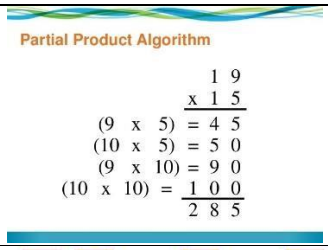
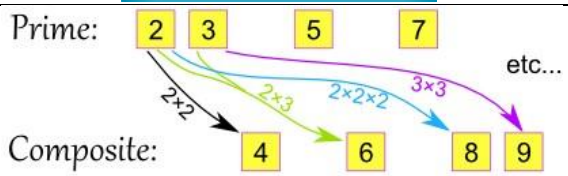
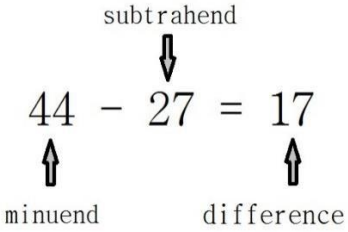
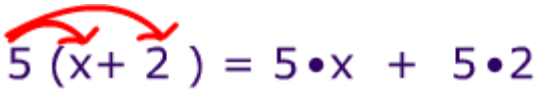
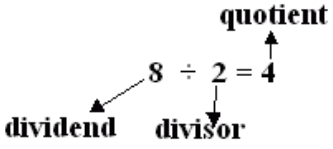
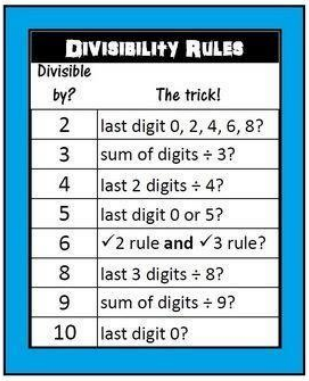
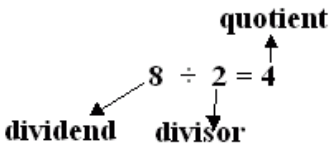
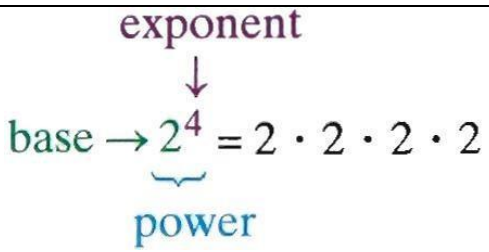
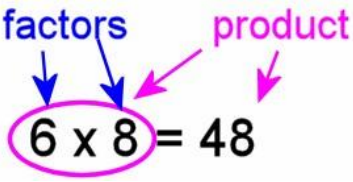
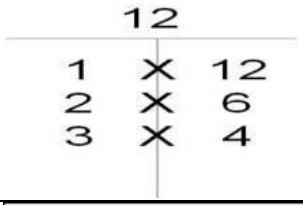
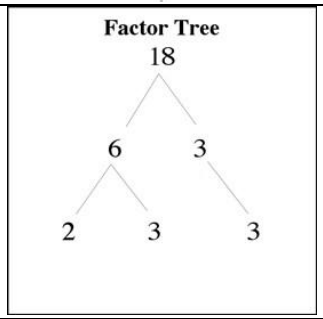
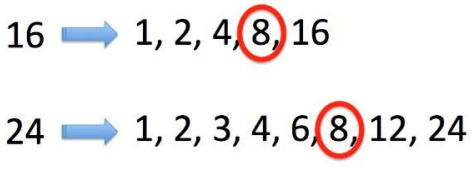
MATH: UNIT VOCABULARY

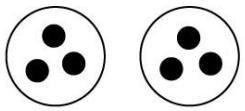
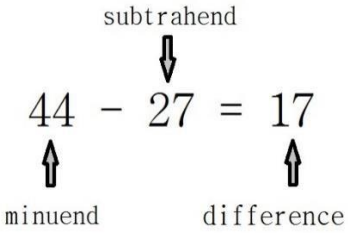
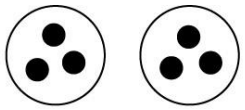
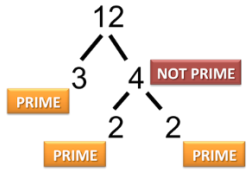
Number System Fluency

