



GLOSSARY

MATHEMATICS

angle: a geometric figure formed by two distinct rays that have a common endpoint

area: space within a set of boundaries on a flat surface (measured in square units)

coordinate: the label of a point on a number line or on a coordinate grid

coordinate grid: a network of evenly spaced horizontal and vertical lines used to locate points in a Cartesian coordinate system

decimal: a number that uses place value, contains a decimal point, and represents a part of a whole

diameter: the distance across a circle through the circle's center (the diameter is twice the radius)

equation: a statement of balance or equality

equivalent: to be equal in value or quantity

equilateral triangle: a triangle in which all three sides are equal in length

extraneous: not essential or pertinent

flip transformation: a geometric transformation in which the figure is turned over, producing a reflection image

fraction: a number used to represent a part of a whole or a part of a group; a fraction represents the division of one whole number by another and can be used to show a ratio between numbers

geometric transformation: the changing of a shape in a variety of ways that may or may not change the size

hypotenuse: the side of a right triangle opposite the right angle

inductive reasoning: drawing a general conclusion from a particular fact or group of facts

integers: the whole numbers, their opposites, and zero

isosceles triangle: a triangle with two sides equal in length

line: a one-dimensional figure that extends infinitely in two directions

linear equation: an equation containing algebraic expressions with at least one variable and with no exponents greater than one, such as $6x + 4 = 16$



mathematical expression: a phrase using numbers, variables, and operations symbols, such as 8, $15x$, or $4n - 2$

mathematical operation: addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division

mean: in statistics, the average of a group of numbers; the mean is found by adding all the numbers in the group and then dividing that sum by the number of numbers in the group

median: in statistics, the middle value of a set of numbers; half the numbers fall below the median and half fall above when the numbers are listed in order from least to greatest or from greatest to least—when there is an odd number of numbers in a set, the median is the number in the middle; when there is an even number, the median is the average of the two middle numbers

mode: in statistics, the most frequently appearing value in a set of data

parallelogram: a plane figure with four sides, having the opposite sides parallel and equal

percent: "per hundred," a number representing a part out of 100 (34% means 34 out of 100)

perimeter: the measure of a figure's outer boundary

plane: a flat surface that extends infinitely in all directions

point: in geometry, an element that has a definite position, but no size or shape

polygon: a plane figure bounded by straight lines

prism: a solid figure with parallel polygonal ends, equal in size and shape, whose sides are parallelograms

proportion: a pair of equal or equivalent ratios

quadrilateral: a plane figure with four sides

radius: the distance from the center of a circle to a point on the edge of the circle (the radius is one-half the diameter)

range: the difference between the greatest and the smallest numbers in a set of numbers

ratio: a pair of numbers that describes a rate or comparison

rectangle: a four-sided plane figure with four right angles

right triangle: a triangle that has one angle of 90 degrees (right angle)

rhombus: an equilateral parallelogram, often referring to one without right angles



slide transformation: a geometric transformation in which the figure is moved to a different location while maintaining the same orientation, size, and shape

square: a plane figure with four equal sides and four right angles

symmetry: similarity of form on either side of a dividing line

trapezoid: a plane figure with four sides, two of which are parallel to one another

triangle: a plane figure with three sides and three angles

turn transformation: a geometric transformation in which the figure is rotated without changing its size or shape

vertex: the point at which two sides of an angle intersect

volume: measure of capacity (measured in cubic units)