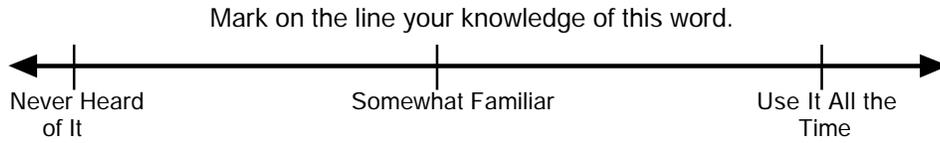


Indirect measure the measurement of an object through the known measure of another object.

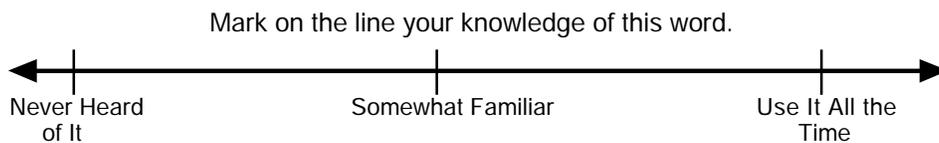
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Inequality a sentence that states one expression is greater than, greater than or equal to, less than, less than or equal to, or not equal to, another expression (e.g., $a > 5$ or $x < 7$).

E

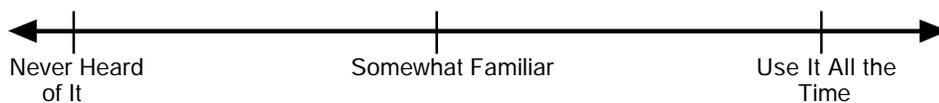


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Integers the numbers in the set $\{\dots, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$.

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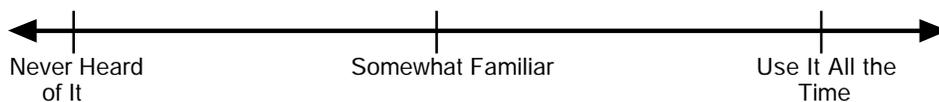


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Intercept the value of a variable when all other variables in the equation equal zero (0). On a graph, the values where a function crosses the axes.

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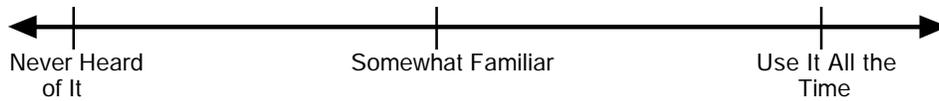


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Intersection the point at which two lines meet.

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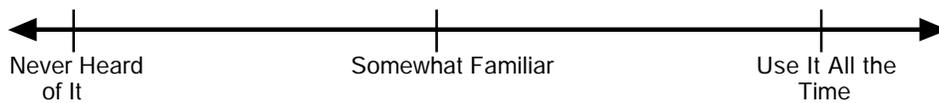


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Inverse operation an action that cancels a previously applied action.
For example, subtraction is the inverse operation of addition.

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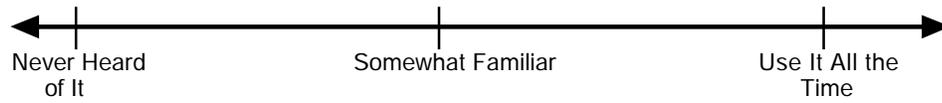


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Irrational number a real number that cannot be expressed as a ratio of two numbers (e.g., $\sqrt{2}$).

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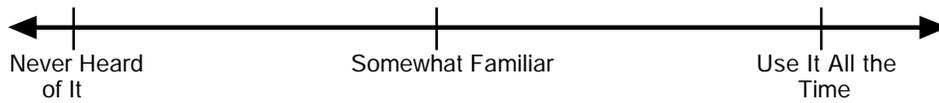


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Isosceles triangle a triangle with two congruent sides and two congruent angles.

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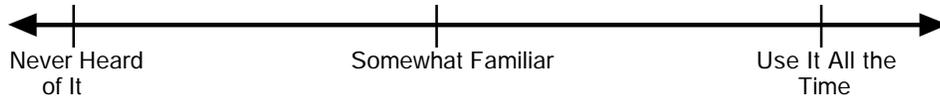


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Labels (for a graph) the titles given to a graph, the axes of a graph, or to the scales on the axes of a graph.

