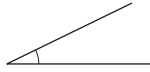
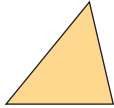


Illustrated Glossary

acute angle: an angle measuring less than 90°



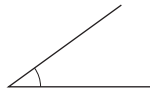
acute triangle: a triangle with three acute angles



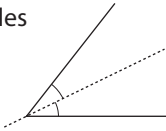
algebra tiles: a collective term for unit tiles and variable tiles

algebraic expression: a mathematical expression containing a variable; for example, $6x - 4$ is an algebraic expression

angle: formed by two rays from the same endpoint



angle bisector: the line that divides an angle into two equal angles



approximate: a number close to the exact value of an expression; the symbol $\doteq$ means "is approximately equal to"

area: the number of square units needed to cover a region

array: an arrangement in rows and columns

average: a single number that represents a set of numbers (see *mean*, *median*, and *mode*)

bar graph: a graph that displays data by using horizontal or vertical bars

bar notation: the use of a horizontal bar over a decimal digit to indicate that it repeats; for example, $1.\overline{3}$ means 1.333 333 ...

base: the side of a polygon or the face of an object from which the height is measured

bisector: a line that divides a line segment or an angle into two equal parts

capacity: the amount a container can hold

Cartesian Plane: another name for a coordinate grid (see *coordinate grid*)

central angle: the angle between the two radii that form a sector of a circle

certain event: an event with probability 1, or 100%

chance: a description of a probability expressed as a percent

circle graph: a diagram that uses parts of a circle to display data

circumcentre: the point where the perpendicular bisectors of the sides of a triangle intersect (see *circumcircle*)

circumcircle: a circle drawn through all vertices of a triangle and with its centre at the circumcentre of the triangle

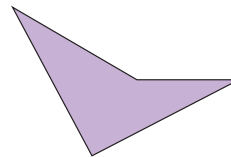
circumference: the distance around a circle, also known as the perimeter of the circle

common denominator: a number that is a multiple of each of the given denominators; for example, 12 is a common denominator for the fractions $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{7}{12}$

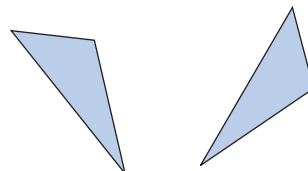
common factor: a number that is a factor of each of the given numbers; for example, 3 is a common factor of 15, 9, and 21

composite number: a number with three or more factors; for example, 8 is a composite number because its factors are 1, 2, 4, and 8

concave polygon: has at least one angle greater than 180°



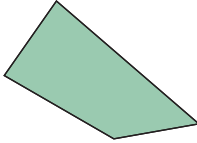
congruent: shapes that match exactly, but do not necessarily have the same orientation



consecutive numbers: integers that come one after the other without any integers missing; for example, 34, 35, 36 are consecutive numbers, so are -2 , -1 , 0, and 1

constant term: the number in an expression or equation that does not change; for example, in the expression $4x + 3$, 3 is the constant term

convex polygon: has all angles less than 180°

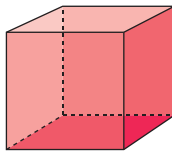


coordinate axes: the horizontal and vertical axes on a grid

coordinate grid: a two-dimensional surface on which a coordinate system has been set up

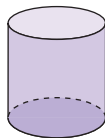
coordinates: the numbers in an ordered pair that locate a point on the grid (see *ordered pair*)

cube: an object with six congruent square faces



cubic units: units that measure volume

cylinder: an object with two parallel, congruent, circular bases

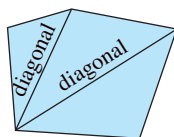


data: facts or information

database: an organized collection of facts or information, often stored on a computer

denominator: the term below the line in a fraction

diagonal: a line segment that joins two vertices of a shape, but is not a side



diameter: the distance across a circle, measured through its centre

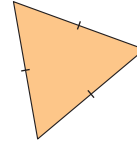
digit: any of the symbols used to write numerals; for example, in the base-ten system the digits are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9

