

# Glossary

## A

**absolute value** a number's distance from 0 on the number line.

**associative property of addition**

regrouping the terms does not change the value of the expression. E.g.,  $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ .

## B

**base** the face of a geometric figure from which the height can be measured.

**base** the number that is multiplied by itself when it is raised to a certain power.

**box plot** a 5-number summary that includes the minimum, the lower quartile, the median, the upper quartile, and the maximum.

## C

**cluster** a group of data points that crowd near each other.

**coefficient** the known number that is a factor of a variable term.

**commutative property of addition**

reordering the terms does not change the value of the expression. E.g.,  $a + b = b + a$ .

**constant** a term that is a known number without variables.

## D

**dependent variable** a variable whose value depends on the values of one or more independent variables.

**distributive property** distributing the common factor does not change the value of the expression. E.g.,  $a(b + c) = ab + ac$ .

## E

**equation** a statement that shows two equivalent expressions.

**equivalent ratios** two or more ratios that are equal to one another.

**exponent** a number that shows how many times a base is used as a factor.

**exponential expression** expressions written with exponents.

## G

**greatest common factor (GCF)** the greatest factor two numbers have in common.

## I

**independent variable** a variable whose value determines the value of other variables.

**inequality** two unequal values that are compared using less than (<) and greater than (>) signs.

# Glossary

**integers** all whole numbers and their opposites.

**interquartile range (IQR)** the difference between the upper quartile and lower quartile.

## L

**least common multiple (LCM)** the least multiple shared by two or more numbers.

**like terms** two or more terms in a variable expression that have the same variable factors.

**lower quartile** the middle number of all values less than the median.

## M

**mean absolute deviation (MAD)** the average of the distances of each data point from the mean.

**median** the middle number in an ordered set of numbers.

**mode** the most common number in a set of numbers.

**multiplicative inverse** a number is the multiplicative inverse of another number if the product of the two numbers is 1.

## N

**negative numbers** numbers that are less than 0 and located to the left of 0 on a number line.

**net** a flat, “unfolded” representation of a prism or pyramid.

## O

**opposite numbers** numbers that are the same distance from zero but in opposite directions.

**outlier** a data point far away from the other data points; it doesn't quite fit with the rest of the data points.

## P

**peak** what forms when many data points are at one value.

**percent** a rate “for every 100” or “per 100.”

**polygon** a closed plane figure whose sides are line segments that intersect only at their endpoints.

**positive numbers** numbers that are greater than 0 and located to the right of 0 on a number line.

**pyramid** a three-dimensional figure whose base is a polygon and whose other faces are triangles.

## Q

**quadrants** the four spaces of the coordinate plane that are created when the x-axis and y-axis intersect at the origin.

## R

**range** the difference between the greatest and least values in a data set.

**rate** an equivalent ratio that compares the first quantity in a ratio to only one of the second quantity.

**ratio** a way to compare two different quantities.

**reciprocal** the multiplicative inverse of a number; with fractions, the numerator and denominator are switched.

## S

**signed numbers** positive and negative numbers.

**skewed left** when most of the data points on a graph are clustered near higher values.

**skewed right** when most of the data points on a graph are clustered near lower values.

**statistical questions** questions with answers involving variability.

**surface area** the sum of the areas of the faces of a figure.

**symmetrical graphs** graphs that have the same shape on either side of a middle point.

## T

**term** a known number, a variable, a variable raised to an exponent, or the product of a known number and variable(s).

**triangular prism** a three-dimensional figure that has two parallel triangular faces that are the same size and shape.

## U

**unit price** the price for 1 unit.

**unit rate** the number in a rate that is being compared to 1.

**upper quartile** the middle number of all values greater than the median.

## V

**variable** a letter that stands for an unknown number.

**variable term** a term that includes variables.