

FIRST IN MATH® - Glossary of Math Terms

A

Acute Angle: An angle with a measure less than 90°

Addend: Any number that is being added.

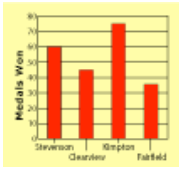
Analog Time: Time displayed on a timepiece having hour and minute hands.

Area: The measure, in square units, of the inside of a plane figure.

Array: A rectangular arrangement of objects in equal rows or columns.

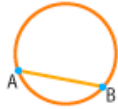
B

Bar Graph : A graph that uses bars to show data.



C

Chord: A line segment whose endpoints are on a circle.



Circumference: The distance around a circle.

Combination: A group of items. Placing items in a different order does not create a new combination.

Composite number: A whole number having more than two factors.

Cone: A solid figure that has a circular base and one vertex.



Congruent: Having the same size and shape. EXAMPLE - Congruent angles have the same measure; congruent segments have the same length.

Cube: (*noun*) A rectangular solid having six congruent, square faces.



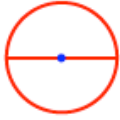
Cube: (*verb*) To raise a quantity or number to the third power. $(x)(x)(x)$

Cylinder: A three-dimensional figure with two circular bases, which are parallel and congruent.



D

Diameter: A line segment that has endpoints on a circle and passes through the center of the circle.



Difference: The answer in a subtraction problem. EXAMPLE: $8 - 3 = 5$; 5 is the difference.

E

Edge: The line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet.

Equation: A statement that two mathematical expressions are equal.

Equilateral triangle: A triangle with all three sides of equal length. The angles of an equilateral triangle are always 60°



Equivalent: Having the same value.

Expanded notation: A way to write numbers that shows the value of each digit (EXAMPLE: $4372 = 4000 + 300 + 70 + 2$).

Expression: A variable, or any combination of numbers, variables, and symbols that represents a mathematical relationship (EXAMPLE: $24 \times 2 + 5$ or $4a - 9$).

F

Face: A plane figure that serves as one side of a solid figure.

Fact family: A set of related addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division equations using the same numbers (EXAMPLE: $6 + 9 = 15$, $15 - 9 = 6$, $9 + 6 = 15$, $15 - 6 = 9$).

Factor: A whole number that divides evenly into another whole number (EXAMPLE: 1, 3, 5, and 15 are factors of 15).

Function: A relation in which every input value has a unique output value.

G

Greatest common factor (GCF): Largest factor that 2 or more numbers have in common.

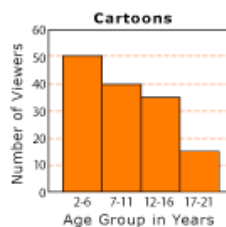
H

Heptagon: A polygon with 7 sides.

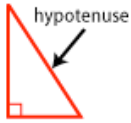
Hexagon: A polygon with 6 sides.



Histogram: A bar graph in which the labels for the bars are numerical intervals.



Hypotenuse: The longest side of a right triangle (which is also the side opposite the right angle).



I

Inequality: A mathematical sentence that contains a symbol that shows the terms on either side of the symbol are unequal (EXAMPLE: $3+4>6$).

Intersecting lines: Lines that cross.



Irrational Number: a number that cannot be written as a simple fraction - its decimal goes on forever without repeating. It is called "irrational" because it cannot be written as a ratio (or fraction).

Isosceles triangle: A triangle with two equal sides.

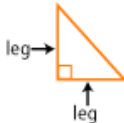


L

Least common denominator (LCD): The least common multiple of the denominators in two or more fractions.

Least common multiple (LCM): The smallest number, other than zero, that is a common multiple of two or more numbers.

Leg (of a right triangle): Either of the two sides that form the right angle in a right triangle.



Line: A straight path extending in both directions with no endpoints.



Line of symmetry: Line divides a figure into 2 halves that are mirror images of each other.



Line plot: A graph showing the frequency of data on a number line.



Line segment: A part of a line with two endpoints.



M

Mean (average): The number found by dividing the sum of a set of numbers by the number of addends.

Median: The middle number in an ordered set of data, or the average of the two middle numbers when the set has two middle numbers.

Mode: The number(s) that occurs most often in a set of data.

Multiples: The product of a given whole number and another whole number (EXAMPLE: multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16....).

N

Nonagon: A polygon with 9 sides.

Number sentence: An equation or inequality with numbers.

O

Obtuse angle: An angle with a measure more than 90° .

