

Glossary

A

- abbreviate (uh BREE vee ayt) to use a short form of a word, often followed by a period, in order to save space
- abbreviation (uh bree vee AY shuhn) a shortened form of a word or phrase
- absolute value (ab suh LOOT VAL yoo) the distance between a number and zero; it is always a positive number
- acute angle (uh KYOOT ANG guhl) an angle with measure greater than 0° and less than 90°
- addends (AD endz) the numbers being added in an addition problem
- addition (uh DISH uhn) the combining of two or more numbers
- addition method (uh DISH uhn METH uhd) the principle stating that adding the same value to each side of an equation does not change the equality of the relationship
- adjust (uh JUHST) to change
- affect (uh FEKT) to have an impact on
- algebraic expression (al juh BRAY ik ek SPRESH uhn) a combination of numbers, one or more variables, and operations
- align (uh LYNE) to line up
- analyze (AN uh lyze) to examine something carefully
- angle (ANG guhl) a figure of two rays extending from the same point
- annex zeros (AN eks ZEER ohz) to add zeros
- annexed (AN eksd) added
- apex (AY peks) the top, peak, or highest point of an object
- apply (uh PLEYE) to use information you know in a different way or new situation
- approximate 1. (uh PRAHKS uh mit) *adjective*, close to;
2. (uh PRAHKS uh mayt) *verb*, to estimate
- approximation (uh prahks uh MAY shuhn) a reasonable guess
- area (AIR ee uh) the amount of surface covered by a figure
- arithmetic expression (a RITH met ik ek SPRESH uhn) an expression that has a number value
- arithmetic sequence (a RITH met ik SEE kwuhnss) a sequence with a common difference
- aspect (AS pekt) part or feature

B

- bar graph (bahr graf) a graph made up of rectangular bars that extend horizontally or vertically; the height of each bar corresponds to one number in the data
- base (bayss) 1. the number to be multiplied in a power; 2. the side in a triangle that is perpendicular to the height

- breaking apart numbers (BRAY king uh PART NUHM burs) a mental math strategy for working with large numbers into two or more small numbers in order to facilitate calculations; for example, $153 + 62 = 100 + (50 + 60) + (3 + 2) = 100 + 110 + 5 = 215$

C

- calculate (KAL kyoo layt) to find the answer using a mathematical process
- capacity (kuh PASS i tee) the measure of the amount that can be held or contained
- cause (kawz) why something happens
- cell (sel) a place in a table or spreadsheet where a column and a row intersect
- Cent (sent) one hundredth of a dollar; a penny
- center (SENT ur) the middle of something
- certain event (SUR tn i VENT) probability of 1; it always happens
- chart (chahrt) an arrangement of numbers or other information; a diagram that shows information
- circle (SURkuhl) a curved flat figure every point of which is the same distance from the center
- circle graph (SUR kuhl grahf) a circle divided into parts; all parts add up to 100%
- circumference (sur KUHM fur uhnss) the distance around a circle
- clarify (KLAIR uh feye) to make meaning understood
- classify (KLASS uh feye) to sort things into groups by their characteristics
- cluster (KLUS ter) a grouping
- coefficient (koh uh FISH uhnt) a number that multiplies a variable
- column (KAHL uhm) cells of information in a table arranged vertically
- combination (kahm buh NAY shuhn) an arrangement of items in which order does not matter
- common denominator (KAHM uhn di NAHM uh nay tur) a common multiple of the denominators of two fractions
- common difference (KAHM uhn DIF ur uhnss) the difference between any two consecutive terms in an arithmetic sequence
- common multiple (KAHM uhn MUHL tuh puh) a number that is a multiple of two or more different integers; 12 is a common multiple of 2, 3, and 4
- Commutative Property of Multiplication (kom MYOOT uh tive PRAH per tee uhv muhl ti pli KAY shuhn) the product of two numbers is unaffected by the order in which they are multiplied

Compare (kuhm PAYR) for numbers, to decide which has the greater value

comparison (kuhm PAYR uh suhn) examining similarities, or how two or more people, things, or ideas are alike

compatible numbers (kuhm PAT uh buhl NUHM burz) numbers that are close to the original numbers, used to make an estimation easier or quicker to find

Compensation (kahm pen SAY shuhn) a mental math strategy in which numbers in a sum or difference are changed so it is easier to perform the operation

complex (KAHM pleks) complicated

complex shape (KAHM pleks shayp) a figure composed of two or more shapes

compliance (kom PLY uns) the ratio of movement to the force applied to a spring; the opposite of the spring's stiffness

compound event (KAHM pound i VENT) the result of two or more events

compound interest (KAHM pound IN trist) the total amount of money earned on an investment when the earned interest is added to the principal

concept (KAHN sept) idea

conclusion (kuhn KLOO zhuhn) a decision made about information

cone (kohn) a circular base with a single curved side that meets at a point, or apex, opposite the circle

confirm (kuhn FURM) to validate a point

congruent (kuhn GROO uhnt) having the same measure (angles) or length (sides)

congruent (kon GREW uhnt) identical shapes or angles

connection (kuh NEK shuhn) a relationship

cons (kahnz) negative outcomes

consecutive (kuhn SEK yuh tiv) following in order one after the other

constant of proportionality (KON stahnt uhv pruh PAWR shuhn AL uh tee) the constant value of the ratio between two variables, represented by k in the equation $y = kx$

Constant term (KAHN stuhnt turm) a number that is added or subtracted in a variable expression

context (KAHN tekst) the setting, events, or ideas surrounding something

context clue (KAHN tekst klooh) a word or words that give meaning to the words around them

contrast 1. (kuhn TRAST) *verb*, to examine differences between people, things, or ideas; 2. (KAHN trast) *noun*, the differences between people, things, or ideas

Convert (kuhn VURT) to change

Coordinate plane (koh AWR duhn it playn) formed by two number lines perpendicular to each other

correlation (kor uh LAY shun) a connection or relationship between two or more events or occurrences

Counting Principle (KOUNT ing PRIN suh puh) using multiplication to get the total number of possible outcomes in a compound event

cross multiplication (krahss muhl ti pli KAY shuhn) finding the product of the numerator of one ratio multiplied by the denominator of another ratio

cube (kyoob) a rectangular solid in which the length, width, and height have the same measure

cube root (kyoob root) the cube root of a number is the number that, multiplied three times, will give the original number

currency (KUR en see) money amount

cylinder (SIL ihn dur) a three-dimensional shape with two circular ends and one curved side

D

data (DAY tuh) information that is collected and analyzed

decimal (DES uh muhl) based on a whole being split into ten equal parts one or more times

decimal point (DES uh muhl point) a period that separates whole numbers from decimal numbers

definition (def uh NISH uhn) the meaning of a word

denominator (di NAHM uh nay tur) the number on the bottom of a fraction; shows how many equal parts the number has been broken into

dependent events (di PEN duhnt i VENTSS) events that affect each other

dependent variable (di PEN duhnt VAYR ee uh buhl) an unknown number represented by a letter or symbol whose value depends on another number

details (DEE taylz) information that supports the main idea

diagram (DEYE uh gram) an illustration or picture that shows mathematical or other types of information

diameter (deye AM i tur) a line segment that crosses a circle through its center from one side to the other

difference (DIF ur uhnss) the answer to a subtraction problem

digit (DIJ it) the ten number symbols: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

distinguish (di STING gwish) to tell things apart

Distributive Property of Multiplication (dis TRIB yoo tiv PRAH per tee uhv muhl ti pli KAY shuhn) multiplying a sum by a number results in the same product as multiplying each addend by the number and adding the products; for example, $a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$

dividend (DIV i dend) the number that is divided in a division problem

division (di VIZH uhn) the operation that is used to separate a quantity into parts