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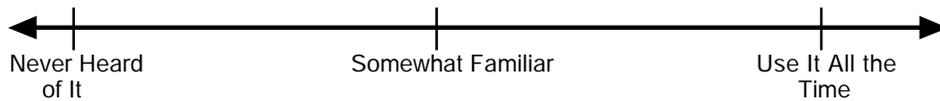


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Length a one-dimensional measure that is the measurable property of line segments.

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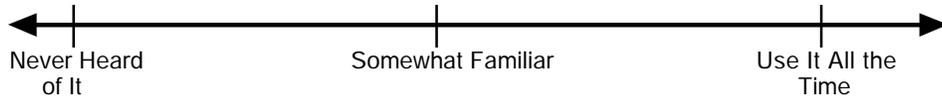


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Likelihood the chance that something is likely to happen.
See *Probability*.

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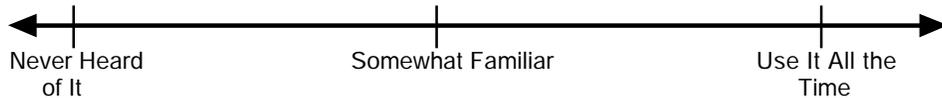


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Line a straight line that is endless in length.

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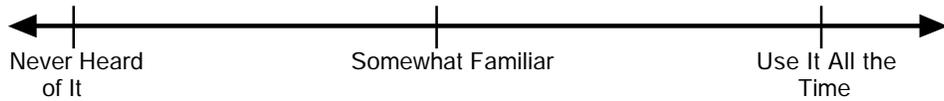
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Linear equation an algebraic equation in which the variable quantity or quantities are in the first power only and the graph is a straight line [e.g., $20 = 2(w + 4) + 2w$ and $y = 3x + 4$]. M

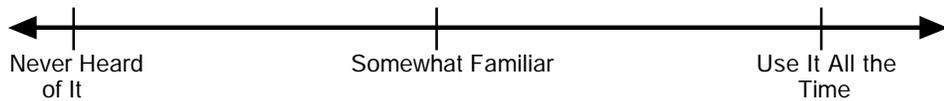
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Line graph a graph that displays data using connected line segments. E

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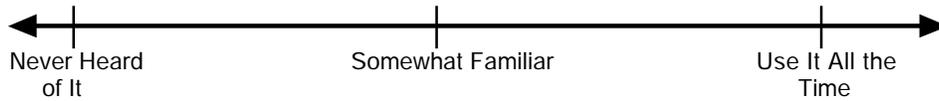


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Line segment a portion of a line that has a defined beginning and end (e.g., the line segment AB is between point A and point B).

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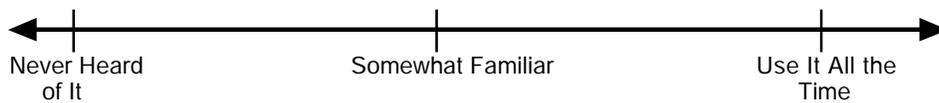


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Mean the arithmetic average of a set of numbers.

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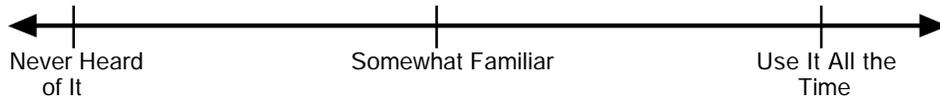


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Median the middle point of a set of ordered numbers where half of the numbers are above the median and half are below it.

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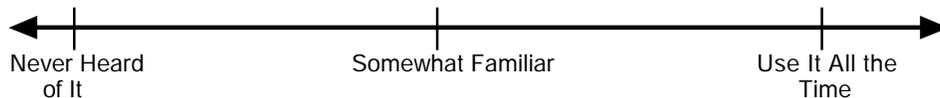


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Metric units the units of measure developed in Europe and used in most of the world. Like the decimal system, the metric system uses the base 10. Metric units for length are milligrams, grams, and kilograms. Metric units for volume are cubic millimeters, cubic centimeters, and cubic meters. Metric units for capacity are milliliters, centiliters, liters, and kiloliters.

