

GROUP 2

- a) Hierarchy of numbers: In Mathematics, a hierarchy is a set theoretical object, consisting of a pre-order defined on a set.
- b) Place value: Place value can be defined as the value represented by a digit in a number on the basis of its position in the number.
- c) Addition: **It can be defined as an arithmetic operation, in which the sum or total of two or more numbers is determined.**
- d) Addends: It can be defined as the numbers or terms added together to form the sum.
- e) Sum: It is the aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars as determined by or as if by the mathematical process of addition.
- f) Plus: A symbol that shows addition; combine; put together two or more quantities.
- g) Subtraction: the process of taking a matrix, vector, or other quantity away from another under specific rules to obtain the difference.
- h) Minuend: A number from which a subtrahend is to be subtracted.
- i) Subtrahend: The number which we subtract from another number in a subtraction.
- j) Difference: Difference is the result that you get, when you subtract one number from another.
- k) Minus: It represents the arithmetic operation of subtraction between two numbers.
- l) Multiplication: A mathematical operation performed on a pair of numbers in order to derive a third number called a product.
- m) Multiplicand: The number that is to be multiplied by another.
- n) Multiplier: The number by which another number is multiplied.
- o) Product: The result of two or more numbers when multiplied together.
- p) Division: Division can be defined as the splitting up of a large group into equal smaller groups.
- q) Dividend: The number that is divided by another number in a division operation is called a Dividend.
- r) Divisor: The number by which a dividend is divided.

s) Quotient: A result obtained by dividing one quantity by another.

t) Remainder: The number which is left over in a division in which one quantity does not exactly divide another.