divisor (di VEYE zur) the number that is dividing in a division problem

E

- edge (ej) a line segment where two faces of a solid intersect
- effect (iFEKT) what happens as a result of a cause
- eliminate (ee LIM uh nayt) to completely remove or get rid of
- ellipsis (i LIP siss) the symbol indicates that something has been omitted for space; at the end of a list, indicates that the list goes on forever
- equal sign (EE kwuhl syne) (=) a symbol that means the two expressions on either side of it have the same value
- equation (i KWAY zhuhn) a mathematical statement that two expressions have the same value
- equilateral triangle (ee kwuhl LAH tur uhl TREYE ang guhl) a triangle with three sides of the same length
- equilibrium point (EE kwuhl LIB ree uhm poynt) the point where two equations, when plotted on a graph, intersect and are equal
- equivalent (i KWIV uh luhnt) representing the same value
- equivalent equations (i KWIV uh luhnt i KWAY zhuhnz) equations that have the same solution
- equivalent fractions (i KWIV uh luhnt FRAK shuhnz) fractions that have the same value
- error (ER ur) a mistake
- estimate 1. (ES tuh mayt) *verb*, to find an approximate answer; 2. (ES tuh mit) *noun*, an approximate answer
- evaluate (i VAL yoo ayt) 1. to find the value of an expression; 2. to study closely
- event (iVENT) one or more outcomes of an experiment
- experimental probability (ek spair uh MEN tul prahb uh BIL i tee) the ratio of the number of success to the total number of trials
- explain (ek SPLAYN) to tell
- exponent (ek SPO nuht) the number that indicates how many times to multiply the base in a power
- exponential curve (ek SPO nehn tshul kuhrv) a line produced by a formula in which the variable is not in the base of the function but in the exponent
- expression (eks PRESH uhn) numbers, variables, and operators grouped together to show a value
- extremes (ek STREEMZ) *a* and *d* in any proportion =

F

- face (fayss) a flat surface of a solid
- factor (FAK tur) a number that is multiplied
- favorable outcomes (FAY vur uh buhl OUT kuhmz) the outcomes that are specified by a problem
- formula (FAWR myoo luh) an equation that shows a relationship among its parts
- fraction (FRAK shuhn) a way to represent parts of a whole

- front-end digits (fruhnt end DIJ itss) the far-left digits in a number, used in front-end estimation
- frustum (FRUHS tuhm) a three-dimensional shape created by removing the apex of a cone or pyramid
- function (FUNK shun) a mathematical equation that has two variables

G

- generalize (JEN ur uh lyz) to make a general statement inferred from particular information
- geometric mean (jee oh MET rik meen) the square root of the product of two numbers; the geometric mean of x and y is y/\sqrt{xy}
- gradient (GRAY dee uhnt) the rate of change of a line or plane; also slope
- gram (gram) the basic unit of metric measure for mass
- graph (graf) a diagram that gives a visual picture of data
- greatest common factor (GRAY test KAHM uhn FAK tur) the largest number that divides exactly, without remainder into two or more numbers
- grid (grid) a network of evenly spaced horizontal and vertical lines
- grouping symbol (GROOP ing SIM buhl) something that groups numbers and variables together; for example, parentheses, brackets, fraction bars, and radical signs

H

- height (hyte) the length of the segment perpendicular to the base of a triangle and extending to the "top" of the triangle
- horizontal (hor i ZAHN tuhl) left to right
- horizontal axis (hor i ZAHN tuhl AK siss) the left-to-right axis of a graph
- hundredth (HUHN dridth) $\frac{1}{100}$ of a whole
- hypotenuse (hi POT uh noos) the longest side of a right triangle, opposite the right angle

- identify (eye DEN tuh feye) to find
- illustrate (IL uh strayt) to use pictures to explain
- impossible event (im PAWSS uh buhl i VENT) an outcome of an experiment with a probability of 0; it can never happen
- improper fraction (im PRAWP ur FRAK shuhn) a fraction with a numerator greater than or equal to its denominator
- independent events (in di PEN duhnt i VENTSS) events that do not affect each other
- Independent variable (in di PEN duhnt VAYR ee uh buhl) an unknown number represented by a letter or symbol whose value does not depend on another number

inequality (in i KWAWL i tee) a statement in which an inequality symbol is placed between two expressions

infinite (IN fuh nit) extends without end; endless

input (IN puht) something put in or given to a system

input variable (IN put VAIR ee uh buhl) a variable to which a rule is applied

integer (IN ti jur) a number that has both distance from zero and a direction (positive or negative), made up of the whole numbers and their opposites

interest (IN trist) money earned by an investment or paid when money is borrowed

intersect (IN tur sect) meet

inverse (IN vurss) opposite

inverse operations (IN vurss awp uh RAY shuhnz) operations that are opposite of each other and undo each other's results; for example, addition and subtraction are inverse operations

invert (in VURT) to flip a fraction, or to change the places of the numerator and denominator

irregular polygon (i REG yuh lur PAHL ee gahn) a polygon in which some or all of the side lengths and angles are not congruent

irrelevant (i REL uh vuhnt) unnecessary

isolate (EYE suh layt) to get the variable by itself on one side of an equation

isosceles triangle (eye SAHS uh leez TREYE ang guhl) a triangle with two sides of the same length

