

# algebraic expression

An expression that consists of one or more variables.  
It could contain some constants and some operations.

*Example:  $2x + 3y + 6$*

# base of a power

The number that is used as a factor when evaluating powers.

*Example:*  $10^3$   
10 is the base of the power

# binary system

A system using only the digits 0 and 1 in which each place has a value 2 times greater than the place to its right.  
It is also known as *base two*.

# **compatible numbers**

Numbers that are close to the original numbers and are easy to compute.

# composite number

A whole number that has factors other than 1 and itself.

*Examples: 6, 10, 22*

# divisor

The number by which a number is being divided.

Example:  $40 \div 5$

↑  
divisor

# equation

A mathematical sentence that uses an equal sign to show that two expressions are equal.

*Examples:*  $3 + 1 = 4$ ,  $2x + 5 = 9$

**evaluate**

To calculate the numerical value.

# exponent

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

*Example:* The exponent in  $10^3$  is 3.

$$10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10$$

# factor

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

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

↑      ↑  
factor   factor

# greatest common divisor (GCD)

The greatest common 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 common 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.*

**hundred thousandth**

One of 100,000 equal parts.

# 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.*

**millionth**

One of 1,000,000 equal parts.

# number line

A line on which real numbers are assigned to points.

**overestimate**

An estimate that is greater than the exact amount.

# power of ten

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

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

# prime factorization

Writing a number as a product, using only prime factors.

*Examples:* The prime factorization of 30 is  $2 \times 3 \times 5$ .

# prime number

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

*Examples: 3, 7, 13*

# quotient

The answer in a division problem.

*Example:*

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 5 \overline{)45} \end{array} \leftarrow \text{quotient}$$

# solution

A number or numbers that, when substituted for the variable or variables in an equation, give a true statement.

*Example:* 5 is a solution to the equation  $x + 3 = 8$   
because  $5 + 3 = 8$

**ten thousandth**

One of 10,000 equal parts.

**term**

A number in a sequence.

**thousandth**

One of 1,000 equal parts.

**underestimate**

An estimate that is less than the exact amount.