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
The number below the bar in a fraction.

*Example:* \( \frac{4}{6} \)
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.
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: \(\frac{4}{6}\)  

Arrow pointing to the numerator in the fraction \(\frac{4}{6}\).
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.
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_: $2.4545\ldots$, $3.6$
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