

Chapter 4

Base – the number to be used as a factor

Common Factor – a factor that two (2) or more numbers share

Common Multiple – a multiple that each of two (2) or more numbers have in common

Composite Number – a whole number greater than one (1) with more than two factors

Denominator – shows the total number of parts

Divisible – a whole number is divisible by a second whole number if the first number can be divided by the second number with a remainder of 0

Divisibility of Whole Numbers:

A whole number is divisible by:

2, if the number ends in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8

3, if the sum of the number's digits is divisible by 3

5, if the number ends in 0 or 5

9, if the sum of the number's digits is divisible by 9

10, if the number ends in 0

Equivalent Fractions – fractions that name the same amount

Even Number – a whole number that ends with a 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8

Exponent – tells you how many times a number or base is used as a factor

Factor – a whole number that divides a nonzero whole number with a remainder 0

Fraction – describes a part of a set of items or a part of a whole item

Greatest Common Factor (GCF) – the greatest factor shared by all the numbers

Improper Fraction – has a numerator that is greater than the denominator

Least Common Denominator (LCD) – the least common multiple (LCM) of their denominators

Least Common Multiple (LCM) – the least multiple that is common to all the numbers

Mixed Number – shows the sum of a whole number and a proper fraction

Multiple – the product of that number and a nonzero whole number

Numerator – shows how many parts are being considered

Odd Number – a whole number that ends with a 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9

Power – a number that can be expressed using an exponent

Prime Factorization – a composite number written as the product of prime numbers

Proper Fraction – has a numerator that is less than the denominator

Prime Number – a whole number with exactly two (2) factors one (1) and the number itself

Repeating Decimal – repeats the same digit or grouping of digits, a bar is drawn over the digits that repeat

Simplest Form – when the only common factor of the numerator and denominator is one (1)

Terminating Decimal – a decimal that stops or terminates