K

key (kee) a legend on a map or chart; explains what items in the map or chart stand for

key words (kee wurdz) the most important words in a sentence

L

label (LAY buhl) words or numbers written on a diagram to identify what the images are or what they represent

leaf (leef) a number in the right column in a stem-and-leaf plot; always has only 1 digit

leg (lehg) the two sides of a right triangle that are on either side of the right angle

length (length) the measure of the distance from one point to another; in a rectangle, length is the longer dimension

line (lyne) a set of points continuing in opposite directions

linear correlation (LIN ee uhr kor uh LAY shun) data that has a relationship producing a line when graphed

linear equation (LI nee uhr i KWAY zhuhn) an equation with two variables that produces a straight line when plotted on a graph

linear function (LIN ee uhr FUNK shuhn) an equation with two variables that produces a straight line on a graph;
 $y = mx + b$

linear relationship (LI nee uhr re LAY shun ship) a relationship that can be plotted as a straight line on a graph; as the independent variable increases, the dependent variable increases or decreases proportionally

like denominators (lyke di NAHM uh nay turz) denominators in two or more fractions that are the same

line graph (lyne graf) a graph made up of points that are connected by line segments; often used to display data over a period of time

line plot (dyne plawt) a data display that uses a number line with Xs or other marks to show how often each data value occurs

line segment (lyne SEG ment) 1. a line drawn to connect two points on a graph; 2. a set of points forming the shortest path between two points

liter (LEE tur) the basic unit of metric measure for liquid capacity

lowest terms (LOH ist turmz) a fraction in which the numerator and denominator cannot be divided evenly by the same number

M

main idea (mayn eye DEE uh) what a paragraph, article, or lesson is about

mathematical expression (math uh MAT i kuhl ek SPRESH uhn) any combination of symbols, numbers, and operations

mean (meen) the average value of a data set

means (meenz) b and c in any proportion $a/b=c/d$

measures of central tendency (MEZH urz uhv SEN truhl TEN duhn see) measures that describe the center of a data set

median (MEE dee uhn) the middle value of a data set listed in order from least to greatest

mental math (MEN tl math) applying certain strategies to find an answer without writing

meter (MEE tur) the basic unit of metric measure for length

mislead (miss LEED) to lead the reader to make a wrong conclusion

mixed number (mikst NUHM bur) the sum of a whole number and a fraction

mnemonic device (ni MAHN ik di VYSSE) a memory aid

mode (mohd) the item(s) that occurs most often in a data set

monetary units (MAW nuh tair ee YOO nitss) money amount

multiplication (muhl ti pli KAY shuhn) repeated addition

multiplicative inverse (muhl ti PLIK uh tiv IN vurss) another name for the reciprocal

mutually exclusive events (MYOO choo uhl ee ik SKLOO siv i VENTSS) events that cannot happen at the same time

N

- negative (NEG uh tiv) (-) numbers to the left of 0 on a number line
- negative correlation (NEG uh tiv kor uh LAY shun) two variables that have a relationship where, if one increases, the other decreases
- no correlation (noh kor uh LAY shun) when data points do not have any definite relationship; on a scatter plot, the data points do not follow any linear or nonlinear trend
- nonlinear function (NAHN lin ee uhr FUNK shuhn) a function that does not have the form $y = mx + b$ and that does not produce a straight line on a graph
- number line (NUHM bur lyne) a list of numbers arranged in order from left to right on a line
- numerator (NOO mur ay tur) the number on top of a fraction; shows how many of the equal parts are being counted
- numerical pattern (NOO mer i kul PAT urn) a set of numbers related by a rule

