

Math Vocabulary

Digit: any symbol used to write numbers

Sequence: a list of numbers arranged according to a certain rule

Addend: any one of the numbers added in an addition problem

Algorithm: any process for solving a mathematical problem

Sum: the answer to an addition problem

Difference: the answer to a subtraction problem

Integers: the set of counting numbers, their opposites, and zero

Multiples: the product of a counting number and another number

Product: the answer to a multiplication problem

Factors: any one of the numbers multiplied in a multiplication problem

Divisible: able to be divided by a whole number without a remainder

Dividend: number that is divided

Divisor: a number by which another number is divided

Quotient: the answer to a division problem

Oblique: slanted or sloping, not horizontal or vertical

Vertical: upright, perpendicular to horizontal

Horizontal: side to side, perpendicular to vertical

Degree: a unit for measuring temperature

Decade: a period of ten years

Century: a period of 100 years

Millennium: a period of one thousand years

Percent: a fraction whose denominator of 100 is expressed as a percent sign (%)

Denominator: the bottom number of a fraction, the number that tells how many parts are in a whole

Numerator: the top number of a fraction, the number that tells how many parts of the whole are counted

Fraction: a number that names part of a whole

Prime Number: a counting number greater than 1 whose only two factors are the number 1 and itself

Composite Number: a counting number greater than 1 that is divisible by a number other than 1 and itself

Obtuse Angle: an angle whose measure is more than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees, larger than a right angle and an acute angle

Acute Angle: an angle whose measure is more than 0 degrees and less than 90 degrees, smaller than a right angle and an obtuse angle

Right Angle: an angle that forms a square corner and measures 90 degrees

Line: a straight collection of points extending in opposite directions without end

Line Segment: a part of a line with two distinct endpoints

Perpendicular Lines: two lines that intersect at right angles

Point: an exact position

Ray: a part of a line that begins at a point and continues without end in one direction

Congruent: having the same size and shape

Polygon: a closed, flat shape with straight lines

Hexagon: a six-sided polygon

Octagon: a polygon with eight sides

Triangle: a polygon with three sides and three angles

Pentagon: a polygon with five sides

Vertex: (plural: vertices) a point of an angle, polygon, or solid

where two or more lines, rays, or line segments meet

Side: a line segment that is part of a polygon

Quadrilateral: any four-sided polygon

Acute Triangle: a triangle whose largest angle measures less than 90 degrees

Equilateral Triangle: a triangle in which all sides are the same length and all angles are the same measure

Obtuse Triangle: a triangle whose largest angle measures more than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees

Scalene Triangle: a triangle with three sides of different lengths

Right Triangle: a triangle whose largest angle measures 90 degrees

Isosceles Triangle: a triangle with at least two sides of equal length and two angles of equal measure

Estimate: to find an approximate value

Common Denominator: denominators that are the same

Mixed Numbers: a number expressed as a whole number plus a fraction

Whole Numbers: all the counting numbers and zero

Divisible: able to be divided by a whole number without a remainder

Centimeter: one hundredth of a meter

Millimeter: one thousandth of a meter

Expanded notation: a way of writing a number as the sum of the products of the digits and the place values of the digits ($234 = 200 + 30 + 4$)

Average: the number found when the sum of two or more numbers is divided by the number of addends in the sum, also called the mean