Glossary

A

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

additive inverses two numbers whose sum equals zero.

approximations numbers that are not exact but are close enough to be used when solving certain problems.

B

biased sample a sample that does not represent the whole population.

C

center a point inside a circle that is equidistant from each point on the circle.

certain the probability of an event when that specific event will definitely happen.

circumference the distance around a circle.

commission a percent of a sales amount awarded to the person making the sale.

complementary angles two angles whose measures add up to 90°.

complex fraction a fraction where the numerator is a fraction, the denominator is a fraction, or both the numerator and the denominator are fractions.

compound event an event that consists of two or more simple events.

constant of proportionality the unit rate in a proportional relationship.

cross-section a two-dimensional shape that is exposed by making a straight cut through a section of a three-dimensional figure.

D

diameter the distance across the circle through the center.

E

event a set of one or more outcomes of an experiment.

experiment a repeatable procedure involving chance that results in one or more possible outcomes.

experimental probability the probability of an event based on the results from an experiment.

G

gratuity a percent added on to the cost of a service.

I

impossible the probability of an event when that specific event will definitely not happen.

M

markup a percent added to the cost of an item to determine the selling price.

Glossary

mean the average of the numbers; the sum of the values divided by the number of values.

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

N

non-uniform probability model when each outcome of a probability model is not equally likely.

O

outcome one of the possible results of an experiment.

P

percent the number of parts per 100.

percent change the ratio that compares the amount of change to the original amount.

percent decrease the percent a quantity decreases from its original amount.

percent error the ratio that describes how far an estimate is from the actual amount.

percent increase the percent a quantity increases from its original amount.

pi the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, represented by the Greek letter [π].

population the entire group considered for a survey.

probability the likelihood of an event happening.

proportional relationship the relationship among a group of ratios that are equivalent.

R

radius the distance from the center to any point on the circle.

random sample a sample in which every element in the population has an equal chance of being selected.

random variation a variable is subject to random variation if its value is not predictable.

repeating decimals decimals that never end and repeat the same digits over and over.

right prism a solid with two parallel bases that are polygons and lateral faces perpendicular to the bases.

S

sample space the set of all possible outcomes for an experiment.

scale a ratio that compares the measurements used in a scale drawing with the actual measurements.

scale drawing a drawing that shows an object with its measurements in proportion to the actual measurements of the object.

scale factor a constant of proportionality.

simple interest a percent of an amount borrowed that is paid to the lender in addition to the amount borrowed.

supplementary angles two angles whose measures add up to 180°.

T

tax a percent of a purchase price that is added to the purchase price and paid to a government.

terminating decimals decimals that end and whose only repeating digit is 0.

theoretical probability what is expected to happen in an experiment.

tree diagram a visual model that shows all possible outcomes of an event.

trial what an experiment is called in probability.

U

uniform probability model when each outcome of a probability model is equally likely.

unit rate a rate in which the first quantity is compared to 1 unit of the second quantity.

V

vertical angles opposite angles formed when two lines intersect; vertical angles are congruent.