O

- objective (uhb JEK tiv) a goal that is set out to be achieved
- obtuse angle (uhb TOOSS ANG guhl) an angle with measure greater than 90° and less than 180°
- operation (ahp uh RAY shuhn) one of the mathematical processes: addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division
- opposite (AHP uh zit) the opposite of a number is a number that is the same distance from zero on a number line as the original number but in the other direction
- order of operations (AWR dur uhv ahp uh RAY shuhn) the order in which operations should be performed
- ordered pair (AWR durd PAYR) two numbers that tell exactly where a point lies in a plane; written (x, y)
- organize (AWR guh nyze) to write a problem in a way that makes it easy to understand
- origin (AWR uh jin) 1. the point to which the number 0 is assigned on a number line; 2. the point $(0, 0)$ where the x-axis and y-axis intersect in a coordinate plane
- outcome (OUT kuhm) the result of an experiment, such as flipping a coin and having it land on tails
- outlier (OUT leye ur) a data value that falls well outside the range of other values in a set
- output (OUT puht) something produced by a system
- output variable (OUT put VAIR ee uh buhl) the result when a rule is applied to an input variable
- Overlapping events (o vur LAP ing i VENTSS) events that can occur at the same time

P

- parallel lines (PAYR uh lei lynes) lines that run in the same direction that never cross or intersect
- parallelogram (PAYR uh LEL uh gram) a quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel and congruent
- paraphrase (PAYR uh frayz) to use your own words to restate information
- part (pahrt) a specified fraction of a whole
- passage (PAS ij) a piece of writing
- pattern (PAT urn) a repeated set of characteristics
- percent (pur SENT) a way of expressing a number as part of a whole; means "for each 100"
- perfect cube (PUR fikt kyoob) a number whose cube root is an integer
- perfect square (PUR fikt skwair) a number whose square root is an integer
- perimeter (puh RIM i tur) the distance around a figure, such as a triangle, rectangle, or square
- periods (PEER ee uhdz) groups of three digits starting from the right of a number
- permutation (pur myoo TAY shuhn) an arrangement of items or events in which order is important
- perpendicular (pur puhn DIK yuh lur) when two lines intersect to form right, or 90° , angles
- persuade (pur SWAYD) to convince someone of something
- pi (peye) (π) the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter; the value of pi is 3. 1415926...
- place value (playss VAL yoo) tens, ones, tenths, hundredths, thousandths
- point (point) a mark made on a graph to represent the position of a data value; a specified place
- point-slope form (poynt slohp fohrm) an equation that allows points on a line to be calculated if one point and the slope is known; $y - y_L = m(x - x_L)$, where (X_L, y_L) is a known point, m is the slope, and (x, y) is any other point on the line
- polygon (PAHL ee gahn) a closed flat figure made up of three or more line segments that are joined together
- portion (PAWR shuhn) a part
- positive (PAHZ i tiv) (+) numbers to the right of 0 on a number line
- positive correlation (PAH zuh tiv kor uh LAY shun) two variables that have a relationship where, if one increases, the other increases as well

power (POU ur) a number with a base and an exponent where the base is multiplied by itself the number of times of the exponent

power of ten (POU ur uhv ten) 10 raised to a power;
 $10^1 = 10$, $10^2 = 100$, $10^3 = 1,000$, $10^4 = 10,000$, and so on

predict (pri DIKT) to make a logical guess

prediction (pri DIK shuhn) an attempt to answer the question, "What will happen next?"

prefix (PREE fikss) one or more syllables that are added to the beginning of a word

principal (PRIN suh puhhl) the amount of money invested or borrowed

probability (prahb uh BIL i tee) the chance of an event occurring

product (PRAWD uhkt) the answer to a multiplication problem

proof (pruhf) a logical progression of true statements showing that a statement is factual

proper fraction (PRAWP ur FRAK shuhn) a fraction with a numerator less than its denominator

proportion (pruh PAWR shuhn) an equation with two equivalent ratios on opposite sides of the equal sign

proportional relationship (pruh PAWR shuhn ahl re LAY shuhn ship) sets of value pairs that have the same ratio

pros (prohz) positive outcomes

Pythagorean theorem (pi thag ohr EE uhn THEER uhm) the sum of the squares of the legs equals the sum of the square of the hypotenuse; $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Q

quadratic equation (kwah DRAT ik ih KWAY zhuhn) an equation containing a variable to the power of 2, but no higher powers, typically $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where $a \neq 0$

quadrilateral (kwahd ruh LAT ur uhl) a polygon with four sides

quotient (KWOH shuhnt) the answer to a division problem

R

radical sign (RAD i kuhl syne) $\sqrt{\quad}$ indicates the square root

radius (RAY dee uhss) the distance from the center of a circle to any point on the curve of the circle; *plural* radii

