the *reciprocal* of  $\frac{3}{2}$  because  $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 1$ .

# repeating decimal

A decimal quotient that contains a repeating block of digits.

*Example:*  $20 \div 6 = 3.666\dots$

↑  
repeating decimal

# unit fraction

A fraction in which the numerator is 1.

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