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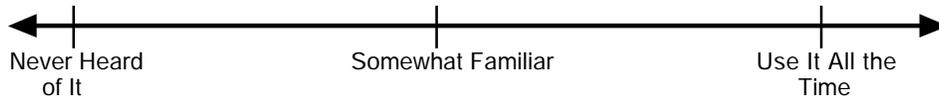


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Midpoint of a Line segment the point on a line segment that divides it into two equal parts.

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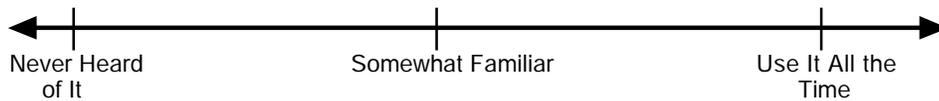


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Mode the score or data point found most often in a set of numbers.

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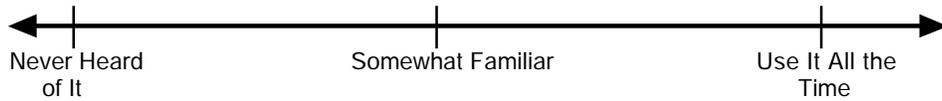
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Multiples the numbers that result from multiplying a given number by the set of whole numbers (e.g., the multiples of 15 are 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, etc.). E

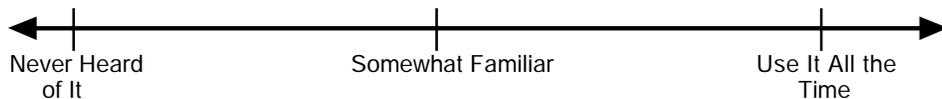
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Multiplicative identity the number one (1), that is, multiplying by 1 does not change a number's value (e.g., $5 \times 1 = 5$). M

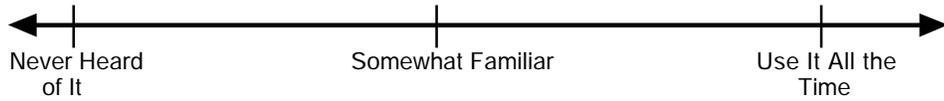
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Multiplicative inverse (reciprocal) any two numbers with a product of 1
 (e.g., 4 and $\frac{1}{4}$). M

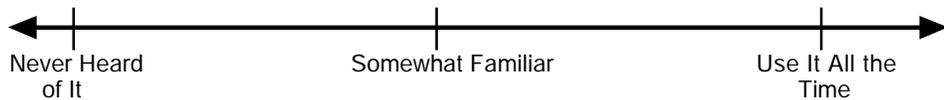
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Natural numbers (counting numbers) the numbers in the set {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...}. M

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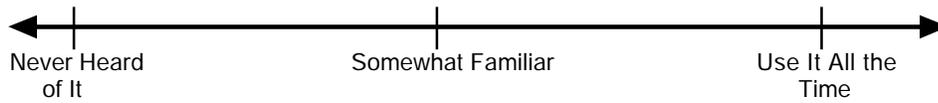


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Negative exponent used in scientific notation to designate a number smaller than one (1) (e.g., 3.45×10^{-2} equals 0.0345).

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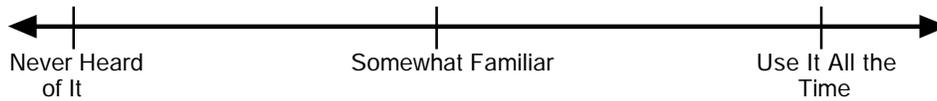


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Nonstandard units of measure objects such as blocks, paper clips, crayons, or pencils that can be used to obtain a measure.

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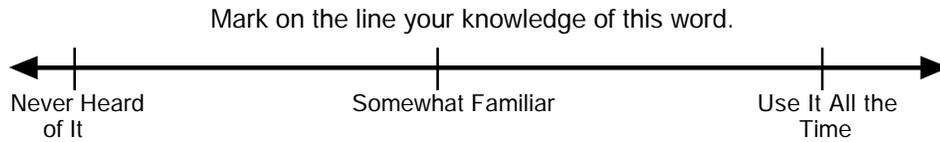
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Number line a line on which numbers can be written or visualized.

