

common denominator

Any common multiple of the denominators of two or more factors.

Example: The fractions $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ have 4 as a common denominator.

continued fraction

A fraction that has another fraction in the denominator.

decimal

A number with one or more digits to the right of a decimal point.

Examples: 4.6, 5.896, 0.14689

denominator

The number below the bar in a fraction.

Example: $\frac{4}{6}$ ← denominator

equivalent fractions

Different fractions that have the same value.
Equivalent fractions represent the same number.

Example: $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$ are equivalent fractions.

evaluate

To calculate the numerical value.

expression

A number, a variable, or any combination of numbers, variables, operation signs, and grouping symbols.

Examples: $2n \times 3 + 4n$

$34.2 \div 2$

factor

One or two or more numbers that are multiplied to give a product.

Example: $264 \times 46 = 12,144$

↑ ↑
factor factor

invert

To interchange the numerator and the denominator.

Example: $\frac{2}{3}$ inverted is $\frac{3}{2}$.

least common denominator (LCD)

For two or more fractions, the least common multiple of the denominators.

Example: The least common multiple of 4 and 6 is 12.

least common multiple (LCM)

The least number that is a multiple of two or more numbers.

Example: The least common multiple of 3 and 4 is 12.

multiplicative inverse

Any two numbers whose product is 1. For any nonzero number x , the reciprocal is $\frac{1}{x}$. The multiplicative inverse of a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ is the fraction $\frac{b}{a}$. Also called the *reciprocal*.

numerator

The number above the bar in a fraction.

Example: $\frac{4}{6}$ ← numerator

percent

Per hundred. The ratio of a number to 100.

Example: 7% means 7 out of 100 or $\frac{7}{100}$.

power of ten

A number that can be written as a product of tens.

Examples: 40 is $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$.

property

A mathematical characteristic of relationships between numbers in expressions and equations.

reciprocal

The product of a number and its reciprocal is 1.
The reciprocal of a number is also called its *multiplicative inverse*.

Example: $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = 1$, so $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ are reciprocals of each other.

repeating decimal

A decimal quotient whose last digit or block of digits repeats without end.

Examples: $2.45\overline{45}\dots$, $3.\overline{6}$

simplest form

A fraction is in simplest form when 1 is the only common factor of both the numerator and the denominator.
An algebraic expression is in simplest form if no terms can be combined.

Example: $\frac{2}{3}$ is in simplest form.

terminating decimal

A decimal quotient that has a limited number of nonzero digits.

Example: $21 \div 40 = 0.525$

↑
terminating decimal