range (raynj) the difference between the greatest and least items of a data set

rate (rayt) a relationship between two quantities measured in different units; the annual interest rate, usually given as a percent

ray (ray) a set of points continuing in one direction only

ratio (RAY shee oh) a comparison of two numbers

reasonable (REE zuh nuh buhl) sensible

reasoning (REE zuh ning) thinking

reciprocal (ri SIP ruh kuhl) the reciprocal of a number is the number that has a product of 1 when multiplied by the original number

rectangle (REK tang guhl) a parallelogram with four right angles

rectangular prism (rek TANG gyoo luhr PRIZ um) a three-dimensional solid that is made up of rectangles

rectangular solid (rek TANG gyoo luhr SAHL lid) another name for a rectangular prism

reduce (ri DOOSS) to simplify

regular polygon (REG yuh lur PAHL ee gahn) a polygon in which all the side lengths and angles are congruent

rename (ree NAYM) to find equivalent fractions

repeated (ri PEE tid) done again and again

repeating decimal (ri PEE ting DES uh muhl) a decimal with digits that repeat over and over

replacement (ri PLAYSS muhnt) drawing an object from a container and then returning it before drawing again

represent (rep ri ZENT) to stand for

restate (ree STAYT) to say again

restating (ree STAYT ing) putting an explanation into one's own words

reverse (ri VURSS) to change the direction

revise (ri VYZE) to rework

right angle (ryte ANG guhl) an angle with measure equal to 90°

rise (ryez) the vertical distance between points

rounding (ROUN ding) a common estimation strategy in which a number is increased or reduced to a place value that makes an estimation easier

row (roh) cells of information in a table arranged horizontally

rule (rool) an operation or operations applied to an input variable to form a pattern

run (ruhn) the horizontal distance between points

S

sample space (SAM puh1 spayss) a list of possible outcomes

scale drawing (skayl DRAHW ing) a drawing of a place or object that is smaller or larger than the real place or object but that has the same ratios of length, width, and other measurements

scale factor (skayl FAK tur) the ratio found on a map key; for example 1 inch might represent 20 miles

scalene triangle (skay LEEN TREYE ang guhl) a triangle where no two sides are equal

scatter plot (SKAT uhr plaht) a graph with numerous points that do not all lie on the same line

scientific notation (seye uhn TIF ik no TAY shuhn) a way to write very large or very small numbers using multiplication and powers of ten

segment (SEHG mehnt) a finite portion of a line connecting two points, called end points

sequence (SEE kwuhns) 1. the order in which events happen or things are arranged; 2. actions that happen in a certain order; 3. a set of numbers in a specific order

sign (syne) the symbol that indicates a number is positive or negative

similarity (sim uh LAYR i tee) things in common

simple interest (SIM puh IN trist) the most basic type of interest; it depends on principal, rate, and time

simplify (SIM pluh feye) to rename to lowest terms

simultaneous (sy mull TAYN ee us) happening or occurring at the same time

slope (slohp) the rate of change of a line or plane; also steepness, grade, or gradient

slope-intercept form (slohp IN tur sept fohrm) an equation that produces a straight line using the slope and the y-intercept of the line

Solid (SAHL id) a figure that has length, width, and height; a three-dimensional figure that occupies space

solution (suh LOO shuhn) 1. the value of the variable in an equation that makes the equation a true statement; 2. an answer

solution of an inequality (suh LOO shuhn uhv an in i KWAWL i tee) the set of all numbers that make the inequality true

solve (sahlv) to find the solution

sphere (sfeer) a round three-dimensional object like a ball or globe

square (skwair) a parallelogram with four congruent sides and four right angles

square root (skwair root) the square root of a number is the number that, multiplied by itself, will yield the original number

squared (skwaird) a number times itself

Standard notation (STAN durd noh TAY shuhn) the most common way of writing numbers

Stem (stem) the left column in a stem-and-leaf plot; can have one or more digits

Stem-and-leaf plot (stem and leef plaht) a graph that has two columns; used to show distribution of data

