Mathematical Vocabulary

Digit – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9

Integer – a whole number

Square number – a number that results from multiplying another whole number by itself (for example $5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$)

Cube number – a number that results from multiplying another whole number by itself, and then by itself again (for example $5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$)

Prime number – A number that can only be divided by 1 and itself (for example, 13)

Product – multiply (for example, the product of 5 and 3 = 15)

Factor – a whole number that divides exactly in to another number (e.g. 2 is a factor of 10)

Multiple – A product of a number (For example, 20 is a multiple of 2, 15 is not)

Partitioning – Splitting a number into units, tens, hundreds etc.

Decimal – can be referred to as part of a whole (1) for example, 0.5

Decimal point – a point between a whole number and a decimal (fraction) 1.5

Fraction – part of a whole (1) for example $\frac{1}{2}$

Percentage – part of a whole (100%) for example 50% (50/100)

Denominator – the bottom number in a fraction (tells you how many parts the whole is divided into)

Numerator – the top number in a fraction (tells you how many of the parts of the whole)

Inverse – opposite, reverse operations (multiplication ↔ division subtraction ↔ addition)

Unit fraction – a fraction with a numerator of 1 (for example, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$)

Non-unit fraction – a fraction with a numerator of 2+ (for example $\frac{3}{4}$)

Improper fraction – a fraction larger than one whole (for example 3/2)

Mixed number – a whole number and a fraction (for example, $3\ \frac{1}{2}$)

Negative number – a number less than zero (for example, - 5 = minus/negative 5)

BODMAS – Order of operations in a calculation: Brackets, Order (i.e. squared ^{2} or cubed ^{3} numbers), Division and Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction