

Glossary

A

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

associative property of addition

regrouping the terms does not change the value of the expression. E.g., $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$.

B

base the face of a geometric figure from which the height can be measured.

base the number that is multiplied by itself when it is raised to a certain power.

box plot a 5-number summary that includes the minimum, the lower quartile, the median, the upper quartile, and the maximum.

C

cluster a group of data points that crowd near each other.

coefficient the known number that is a factor of a variable term.

commutative property of addition

reordering the terms does not change the value of the expression. E.g., $a + b = b + a$.

constant a term that is a known number without variables.

D

dependent variable a variable whose value depends on the values of one or more independent variables.

distributive property distributing the common factor does not change the value of the expression. E.g., $a(b + c) = ab + ac$.

E

equation a statement that shows two equivalent expressions.

equivalent ratios two or more ratios that are equal to one another.

exponent a number that shows how many times a base is used as a factor.

exponential expression expressions written with exponents.

G

greatest common factor (GCF) the greatest factor two numbers have in common.

I

independent variable a variable whose value determines the value of other variables.

inequality two unequal values that are compared using less than ($<$) and greater than ($>$) signs.

Glossary

integers all whole numbers and their opposites.

interquartile range (IQR) the difference between the upper quartile and lower quartile.

L

least common multiple (LCM) the least multiple shared by two or more numbers.

like terms two or more terms in a variable expression that have the same variable factors.

lower quartile the middle number of all values less than the median.

M

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

median the middle number in an ordered set of numbers.

mode the most common number in a set of numbers.

multiplicative inverse a number is the multiplicative inverse of another number if the product of the two numbers is 1.

N

negative numbers numbers that are less than 0 and located to the left of 0 on a number line.

net a flat, “unfolded” representation of a prism or pyramid.

O

opposite numbers numbers that are the same distance from zero but in opposite directions.

outlier a data point far away from the other data points; it doesn't quite fit with the rest of the data points.

P

peak what forms when many data points are at one value.

percent a rate “for every 100” or “per 100.”

polygon a closed plane figure whose sides are line segments that intersect only at their endpoints.

positive numbers numbers that are greater than 0 and located to the right of 0 on a number line.

pyramid a three-dimensional figure whose base is a polygon and whose other faces are triangles.

Q

quadrants the four spaces of the coordinate plane that are created when the x-axis and y-axis intersect at the origin.

R

range the difference between the greatest and least values in a data set.

rate an equivalent ratio that compares the first quantity in a ratio to only one of the second quantity.

ratio a way to compare two different quantities.

reciprocal the multiplicative inverse of a number; with fractions, the numerator and denominator are switched.

S

signed numbers positive and negative numbers.

skewed left when most of the data points on a graph are clustered near higher values.

skewed right when most of the data points on a graph are clustered near lower values.

statistical questions questions with answers involving variability.

surface area the sum of the areas of the faces of a figure.

symmetrical graphs graphs that have the same shape on either side of a middle point.

T

term a known number, a variable, a variable raised to an exponent, or the product of a known number and variable(s).

triangular prism a three-dimensional figure that has two parallel triangular faces that are the same size and shape.

U

unit price the price for 1 unit.

unit rate the number in a rate that is being compared to 1.

upper quartile the middle number of all values greater than the median.

V

variable a letter that stands for an unknown number.

variable term a term that includes variables.