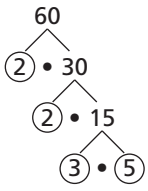


Vocabulary Flash Cards

base (of a power) <i>Chapter 1</i>	common factors <i>Chapter 1</i>
common multiples <i>Chapter 1</i>	evaluate (a numerical expression) <i>Chapter 1</i>
exponent <i>Chapter 1</i>	factor pair <i>Chapter 1</i>
factor tree <i>Chapter 1</i>	greatest common factor (GCF) <i>Chapter 1</i>

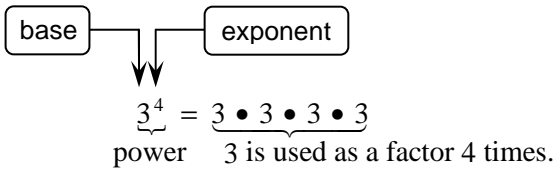
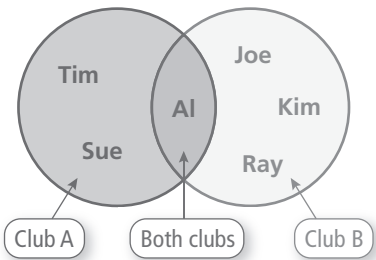
Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>Factors that are shared by two or more numbers</p> <p>2 is a common factor of 8 and 10.</p>	<p>The base of a power is the repeated factor.</p> <p><i>See power.</i></p>
<p>Use the order of operations to find the value of a numerical expression.</p> <p><i>See order of operations.</i></p>	<p>Multiples that are shared by two or more numbers</p> <p>Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, ...</p> <p>Multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, ...</p> <p>The first common multiples of 4 and 6 are 12 and 24.</p>
<p>Two whole numbers other than zero that are multiplied together to get a product</p> <p>Because $2 \cdot 5 = 10$, the pair 2, 5 is a factor pair of 10.</p>	<p>The exponent of a power indicates the number of times the base is used as a factor.</p> <p><i>See power.</i></p>
<p>The greatest of the common factors of two or more numbers</p> <p>The common factors of 12 and 20 are 1, 2, and 4. So the GCF of 12 and 20 is 4.</p>	<p>A diagram that shows the prime factorization of a number</p>  <p>$60 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$, or $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$</p>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

least common denominator (LCD) <i>Chapter 1</i>	least common multiple (LCM) <i>Chapter 1</i>
numerical expression <i>Chapter 1</i>	order of operations <i>Chapter 1</i>
perfect square <i>Chapter 1</i>	power <i>Chapter 1</i>
prime factorization <i>Chapter 1</i>	Venn diagram <i>Chapter 1</i>

Vocabulary Flash Cards

<p>The least of the common multiples of two or more numbers</p> <p>Multiples of 10: 10, 20, 30, 40, ... Multiples of 15: 15, 30, 45, 60, ...</p> <p>The least common multiple of 10 and 15 is 30.</p>	<p>The least common multiple of the denominators of two or more fractions</p> <p>The least common denominator of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$ is the least common multiple of 4 and 6, or 12.</p>
<p>The order in which to perform operations when evaluating expressions with more than one operation</p> <p>To evaluate $5 + 2 \times 3$, you perform the multiplication before the addition.</p> $5 + 2 \times 3 = 5 + 6 = 11$	<p>An expression that contains only numbers and operations</p> $12 + 6, 18 + 3 \times 4$
<p>A product of repeated factors</p> 	<p>The square of a whole number</p> <p>Because $7^2 = 49$, 49 is a perfect square.</p>
<p>A diagram that uses circles to describe relationships between two or more sets</p> 	<p>A composite number written as the product of its prime factors</p> $60 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$