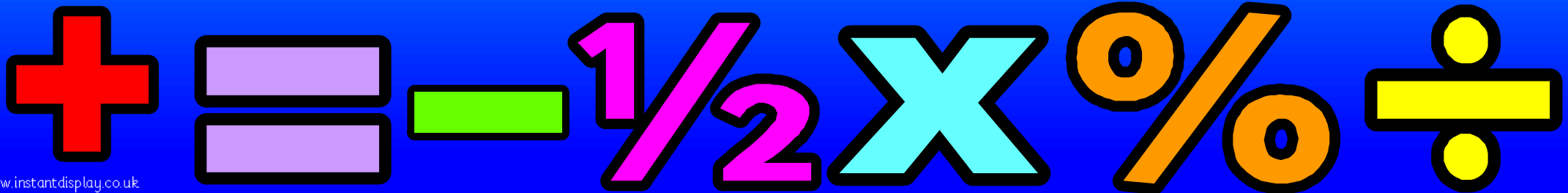


Maths Vocabulary

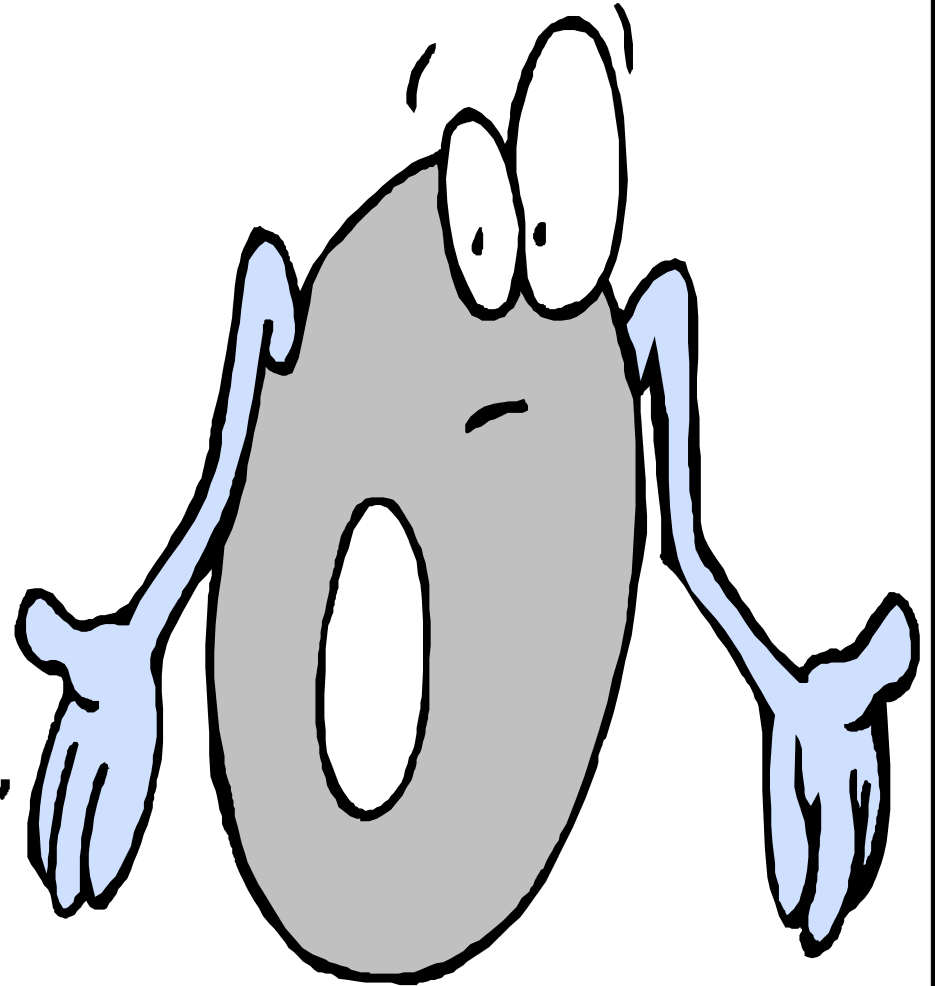


Even Numbers

The numbers that are exactly divisible by 2 are called even numbers.

Some examples of even numbers are 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8.

All numbers that end in 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0 are even numbers.

