

Chapter 2

integers - the set of all whole numbers and their opposites.

positive numbers - all numbers greater than zero

negative numbers - all numbers less than zero.

opposites - positive and negative numbers are opposites. Ex. - 3 and 3 are opposites.

absolute value - the distance a number is from zero.

| | is the absolute value sign.

Additive inverse - the opposite value of a number.

Composite numbers - are divisible by more than two numbers.

Prime numbers - only have two factors one and itself (ex 3 is 3 x 1)

prime factorization - the prime numbers that can be multiplied together to get a product ex: $2 \times 3 = 6$

GCF (Greatest Common Factor) - the largest whole number that divides evenly into two or more numbers.

Multiple - the product of the number and any non zero number.

LCM (Least Common Multiple) - the smallest product common to two or more numbers.

Equivalent fractions - fractions that are the same when simplified.

Relatively prime - 2 numbers that do not have common factors. When a fraction cannot be simplified,

Terminating decimal - decimals that end.

Repeating decimal - a decimal that repeats in a pattern. EX.

Bar notation - the line used to show the repeating pattern in decimals.

Rational numbers - whole #'s, decimals, fractions, integers

Irrational numbers – a decimal number that never ends.