



Family Friendly Math Glossary

Absolute value – the positive distance between a number and zero

Area – the space inside a two-dimensional figure, measured in square units

Coordinate plane - The plane containing an “x” axis and “y” axis

Decimal – a number expressed in place value format

Denominator – in a fraction, the bottom number which tells how many equal parts the whole is divided into

Difference – the result of a subtraction problem, how much one number differs from another

Digit - a single symbol used to make a numeral

Dividend – in a division problem, the number that is being divided up

Divisor – the number that you divide by

Factor – numbers we can multiply together to get a product

Fraction - How many parts of a whole

Greatest Common Factor or Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) – the largest shared factor of two or more numbers

Improper fraction – a fraction where the numerator is greater than the denominator, example: $\frac{4}{3}$

Place value – the value of where a digit is placed in a number. In the example below, the 5 is in the hundreds place. You would read this number as “four hundred fifty-three thousand, five hundred seventy-six and one hundred twenty-two thousandths”.

Integers – all positive and negative whole numbers (no decimals)

Least Common Multiple (LCM) – the smallest positive number that is a multiple of two or more numbers

Mixed number – a whole number and a fraction added together, example: $4\frac{1}{2}$

Multiple - The result of multiplying a number by an integer (not by a fraction)

Numerator – in a fraction, the top number which says how many parts there are

Percent – an amount expressed as parts of 100 or per 100, example: 15% means 15 out of 100

Perimeter – the shortest distance around a shape (polygon)

Place Value – see below

Polygon – a closed two-dimensional figure with straight sides

Product – the result of a multiplication problem

Proportion - Proportion says that two ratios (or fractions) are equal

Quotient – the answer or result of a division problem

Rate – a comparison of two related quantities, example: miles per hour, meals per day, dollars per month

Ratio - a statement of how two numbers compare. It is a comparison of the size of one number to the size of another number, example: 3 apples; 2 bananas ; 4 scooters to 5 motorcycles

Remainder – the amount left over after division when the divisor does not evenly divide into the dividend

Simplest form – a fraction that has no common factors in its numerator or denominator

Simplify – to simplify a fraction is to remove all common factors from the numerator and denominator; equations and expressions are set to standard form

Sum – the answer or result of an addition problem

Three-dimensional - having three dimensions, height, width and length

Two-dimensional - having only two dimensions, width and length

Volume – the space inside a three-dimensional figure, measured in cubic units: example

Whole number - Any of the numbers {0, 1, 2, 3, ...} etc. Fractions, decimals and negative numbers are not included.

4	5	3	5	7	6	•	1	2	2
Hundred-thousands	Ten-thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones/units	decimal	tenths	hundredths	thousandths