



Appendix F: Glossary

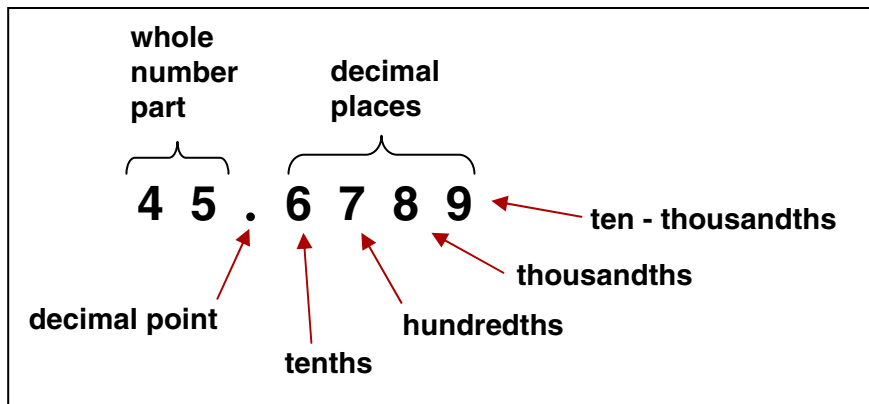
Conversion ratio – A ratio used to convert a unit in one measurement system to a unit in another measurement system. Also can be used in currency conversions.

Example: One foot equals 12 inches or 1:12.

Currencies – The units of money used by different countries such as dollars, pesos, euros, yen, and so on.

Customary Measurement System – The system of units used in the United States to measure quantities such as length, weight, volume, area, temperature, time, and so on. (See Appendix C)

Decimal number (or simply **decimal**) – A *mixed number* which has its fractional part written in tenths, hundredths, thousandths and so on.



Decimal part – The part of a decimal number to the right of the decimal point. This is the *fractional part* of a decimal number.

Decimal point – A period (.) that separates the *whole number part* of a decimal number from its *fractional part*.

Decimal places – The number of digits on the right side of the decimal point.

Denominator – The bottom number in a fraction.

For example, the denominator in the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ is 2.

The denominator represents the total number of equal-sized parts of an object or numbers in a group.



Dividend – When one number is divided by another, the first number is called the dividend.

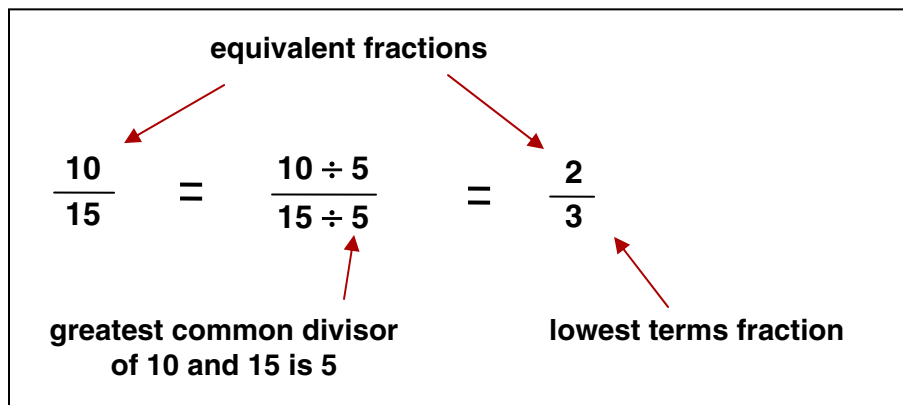
Divisor – When one number is divided by another, the second number is called the divisor.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Quotient} \\ \text{Divisor} \overline{) \text{Dividend}} \end{array}$$

Equivalent fraction – A fraction derived from another fraction when the numerator and denominator are multiplied or divided by the same number. Each of the equivalent fractions are of equal value.

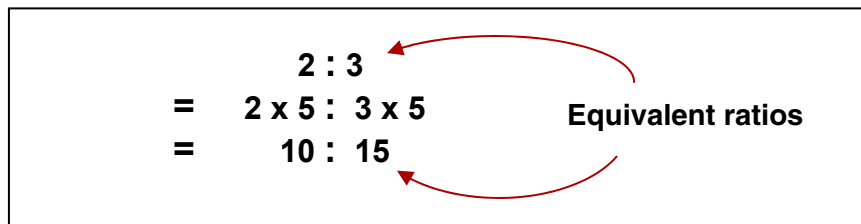
For example, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{10}{15}$ are equivalent fractions.

$\frac{2}{3}$ is derived from $\frac{10}{15}$ when the numerator and denominator are both divided by 5.



Equivalent ratios – Two ratios where the terms of one ratio are multiples of the other ratio.