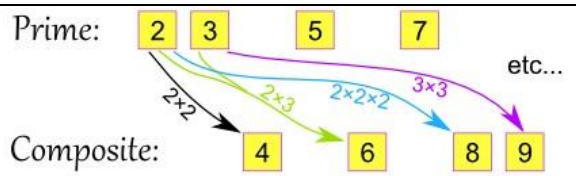
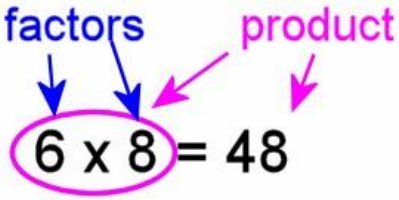
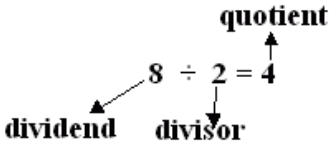
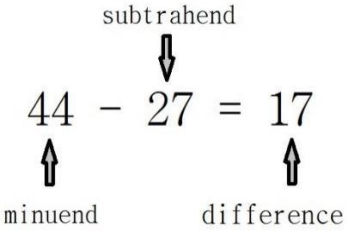
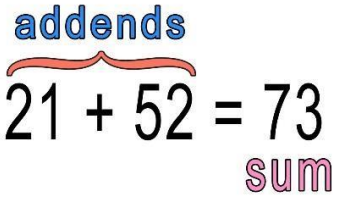
NAME:_____

CHART

TERM	INFORMATION	PICTURE
algorithm	A step-by-step method for computing.	
composite number	Any integer greater than one that is not a prime number.	
difference	The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another.	
Distributive property	An algebra property used to multiply a single term and two or more terms inside a set of parentheses.	
dividend	A quantity to be divided.	

divisibility	To determine whether one whole number is divisible by another.	
divisor	The quantity by which another quantity is to be divided.	
exponent	The number that tells how many equal factors there are.	
factor	When two or more integers are multiplied, each number is a factor of the product. "To factor" means to write the number or term as a product of two factors.	
Factor pairs	A set of two numbers, which when multiplied result in a definite number.	
Factor tree	A diagram that displays the factors of a number, then the factors of those numbers, etc. until you can no longer factor. The result is all the prime factors of the original number.	
greatest common factor	GCF. The largest factor of two or more numbers	

integers	The set of whole numbers and their opposites.	{...-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3 ...} Negative Numbers Positive Numbers
least common multiple	LCM. The smallest common multiple of a set of two or more numbers.	**The least common multiple of 3 and 4 is 12.** Why? **Multiples of 3:** 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24 **Multiples of 4:** 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 **12** is the lowest of the common multiples for 3 and 4.
Measurement Model of Division	When we know the original amount and the size or measurement of ONE part, we use measurement division to find the number of parts.	Ex. 6 is how many groups of 3?  'two groups of three'
minuend	In subtraction, the minuend is the number you subtract from.	
multiple	The product of a given whole number and an integer.	**The least common multiple of 3 and 4 is 12.** Why? **Multiples of 3:** 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24 **Multiples of 4:** 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 **12** is the lowest of the common multiples for 3 and 4.
Partitive Model of Division	When we know the original amount and the number of parts, we use partitive division to find the size of each part.	Ex. 6 is 2 groups of what unit?  'two groups of three'
Prime factorization	The determination of the set of prime numbers which multiply together to give the original integer.	 *Prime Factorization* of 12 = 3×2^2

Prime number	A natural number greater than one that has no positive divisors other than one and itself.	
product	The result of multiplying. Multiplying two or more factors.	
quotient	The result of the division of one quantity by another.	
reciprocals	Two numbers whose product is 1. Also called multiplicative inverses.	
subtrahend	In subtraction, the subtrahend is the number being subtracted.	
sum	The result of addition.