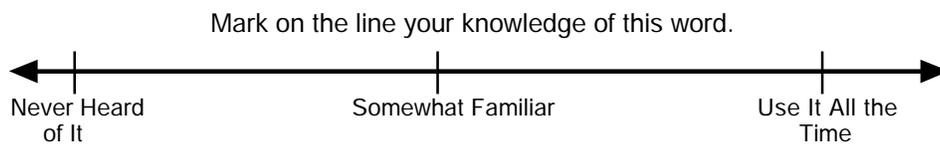
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Obtuse angle an angle with a measure of more than 90° but less than 180° .

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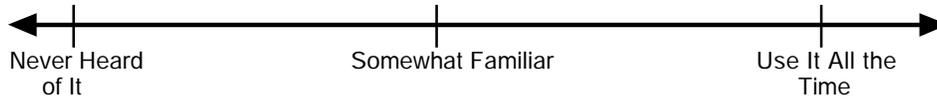


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Odds the ratio of one event occurring to it not occurring.

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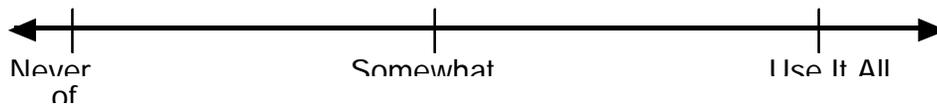


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Operation any mathematical process, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, raising to a power, or finding the square root.

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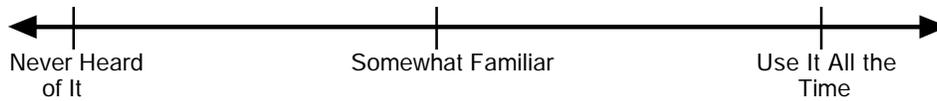


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| Explain in your own | |
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Operational shortcut a method having fewer arithmetic calculations.

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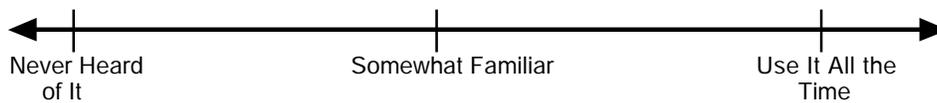


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Ordered pair the location of a single point on a rectangular coordinate system where the digits represent the position relative to the x -axis and y -axis [e.g., (x, y) or $(3, 4)$].

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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

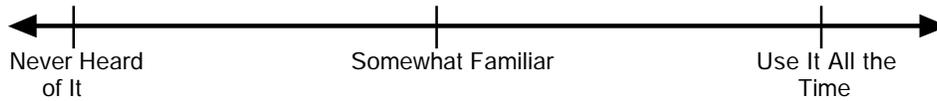
Organized data

data arranged in a display that is meaningful and that assists in the interpretation of the data.

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See *Data displays*.

Mark on the line your knowledge of this word.



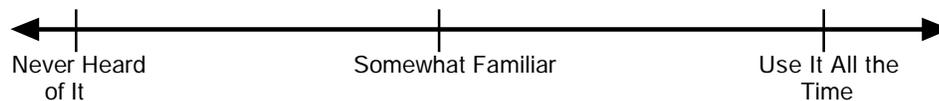
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Origin

the point in the coordinate plane at which the horizontal axis (x-axis) intersects the vertical axis (y-axis). The point has coordinates (0,0).

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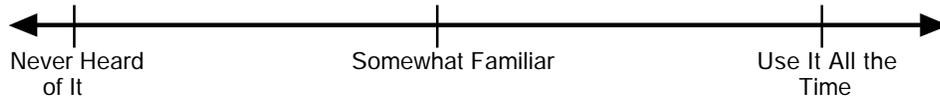


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Parallel lines two lines in the same plane that never meet.
Also, lines with equal slopes.

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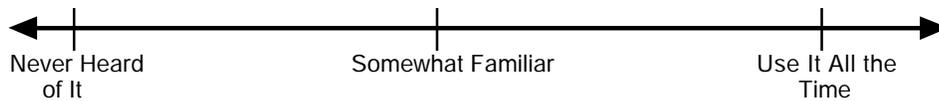


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Pattern (relationship) a predictable or prescribed sequence of numbers, objects, etc. Patterns and relationships may be described or presented using manipulatives, tables, graphics (pictures or drawings), or algebraic rules (functions). Also called a *Relation*.