Straight angle (strayt ANG guhl) an angle with measure equal to 180°

Strategy (STRAT uh jee) a plan

Strong correlation (strahng kor uh LAY shun) a very close relationship between two variables, as seen on a scatter plot where the data points align very tightly along a trend line

subscript (SUHB skript) a letter or number written smaller and lower than the other text; 1 in y_1 or a in y_a

substitution (sub stih TOO shun) a mental math strategy in which numbers in a sum or difference are changed so it is easier to perform the operation

substitution method (sub stih TOO shun METH uhd) a direct way to solve a pair of linear equations without graphing by solving one equation and then substituting the solution of one of the variables in the second equation

Subtraction (suhb TRAK shuhn) deducting, or taking away, an amount from another amount

success (suhk SESS) a favorable outcome

Sum (suhm) the total; the answer to an addition problem

Summarize (SUHM uh ryze) to restate the most important information from a passage in your own words

Support (suh PAWRT) to give weight or credibility to something

symbolic expression (sim BAHL ik ik SPRESH uhn) an expression that uses variables, numbers, and symbols for operations

synthesize (SIN thuh syze) to combine two or more ideas to create a new, more complex idea

system of simultaneous linear equations (SIS turn uhv sy mull TAYN ee us LIN ee uhr i KWAY zhuhns) a collection of equations that produce lines when graphed and that all intersect at some point

T

table (TAY buhl) a way to organize information in rows and columns

tenth (tenth) $\frac{1}{10}$ of a whole

term (turm) a number in a sequence

theoretical probability (thee uh RET i kuhl prahb uh BIL i tee) the ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes; it is based on outcomes that are equally likely

three-dimensional figure (three duh MEN shuh nuhl FIG yur) a solid with length, width, and height; it occupies space

theorem (THEER uhm) a mathematical statement that is not self-evident, but shown to be true through a proof

tic mark (tik mahrk) a division on a number line

time (tyme) the measure of a period during which something exists; in the interest formula, it is the length of time in years the money is invested or borrowed

title (TYTE uhl) the name of book, passage, chart, or graph

topic (TAH pik) the main idea of a passage

tree diagram (tree DEYE uh gram) a diagram that shows sample space and the number of possible outcomes

trend (trend) a general direction in which data tends to move

trend line (trehnd leyn) a line that can be drawn through nearly linear points on a scatter plot

trials (TREYE uhlz) the number of times an experiment is repeated

triangle (TREYE ang guhl) a polygon that has three sides

two-point form (too poynt fohrm) a method used to generate the equation for a straight line using two given points

two-Step equation (too step i KWAY zhuhn) an equation that contains two different operations

two-variable equation (too VAIR ee uh buhl i KWAY zhuhn) an equation that contains two different variables

U

unit (YOO nit) an amount used to measure length, capacity, weight, and time

unit price (YOO nit pryse) price for one unit of a quantity

unit rate (YOO nit rayt) the rate for one unit of a quantity

unlike denominators (uhn LYKE di NAHM uh nay turz) denominators in two or more fractions that are different

V

value (VAL yoo) how much a digit represents

variable (VAYR ee uh buhl) a symbol that stands for an unknown number or value

Venn diagram (ven DEYE uh gram) a graphic organizer used for showing membership in sets

verbal expression (VER buhl ik SPRESH uhn) an expression written in words and numbers

vertex (VUR tekss) a point where edges of a solid come together; *plural* vertices

vertically (VUR ti kuhl le) up and down

vertical line test (VER tih kal leyn tehst) a method to determine if an equation is a function; if a vertical line crosses a graphed line at more than one point, the equation is not a function

vertical axis (VUR ti kuhl AK siss) the up-and-down axis of a graph

volume (VAHL yoom) the measure of the space inside a three-dimensional figure

W

weak correlation (week kor uh LAY shun) a loose relationship between two variables, as seen on a scatter plot, where the data points are not tightly aligned to a trend line

weight (wayt) the measure of the heaviness of something

whole (hohl) all the parts of something taken together

whole number (hohl NUHM bur) the number system beginning with 0, 1, 2, 3, and so on

width (width) the shorter dimension in a rectangle

X

X-axis (ekss AK siss) the horizontal line in a coordinate plane

X-COOrdinate (ekss koh AWR duhn it) the first number in an ordered pair

Y

y-axis (weye AK siss) the vertical line in coordinate plane

y-COOrdinate (weye koh AWR duhn it) the second number in an ordered pair

y-intercept (why IN tur sept) the value at which a line crosses the y axis