Algorithm

a step-by-step solution to a problem

Example: Simplify 2(3 + 1).

Step One: Parenthesis

2(3 + 1) = 2(4)

Step Two: Multiply

2(4) = 8

Factor

a number multiplied by another number to create a produce

Example: 2 & 5 are factors of 10 because 2 x 5 = 10.

Distributive Property

the sum of two addends multiplied by a number is the sum of the product of each addend and the number

Example: Use the distributive property to simplify 5(2 + 4).

5(2 + 4) = 5(2) + 5(4)

= 10 + 20

= 30

Difference

the amount left after one number is subtracted from another number

Example: The difference of 10 and 4 is 6.

Minuend

the number that is to be subtracted from

Example: 12 – 5

Divisor vs. Dividend

22) 88

The quotient of 88 ÷ 22 is 4!

A quotient is a number that is the result of division.

Greatest Common Factor

GCF

the largest factor that two or more numbers have in common

Example: Find the GCF of 12 and 18

Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
Factors of 18: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

GCF: 6

LCM

Example: What is the LCM of 6 and 9?

Multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18
Multiples of 9: 9, 18

LCM: 18

Least Common Multiple:
the smallest multiple (other than zero) that two or more numbers have in common

Reciprocal

one of two numbers whose product is 1

Example: The reciprocal of $\frac{4}{5}$ is $\frac{5}{4}$ because $\frac{4}{5} \bullet \frac{5}{4} = 1$.

Sum

the number you get by adding two or more numbers together

Example: The sum of 5 and 6 is 11 because 5 + 6 = 11.

Subtrahend

the number that is to be subtracted

Example: The subtrahend of 400 – 20 is 20 because it is to be subtracted from 400.

Product

a number that is the result of multiplication

Example: The product of 5 • 12 is 60.