dimensions: measurements, such as length, width, and height

discount: the amount by which a price is reduced

equation: a mathematical statement that two expressions are equal

equilateral triangle: a triangle with three equal sides



equivalent: having the same value; for example, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{6}{9}$ are equivalent fractions; 2:3 and 6:9 are equivalent ratios

estimate: a reasoned guess that is close to the actual value, without calculating it exactly

evaluate: to substitute a value for each variable in an expression

even number: a number that has 2 as a factor; for example, 2, 4, 6

event: any set of outcomes of an experiment

experimental probability: the probability of an event calculated from experimental results

expression: a mathematical phrase made up of numbers and/or variables connected by operations

factor: to factor means to write as a product; for example, $20 = 2 \times 2 \times 5$

formula: a rule that is expressed as an equation

fraction: an indicated quotient of two quantities

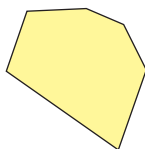
fraction strips: strips of paper used to model fractions

frequency: the number of times a particular number occurs in a set of data

greatest common factor (GCF): the greatest number that divides into each number in a set; for example, 5 is the greatest common factor of 10 and 15

height: the perpendicular distance from the base of a shape to the opposite side or vertex; the perpendicular distance from the base of an object to the opposite face or vertex

hexagon: a six-sided polygon



horizontal axis: the horizontal number line on a coordinate grid

image: the shape that results from a transformation

impossible event: an event that will never occur; an event with probability 0, or 0%

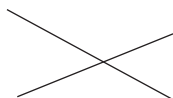
improper fraction: a fraction with the numerator greater than the denominator; for example, both $\frac{6}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{3}$ are improper fractions

independent events: two events in which the result of one event does not depend on the result of the other event

inspection: solving an equation by finding the value of the variable by using addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division facts

integers: the set of numbers
... -3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3, ...

intersecting lines: lines that meet or cross; lines that have one point in common



inverse operation: an operation that reverses the result of another operation; for example, subtraction is the inverse of addition, and division is the inverse of multiplication

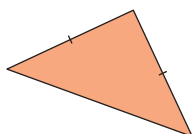
irrational number: a number that cannot be represented as a terminating or repeating decimal; for example, π

isosceles acute triangle: a triangle with two equal sides and all angles less than 90°

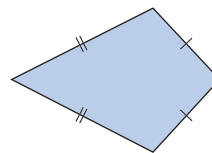
isosceles obtuse triangle: a triangle with two equal sides and one angle greater than 90°

isosceles right triangle: a triangle with two equal sides and a 90° angle

isosceles triangle: a triangle with two equal sides



kite: a quadrilateral with two pairs of equal adjacent sides



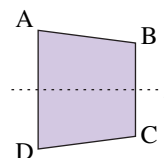
legend: part of a circle graph that shows what category each sector represents

linear relation: a relation whose points lie on a straight line

line graph: a graph that displays data by using points joined by line segments

line segment: the part of a line between two points on the line

line symmetry: a shape has line symmetry when it can be divided into 2 congruent parts, so that one part coincides with the other part when the shape is folded at the line of symmetry; for example, line l is the line of symmetry for shape ABCD



lowest common multiple (LCM): the lowest multiple that is the same for two numbers; for example, the lowest common multiple of 12 and 21 is 84

magic square: an array of numbers in which the sum of the numbers in any row, column, or diagonal is always the same

magic sum: the sum of the numbers in a row, column, or diagonal of a magic square

mass: the amount of matter in an object

mean: the sum of a set of numbers divided by the number of numbers in the set

measure of central tendency: a single number that represents a set of numbers (see *mean*, *median*, and *mode*)

median: the middle number when data are arranged in numerical order; if there is an even number of data, the median is the mean of the two middle numbers

midpoint: the point that divides a line segment into two equal parts

mixed number: a number consisting of a whole number and a fraction; for example, $1\frac{1}{18}$ is a mixed number

mode: the number that occurs most often in a set of numbers

multiple: the product of a given number and a natural number; for example, some multiples of 8 are 8, 16, 24, ...