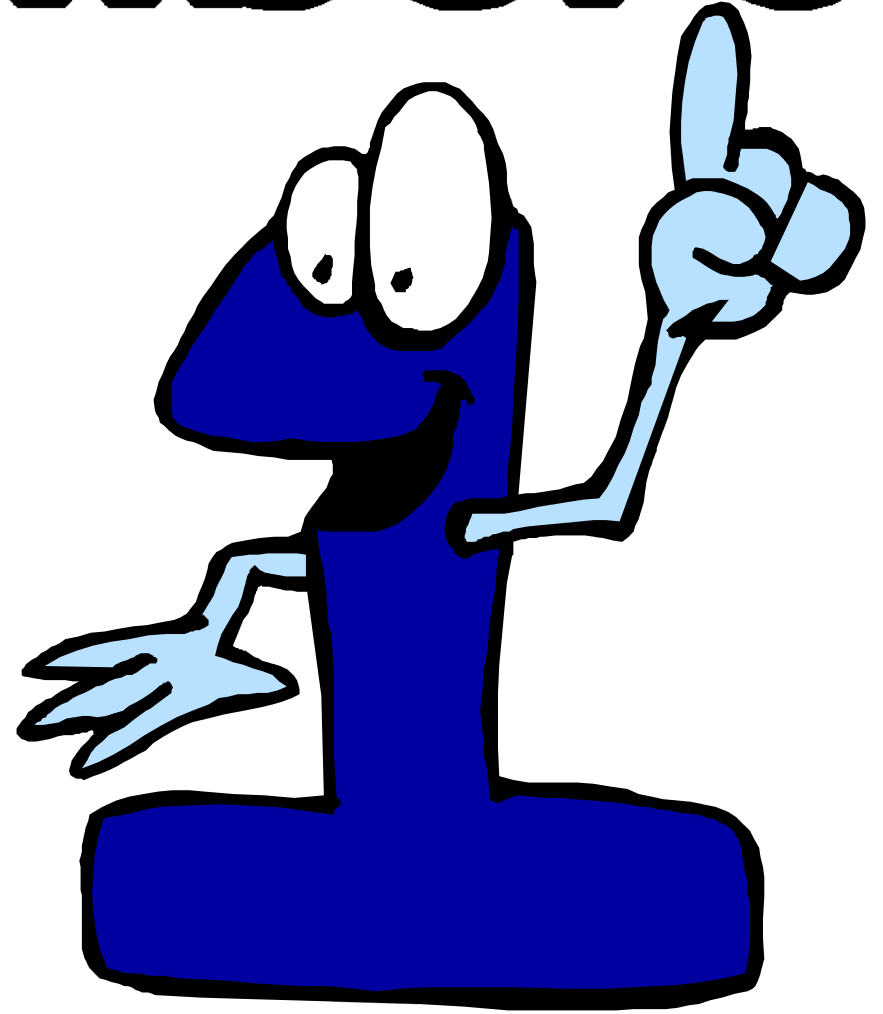


Odd Numbers

The numbers that are not divisible by 2 are called odd numbers.

Some examples of odd numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.

All numbers that end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 are odd numbers.