Octagon: A polygon with 8 sides.



Ordered pair: A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a coordinate grid. The first number tells how far to move horizontally, and the second number tells how far to move vertically.

P

Parallel lines: Lines that never intersect and are always the same distance apart.



Parallelogram: A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel and congruent.



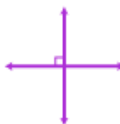
Pentagon: A polygon with 5 sides.



Perimeter: The distance around a figure.

Permutation: The action of changing the arrangement, especially the linear order, of a set of items.

Perpendicular lines: Two lines, segments or rays that intersect to form right angles.



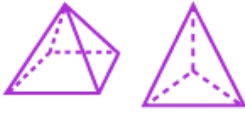
Pictograph: A graph that uses pictures to show and compare information.

Plane: A flat surface that extends infinitely in all directions.

Prime number: A whole number that has exactly two factors, 1 and itself.

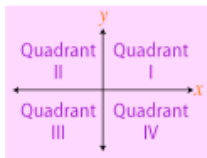
Product: The answer to a multiplication problem. EXAMPLE: $6 \times 2 = 12$; the product is 12.

Pyramid: A solid figure with a polygon base and triangular sides that meet at a single point (vertex).



Q

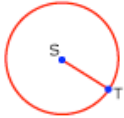
Quadrants: The four regions of a coordinate plane that are separated by the axes.



Quadrilateral: A polygon with 4 sides.

R

Radius: A line segment that has one endpoint on a circle and the other endpoint at the center of the circle.



Range: The difference between the greatest and least numbers in a set of data.

Rate: A ratio that compares two quantities having different units (EXAMPLE: 95 miles in 2 hours).

Ratio: A comparison of two numbers using division.

Ray: A part of a line that has one endpoint and continues without end in one direction.



Rectangular prism: A solid figure in which all six faces are rectangles.



Reflection (flip): A transformation that produces the mirror image of a figure.



Regular polygon: A polygon that has all sides congruent and all angles congruent.

Remainder: The amount left over when a number cannot be divided equally.

Repeating decimal: A decimal that has a repeating sequence of numbers after the decimal point.

0.333..., or $0.\overline{3}$

5.272727..., or $5.\overline{27}$

Rhombus: A parallelogram with four equal sides.



Right angle: An angle that measures exactly 90° .

Right triangle: A triangle that has a 90° angle.

Rotation (turn): A movement of a figure that turns that figure around a fixed point.



S

Scalene triangle: A triangle in which no sides are equal.



Similar polygons: Polygons that have the same shape, but not necessarily the same size. Corresponding sides of similar polygons are proportional.

Sphere: A solid figure that has all points the same distance from the center.



Square: (*noun*) A 4-sided polygon where all sides have equal length and every angle is a right angle (90°).



Square: (*verb*) To raise a number or quantity to the second power. (The number is multiplied by itself.) $(x)(x)$

Straight angle: An angle with a measure of 180° .

Sum: The answer to an addition problem. EXAMPLE: $12 + 7 = 19$; the sum is 19.

T

Tally chart: A table that uses tally marks to record data.

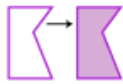
Lunch Choices	Number of Students
Hamburger	
Hot Dog	
Pizza	
Burrito	

Terminating decimal: A decimal that contains a finite number of digits.

Tessellate: To combine plane figures so that they cover an area without any gaps or overlaps.

Transformation: The moving of a figure by a translation (slide), rotation (turn) or reflection (flip).

Translation (slide): A movement of a figure to a new position without turning or flipping it.



Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel sides.



U

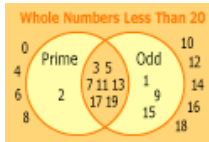
Unit price: The price of a single item or amount (EXAMPLE: \$3.50 per pound).

Unit rate: A rate with the second term being one unit (EXAMPLE: 50 mi/gal, 4.5 km/sec).

V

Variable: A letter or symbol that stands for a number or numbers.

Venn diagram: A diagram that shows relationships among sets of objects.



Vertex: A point where lines, rays, sides of a polygon or edges of a polyhedron meet (corner).



Volume (capacity): The amount of space (in cubic units) that a solid figure can hold.

W

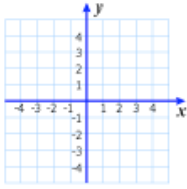
Whole number: Any of the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... (and so on).

X

X-axis: The horizontal number line on a coordinate plane.

Y

Y-axis: The vertical number line on a coordinate plane.



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