## Conversion factor

The factor in a multiplication sentence that renames one measurement unit as another equivalent unit.

Example: $14 x$ ( 1 in.$)=14 x\left(\frac{1}{12} \mathrm{ft}\right) ; 1$ in and $\frac{1}{12} \mathrm{ft}$ are the conversion factors)

## Decimal fraction

A proper fraction whose denominator is a power of 10 .

$$
\text { Example: } \frac{4}{10}, \frac{35}{100}, \frac{912}{1,000}, \text { etc. }
$$

## Multiplier

A quantity by which a given number- a multiplicand- is to be multiplied.


## Parentheses

The symbols used to relate order of operations.
()

## Decimal

A fraction whose denominator is a power of ten and whose numerator is expressed by figures placed to the right of a decimal point.

Example: 0.4, 0.35, 0.912

## Digit

A symbol used to make numbers: $0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8$, and 9

## Divisor

The number by which another number is divided.
Example: $24 \div 6=4$

Divisor

## Equation

A statement that the values of two mathematical expressions are equal.

$$
\text { Example: }(8 \times 2)+3=9+(40 \div 4)
$$

## Equivalence

A state of being equal or equivalent.
Example: 36 inches $=3$ feet

## Equivalent Measures

Example: 12 inches $=1$ foot; 16 ounces $=1$ pound

## Estimate

Approximation of the value of a quantity or number.
Example: The best estimate for $123 \times 46$ would be $100 \times 50$ which equals 5,000

## Exponent

The number of times a number is to be used as a factor in a multiplication expression.

$$
\text { Example: } 10^{3}=10 \times 10 \times 10
$$

## Multiple

A number that can be divided by another number without a remainder like 15,20 , or any multiple of 5 .

Example: $6,9,12,15,18, \ldots$ are all multiples of 3

## Pattern

A systematically consistent and recurring trait within a sequence.

Example: 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000, ...
the pattern is multiplying by ten to get the next number in the pattern.

## Product

The result of multiplying numbers together.

$$
7 \times 8=\underset{\uparrow}{56}
$$

## Quotient

The answer of dividing one quantity by another.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 72 \div 8=9 \\
& \uparrow \\
& \text { Quotient }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Remainder

The number left over when one integer is divided by another.

$\begin{array}{r}4 \longdiv { 1 4 } \\ -\quad 12 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$

## Renaming

Decomposing or composing a number of units within a number.

Example: 235 can be renamed as 23 tens 5 ones, or 2 hundreds, 3 tens, 5 ones, or 235 ones.

## Rounding

Approximating the value of a given number.
Example: 123 rounds to 100

## Unit Form

Place value counting.
Example: 34 stated as 3 tens 4 ones