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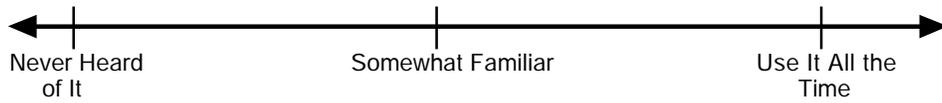


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Percent a special-case ratio in which the second term is always 100. The ratio is written as a whole number followed by a percent sign (e.g., 25% means the ratio of 25 to 100).

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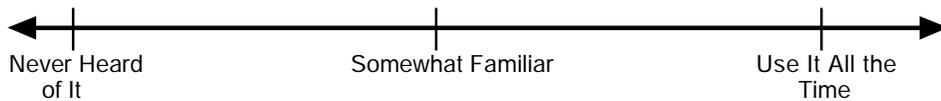


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Perimeter the distance around a figure.

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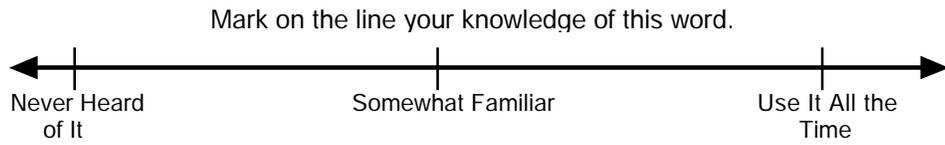
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Perpendicular a line describing two lines or two line segments that cross to form a right angle.

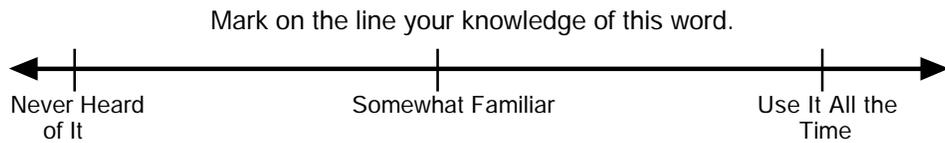
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Pi (π) the symbol designating the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, represented as either 3.14 or $\frac{22}{7}$.

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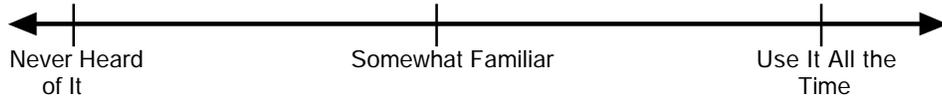


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Pictograph a data display.

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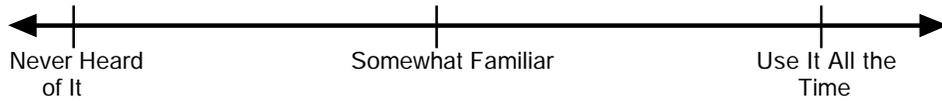


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Place value the position of a single digit in a whole number or decimal number containing one or more digits.

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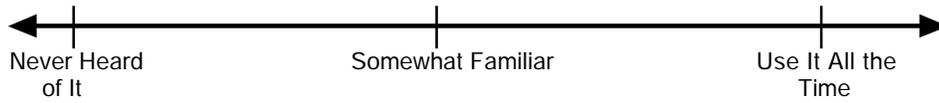


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Planar cross-section the intersection of a plane and a three-dimensional figure.

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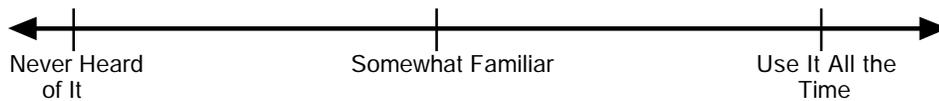


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Plane figure a two-dimensional figure that lies entirely within a single plane.

