

Term	Definition
additive inverse	Two numbers equidistant from 0 on a number line whose sum is 0. For example, 3 and -3 are additive inverses.
square root	A number that produces a specified number when it is multiplied by itself.
multiplication	In mathematics, multiplication is the act of adding the same number multiple times. Multiplication is often denoted by the dot sign, \cdot .
rational number	A rational number is a number that can be written as a ratio of integers, which means it can be written as a fraction.
factor	An integer that divides another integer. We say an integer, x , is a factor of another integer, y , if the quotient y/x is also equal to an integer.
factor tree	A graphical method used to identify the prime factorization of an integer.
product	The result of multiplying values.
set	In mathematics: a collection of numbers.
base number	The number multiplied by itself when paired with an exponent. For example, in 8 to the third power, 8 would be the base number.
operation	In mathematics, an operation is a procedure which generates a new value from one or more operands, or mathematical values.
expressions	A string of terms that are connected by division, addition, and subtraction operations.
data	A set of values of qualitative or quantitative variables; pieces of data are individual pieces of information.
operators	A word or symbol (such as $+$ or $-$) that indicates an operation between values.
addition	Finding the total of two or more values.
integer	A number, (positive, negative, or zero), that can be represented without a fractional or a decimal component.
subtraction	Taking one or more values away from another.
prime number	A number with only two factors: one and itself.
numbers	A word or symbol (such as 'five' or '16') that represents a specific amount or quantity.
factorization	The process of determining the prime factors of a composite number.
whole number	A number whose value is 0 or greater (negative numbers are not considered whole numbers) and can be represented without a fractional or a decimal component.
radicand	The number within the radical sign whose square root is to be taken.
positive number	A number whose value is greater than zero. On the number line, positive numbers are to the right of zero.
parentheses	In mathematics, parentheses $()$ are used to separate operations within an expression. Any operations that lie within parentheses should be performed first.

difference	The result of one number being subtracted from another number.
discrete	A collection of numbers whose values are distinct, separate, and unconnected.
continuous	A collection of numbers whose values are not dividable into distinct units.
perfect square	The product of any integer with itself yields a perfect square. So, a number is a perfect square if it can be written as the square of an integer. For example, 9 is a perfect square because $3 * 3 = 9$.
real number	Any numbers on the number line. Real numbers include zero, negative and positive integers, fractions, and decimals.
superscript	A symbol (such as a number or letter) written above and immediately to the left or right of another character.
principal square root	The positive square root of a number. For example, the principal square root of 36 is 6.
associative property	The associative property holds that under certain operations in a multi-step expression, the computations may be done in any order. Commonly represented as $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$. Addition and multiplication are associative.
Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic	A concept which states that any integer greater than 1 is either prime or is the product of a unique set of prime numbers.
order of operations	A set of rules that defines the order in which mathematical operations should be performed
interval	A set of numbers between two specified values.
quotient	The result of a division expression.
negative square root	The negative square root of a perfect square. For example, -6 is the negative square root of 36.
negative number	A number whose value is less than zero. On the number line, negative numbers are to the left of zero.
identity property	The property that 0 can be added to any number without changing the value of the number. Likewise, 1 can be multiplied by any number without changing the value of that number.
sum	The result of multiple numbers being added together.
division	Splitting values into equal parts or groups.
composite number	A number with more factors than just one and itself.
multiplicative inverse	The multiplicative inverse of a number x is the number you must multiply x by to get 1. For example, 5 and $1/5$ are multiplicative inverses.
exponents	Sometimes called a power, it is a quantity that represents repeated multiplication.
commutative	The property that the order of the numbers under the operation does not change the result. Addition and multiplication are commutative: $a + b = b + a$ and $ab = ba$.
estimation	Approximating a value for a calculation

radical sign	The symbol which indicates to take the square root of the number that follows.
greatest common factor (GCF)	The greatest common factor of any two integers a and b is the greatest number that is both a factor of a and a factor of b.
multi-step expression	An expression or equation with more than two values and two or more operators that requires multiple steps to be solved.
prime factorization	Determining the set of prime numbers whose product is the original integer.