natural numbers: the set of numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...

negative number: a number less than 0

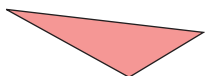
numerator: the term above the line in a fraction

numerical coefficient: the number by which a variable is multiplied; for example, in the expression $4x + 3$, 4 is the numerical coefficient

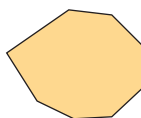
obtuse angle: an angle greater than 90° and less than 180°



obtuse triangle: a triangle with one angle greater than 90°



octagon: an eight-sided polygon



odd number: a number that does not have 2 as a factor; for example, 1, 3, 7

operation: a mathematical process or action such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division

opposite integers: two integers with a sum of 0; for example, +3 and -3 are opposite integers

ordered pair: two numbers in order, for example, (2, 4); on a coordinate grid, the first number is the horizontal coordinate of a point, and the second number is the vertical coordinate of the point

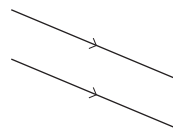
order of operations: the rules that are followed when simplifying or evaluating an expression

origin: the point where the x-axis and the y-axis intersect

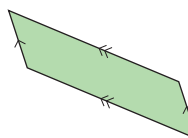
outcome: a possible result of an experiment or a possible answer to a survey question

outlier: a number in a set that is significantly different from the other numbers

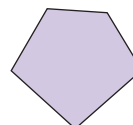
parallel lines: lines on the same flat surface that do not intersect



parallelogram: a quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel



pentagon: a five-sided polygon



percent: the number of parts per 100; the numerator of a fraction with denominator 100

percent circle: a circle divided into 10 congruent sectors, with each sector further divided into 10 parts; each part is 1% of the circle

perimeter: the distance around a closed shape

perpendicular bisector: the line that is perpendicular to a line segment and divides the line segment into two equal parts

perpendicular lines: intersect at 90°

polygon: a closed shape that consists of line segments; for example, triangles and quadrilaterals are polygons

polyhedron (plural, polyhedra): an object with faces that are polygons

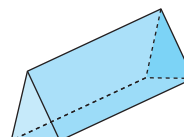
population: the set of all things or people being considered

positive number: a number greater than 0

prediction: a statement of what you think will happen

prime number: a whole number with exactly two factors, itself and 1; for example, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 29, 31, and 43

prism: an object that has two congruent and parallel faces (the *bases*), and other faces that are parallelograms

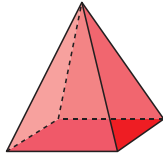


probability: the likelihood of a particular outcome; the number of times a particular outcome occurs, written as a fraction of the total number of outcomes

product: the result when two or more numbers are multiplied

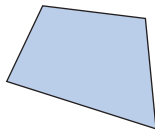
proper fraction: a fraction with the numerator less than the denominator; for example, $\frac{5}{6}$

pyramid: an object that has one face that is a polygon (the *base*), and other faces that are triangles with a common vertex



quadrant: one of four regions into which coordinate axes divide a plane

quadrilateral: a four-sided polygon



quotient: the result when one number is divided by another

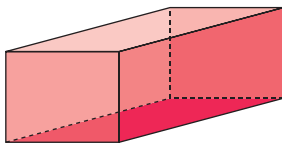
radius (plural, radii): the distance from the centre of a circle to any point on the circle

range: the difference between the greatest and least numbers in a set of data

ratio: a comparison of two or more quantities with the same unit

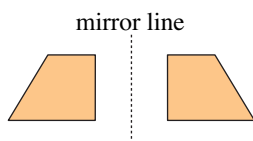
rectangle: a quadrilateral that has four right angles

rectangular prism: a prism that has rectangular faces



rectangular pyramid: a pyramid with a rectangular base

reflection: a transformation that is illustrated by a shape and its image in a mirror line



reflex angle: an angle between 180° and 360°



regular hexagon: a polygon that has six equal sides and six equal angles

regular octagon: a polygon that has eight equal sides and eight equal angles

regular polygon: a polygon that has all sides equal and all angles equal

related denominators: two fractions where the denominator of one fraction is a factor of the other; their lowest common denominator is the greater of the two denominators