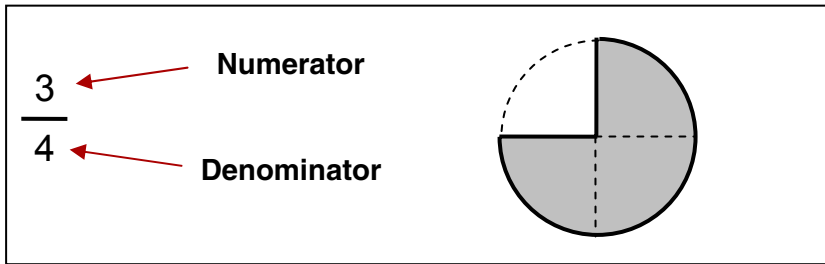
For example, $2 : 3 = 10 : 15$.



Exchange rate – The rate or price at which one currency can be exchanged for another. It is often written as a ratio.

Fractional part – The part of a *decimal number* or *mixed number* that is less than one.

Fraction – A number used to describe part of something. When we divide something into parts, the parts are fractions of the whole.



Greatest common divisor (or **Greatest common factor**) – The largest *whole number* that will divide evenly into one or more numbers. For example, the greatest common divisor of 12 and 18 is 6.

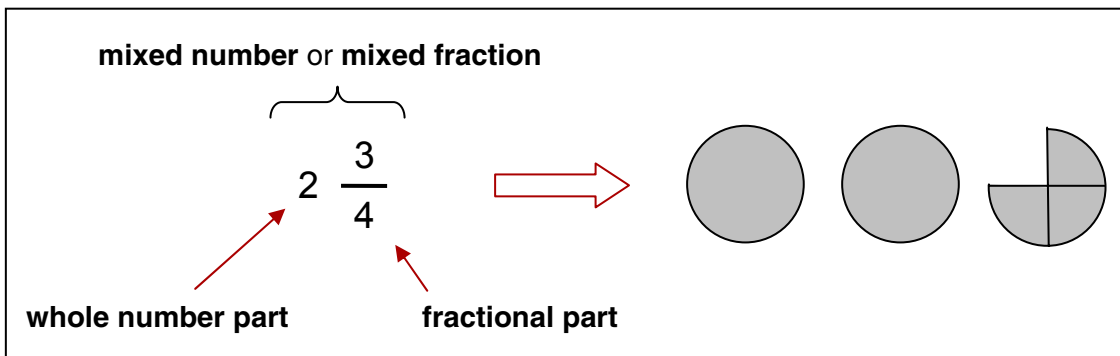
International Metric System – A decimal system of measurement used by most of the countries in the world. (See Appendix D)

Lowest terms – A fraction is in lowest terms when its numerator and denominator cannot be divided evenly by any whole number larger than 1.

For example, $\frac{12}{18}$ can be *reduced* to the lowest terms fraction $\frac{2}{3}$.

Mixed number (or **mixed fraction**) – A number that is part whole number and part fraction.

For example, $2\frac{7}{10}$ or 2.7.



Numerator – The top number in a fraction.

For example, the numerator in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ is 3.

It represents the part of the total number that you are interested in.

Percent – A fraction of 100. The percent sign (%) after a number means that the number is a percent. The number is the numerator of a fraction that always has a denominator of 100.

For example: 37% means $\frac{37}{100}$.

Percentage – An alternative term for **percent**.



Product – When two numbers are multiplied the answer is called the *product*.

Proportional or **in proportion** – Two ratios that are *equivalent ratios* are said to be *proportional*.

For example, 2 : 3 is proportional to 20 : 30

Quotient – When one number is divided by another number, the result, or answer, is *the quotient*.

Ratio – A pair of numbers, called the first and second terms, separated by a colon (:), that compares the size of two things. A ratio indicates the relative sizes of two things.

Reduce – The process of dividing the numerator and the denominator of a fraction or ratio by the same number. See *Lowest terms*.

Repeating decimal – A decimal number that has the same digit or sequence of digits repeated over and over again. A bar is written over the repeating digit(s) or sometimes three dots are used to follow the repeating digit(s).

For example, $5.\overline{3} = 5.333333333 \dots$

$2.\overline{14} = 2.141414141 \dots$

Rounding – A number has been **rounded** when the decimal places to the right of a certain place have been removed. Numbers can be rounded to the **nearest** whole number, nearest tenth, nearest hundredth and so on.

Unit price – The price for 1 unit of something. Multiply the *unit price* by the *number of units* to find the total price or total cost.

Whole number – The counting numbers including zero:
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, . . .

Whole number part – The part of a *decimal number* that is to the left of the decimal point.

