

Glossary

A

absolute value

The distance from 0 on a number line. (p. 38)

acute angle

An angle with a measure of less than 90° . (p. 64)

acute triangle

A triangle with three acute angles. (p. 64)

addend

A number to be added. (p. 12)

angle

A figure formed by two rays that meet at a vertex, or by two sides of a polygon, such as a triangle. Angles are measured in degrees ($^\circ$). (p. 50)

area

The region covered by the *inside* of a two-dimensional figure. Area is measured in square units. (p. 48)

associative property of addition

The grouping of the addends does not change a sum. (p. 80)

associative property of multiplication

The grouping of the factors does not change a product. (p. 80)

B

base (of an exponent)

The base tells what number and the exponent tells how many times that number is used as a factor. (p. 20)

base (of an figure)

The bottom side or face of a geometric figure. (p. 50)

C

central angle

An angle whose vertex is the center of a circle. (p. 100)

certain

An event that must happen. (p. 102)

circle

A plane figure having all points the same distance from a given point. A circle is named by its center. (p. 52)

circle graph

A graph that compares data by showing the parts of a whole. (p. 100)

circumference

The distance *around* a circle. (p. 52)

coefficient

The numerical factor of a term. In the term $3x$, 3 is the coefficient. (p. 34)

commutative property of addition

The order of the addends does not change a sum. (p. 80)

commutative property of multiplication

The order of the factors does not change a product. (p. 80)

compatible numbers

Numbers that are *close to* the numbers in a problem but are easier to work with. Compatible numbers are usually used in estimating quotients. (p. 18)

cone

A pointed solid figure with a circular base. (p. 72)

congruent

Figures or parts of figures that have the same size and shape. (p. 50)

cross-multiply

To multiply the numerator of one fraction by the denominator of another fraction. (p. 34)

cross-products

The result of multiplying the numerator of one fraction by the denominator of another fraction. (p. 34)

cube

A solid figure with 6 congruent square faces, 12 edges, and 8 vertices. (pp. 54, 72)

cube number

The product of a number that is raised to the third power. For example, 8 is a cube number, since $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$. (p. 20)

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cubic unit

A cube whose edges are 1 unit long, used to measure the volume of solid figures. Examples of cubic units include in.³ and cm³. (p. 54)

cylinder

A solid figure with two congruent circular bases and a curved surface connecting the two bases. (pp. 56, 72)

D

decagon

A polygon with 10 sides and 10 angles. (p. 62)

decimal

A number that has a decimal point that separates the ones place from the tenths place. (p. 10)

denominator

The number below the bar in a fraction. It tells the number of equal parts in all. (p. 24)

diagonal

A line segment, other than a side, that connects two vertices of a polygon. (p. 50)

diameter

A line segment that has endpoints on a circle and passes through the center of the circle. (p. 52)

difference

The answer to a subtraction problem. (p. 12)

dilation

A transformation by changing the size of a figure by a scale factor. (p. 70)

discount

A reduction in price or cost, as when an item is on sale. Usually given in percent. (p. 36)

distributive property of multiplication over addition

To multiply a sum by a number, multiply each addend by the number and add the products. (pp. 14, 80)

distributive property of multiplication over subtraction

To multiply a difference of two numbers by a third number, multiply each of the first two numbers by the third and then find the difference of the products. (pp. 14, 80)

dividend

A number to be divided. (p. 16)

divisor

The number by which the dividend is divided. (p. 16)

E

edge

A line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet. (pp. 54, 72)

enlargement

A dilation in which the image is proportionally larger than the pre-image. (p. 70)

equation

A number sentence that shows that two amounts are equal. An equation contains an equal sign (=). (p. 84)

equilateral triangle

A triangle that has three sides that are equal in length. (pp. 46, 64)

equivalent fractions

Fractions that have different numerators and denominators but have the same value, such as $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{16}{24}$. (p. 24)

estimate

An answer that is *close to* the exact answer. (p. 18)

experimental probability

The probability of an event based on the results of an experiment or trial. (p. 102)

exponent

The number that tells how many times a base is used as a factor. (p. 20)

expression

A group of numbers and symbols that expresses (or represents) a numerical quantity. (p. 80)