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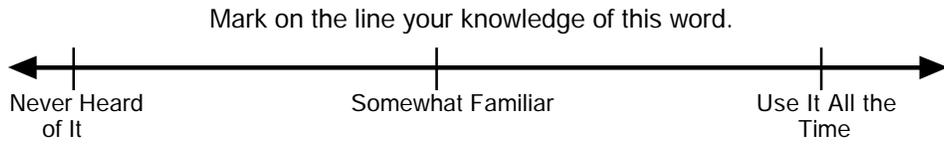
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Point a location in space that has no discernible length or width.

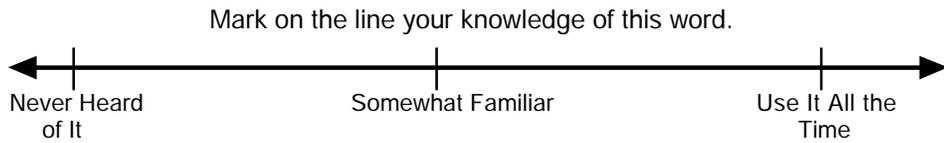
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Polygon a closed plane figure whose sides are straight lines that are connected end-point to end-point.

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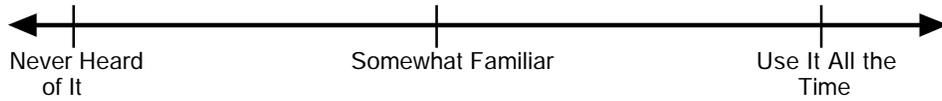


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Prime number any whole number with only two factors, 1 and itself (e.g., 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, etc.).

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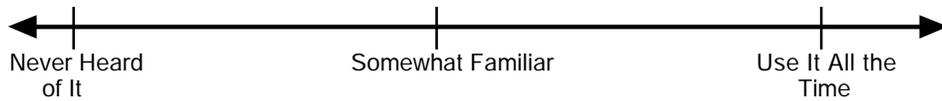


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Proof a set of steps that demonstrates the truth of a given statement. Each step can be justified with a reason, such as a given, a definition, an axiom, or a previously proven property.

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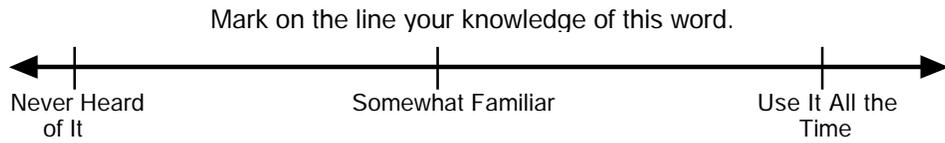
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Proportion a mathematical sentence stating that two ratios are equal.

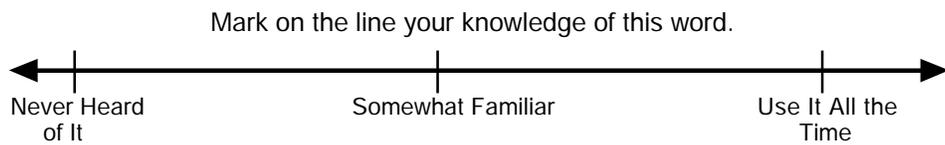
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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Pyramid a three-dimensional figure whose base is a polygon and whose faces are triangles with a common vertex.

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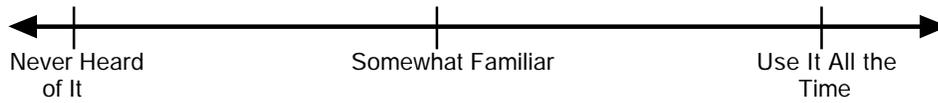


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| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Pythagorean Theorem the square of the hypotenuse (c) of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the legs (a and b), as shown in the equation $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$.

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Mark on the line your knowledge of this word.

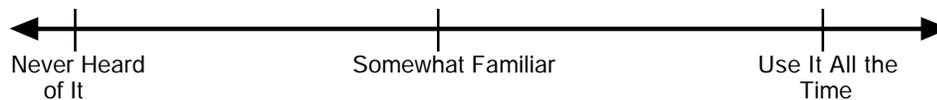


| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |

Quadrant any of the four regions formed by the axes in a rectangular coordinate system.

M

Mark on the line your knowledge of this word.



| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Explain in your own words | Example |
| Facts/Rules/Formulas | Picture or Graph |