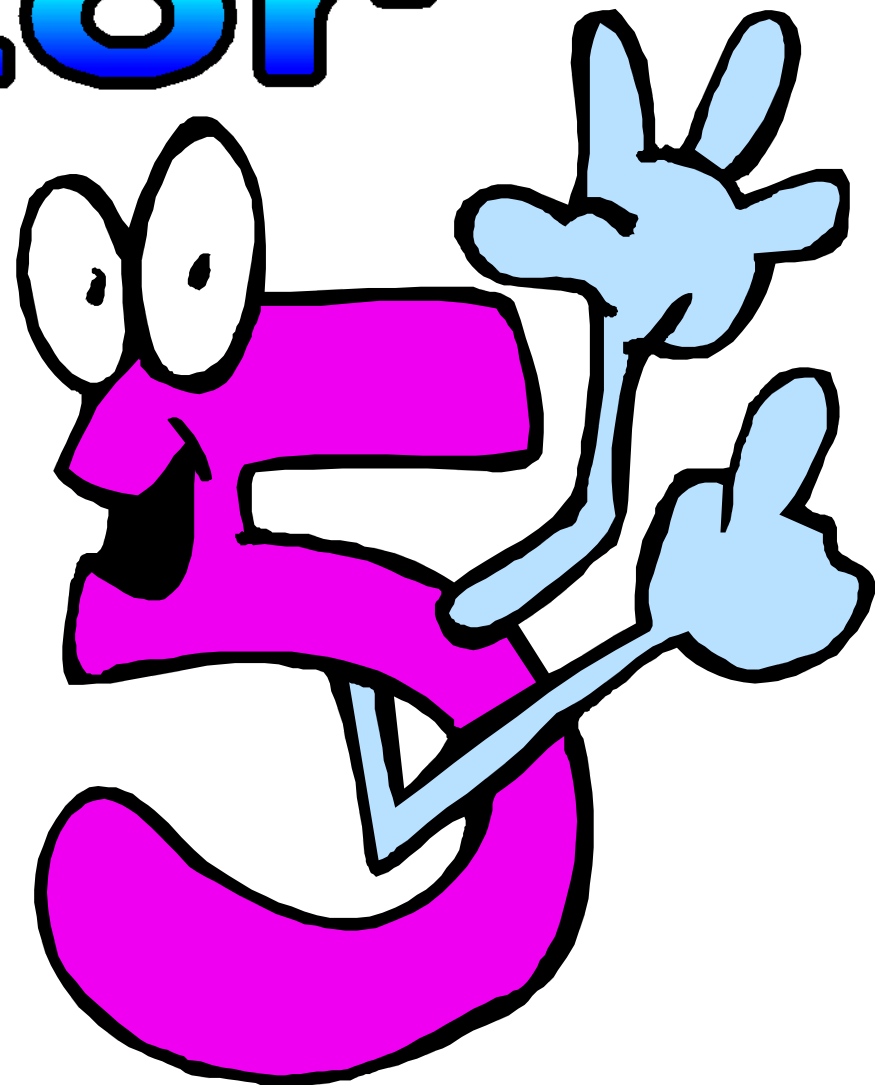


Factor

An exact divisor of a number is called a factor.

Example: 20 is completely divided by 5 and leaves remainder zero.

Therefore 5 is a factor of 20.



Multiple

When the given number is multiplied by another natural number then the product is a multiple of the given number and the natural number.

Example: When 8 is multiplied by 4 we get 32. Therefore 32 is a multiple of both 8 and 4.



Prime Numbers

A number larger than 1 that is completely divisible (remainder 0) by 1 and itself only is called a prime number.

It has only 2 factors: 1 and itself.

Example: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 ...



Composite Numbers

A number that is completely divisible (remainder 0) by any other number besides 1 and itself is called a composite number.

It has more than two factors.

Example: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 ...



Least Common Multiple

The smallest positive number that is a multiple of two or more numbers.

Example: the Least Common Multiple of 3 and 5 is 15, because 15 is a multiple of 3 and also a multiple of 5. Other common multiples include 30 and 45 but they are not the smallest.

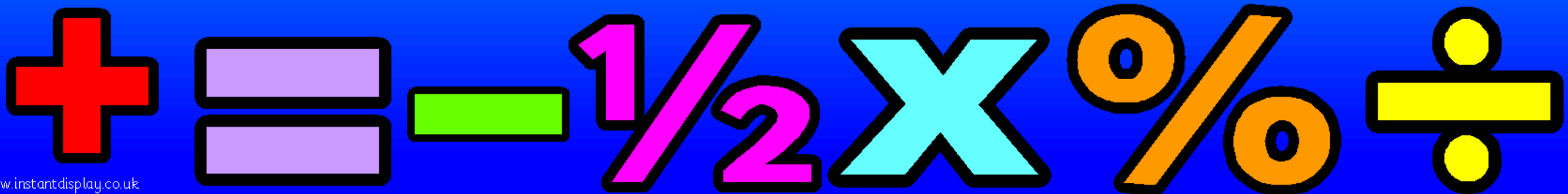


Greatest Common Factor

The highest number that divides exactly into two or more numbers.

When we find all the factors of two or more numbers, and some factors are the same, then the largest of those factors is the Greatest Common Factor (GCF), also known as Highest Common Factor.

Example: the GCF of 12 and 16 is 4 because 1, 2 and 4 are common factors of both 12 and 16, and 4 is the greatest.



Square Number

The number we get after multiplying an integer (not a fraction) by itself.

Example: $4 \times 4 = 16$, so 16 is a square number.

Some more square numbers:

0 (=0x0)

1 (=1x1)

4 (=2x2)

9 (=3x3)

1	2	3	4
2	4		
3		9	
4			16



Square Root

The square root of a number is a value that, when multiplied by itself, gives the number.

Example: $4 \times 4 = 16$, so the square root of 16 is 4.

The symbol is $\sqrt{\quad}$

1	2	3	4
2			
3			
4			16