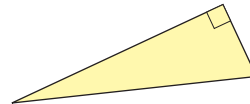
relation: a variable compared to an expression that contains the variable

repeating decimal: a decimal with a repeating pattern in the digits that follow the decimal point; it is written with a bar above the repeating digits; for example, $\frac{1}{11} = 0.\overline{09}$

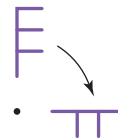
rhombus: a parallelogram with four equal sides

right angle: a 90° angle

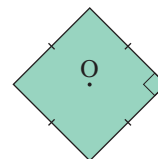
right triangle: a triangle that has one right angle



rotation: a transformation in which a shape is turned about a fixed point



rotational symmetry: a shape that coincides with itself in less than one full turn about its centre is said to have rotational symmetry; for example, a square has rotational symmetry



sample/sampling: a representative portion of a population

sample space: a list of all possible outcomes for an experiment that has independent events

scale: the numbers on the axes of a graph

scalene triangle: a triangle with all sides different

sector: part of a circle between two radii and the included arc

sector angle: see *central angle*

simplest form: a ratio with terms that have no common factors, other than 1; a fraction with numerator and denominator that have no common factors, other than 1

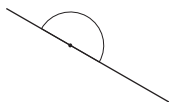
spreadsheet: a computer-generated arrangement of data in rows and columns, where a change in one value results in appropriate calculated changes in the other values

square: a rectangle with four equal sides

square number: the product of a number multiplied by itself; for example, 25 is the square of 5

statistics: the branch of mathematics that deals with the collection, organization, and interpretation of data

straight angle: an angle measuring 180°



surface area: the total area of the surface of an object

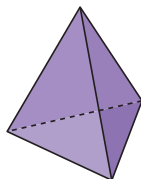
symmetrical: possessing symmetry (see *line symmetry* and *rotational symmetry*)

systematic trial: solving an equation by choosing a value for the variable, then checking by substituting

term: (of a fraction) the numerator or the denominator of the fraction

terminating decimal: a decimal with a certain number of digits after the decimal point; for example, $\frac{1}{8} = 0.125$

tetrahedron: an object with four triangular faces; a triangular pyramid

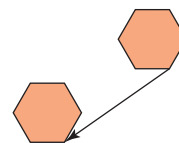


theoretical probability: the number of favourable outcomes written as a fraction of the total number of possible outcomes

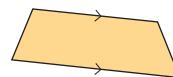
three-dimensional: having length, width, and depth or height

transformation: a translation, rotation, or reflection

translation: a transformation that moves a point or a shape in a straight line to another position on the same flat surface



trapezoid: a quadrilateral that has at least one pair of parallel sides



tree diagram: a diagram that resembles the roots or branches of a tree, used to count outcomes

triangle: a three-sided polygon

two-dimensional: having length and width, but no thickness, height, or depth

unit fraction: a fraction that has a numerator of 1

unit price: the price of one item, or the price of a particular mass or volume of an item

unit tile: a tile that represents $+1$ or -1

unrelated denominators: two fractions where the denominators have no common factors; their lowest common denominator is the product of the two denominators

variable: a letter or symbol representing a quantity that can vary

variable tile: a tile that represents a variable

vertex (plural, vertices): the corner of a shape or object

vertical axis: the vertical number line on a coordinate grid

volume: the amount of space occupied by an object

whole numbers: the set of numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, ...

x-axis: the horizontal number line on a coordinate grid

y-axis: the vertical number line on a coordinate grid

zero pair: two opposite numbers whose sum is equal to zero

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 Joe Weissmann, Carl Wiens

The Geometer's Sketchpad, Key Curriculum Press, 1150 65th St., Emeryville, CA
 94608, 1-800-995-MATH, www.keypress.com/sketchpad



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ISBN-13: 978-0-321-43155-4
ISBN-10: 0-321-43155-3



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