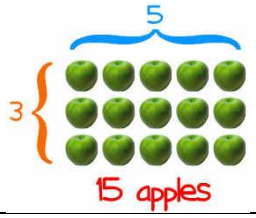
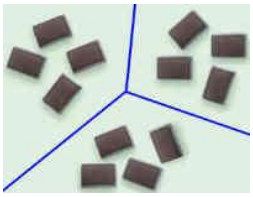
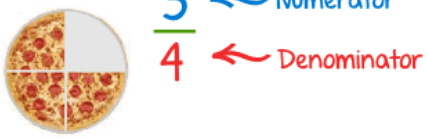
Maths Definitions and Examples

Addition **or** plus	An operation that finds the total number when two or more numbers are put together. 31 + 45 + 71 + 2 = 149
Subtract **Or** Minus **Or** Take away **Or** Difference between	To take one number away from another. 5 - 3 = 2 144 – 32 = 112
Multiplication (Times/lots of/ groups of)	The basic idea of multiplication is repeated addition. 5 × 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15 
Division (Grouping or sharing)	Division is splitting into equal parts or groups. It is the result of "fair sharing". 12 ÷ 3 = 4  16 ÷ 5 = 3 r 1 (answer 3 remainder 1)
Total **or** Sum	The answer when two or more numbers are **added** together. 12 + 4 + 6 = 22 22 is the total
Product	The answer when two or more numbers are **multiplied** together. 6 x 3 = 18 18 is the product
Fraction	Part of a whole ½ ¾ ¼ 
Improper Fraction	A fraction where the numerator (the top number) is greater than or equal to the denominator (the bottom number). In other words, it is top-heavy. 5/3 (five thirds) and 9/8 (nine eighths) are improper fractions
Mixed Fraction	A mixed fraction is a whole number and a fraction combined into one "mixed" number. 1½ (one and a half)2 ¼ are mixed fractions
Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by another number 12 is a multiple of 3, 4, 6 and 2. because 3 × 4 = 12 and 2 x 6 =12
Factors	Numbers you can multiply together to get another number: 2 and 3 are factors of 6, because 2 × 3 = 6

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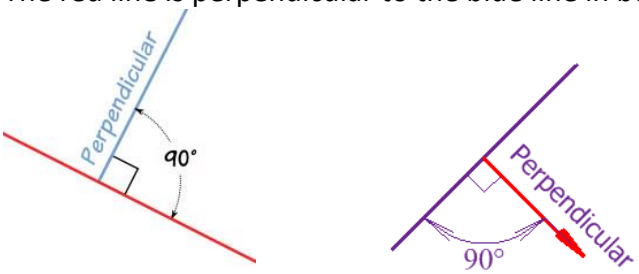
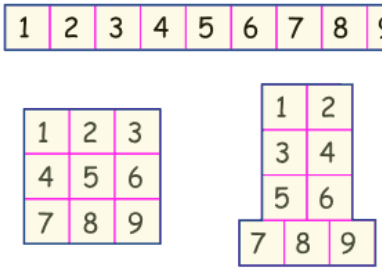
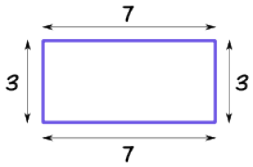
Parallel Lines	Lines are parallel if they are always the same distance apart and will never meet. (They also point in the same direction). 
Perpendicular	It just means **at right angles (90°) to**. The red line is perpendicular to the blue line in both these cases: 
Area	The size of a surface. The amount of space inside the boundary of a flat (2-d) object  All these shapes have the same area of 9
Perimeter	The distance around a two-dimensional shape.  the perimeter of this rectangle is 3+7+3+7 = 20
Square Number	The product of a number which has been multiplied by itself. 16 (4 x 4 = 16) 81 (9 x 9 = 81)
Prime number	A Prime Number can be divided evenly only by 1, or itself. And it must be a whole number greater than 1. 5 can only be divided evenly by 1 or 5, so it is a prime number. But 6 can be divided evenly by 1, 2, 3 and 6 so it is NOT a prime number (it is a composite number).

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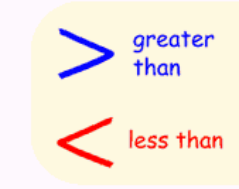
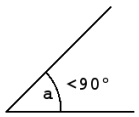
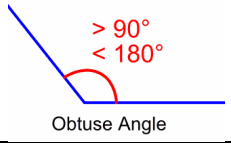
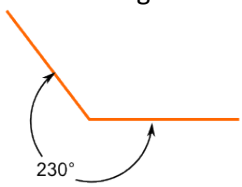
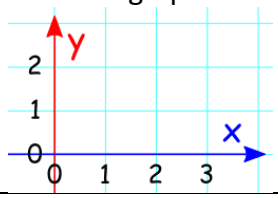
Less than Greater than	 4 < 9 shows that 4 is less than 9
Mean	Is the average of the numbers: a calculated "central" value of a set of numbers. To calculate: Just add up all the numbers, then divide by how many numbers there are. What is the mean of 2, 7 and 9? Add the numbers: 2 + 7 + 9 = 18 Divide by how many numbers (i.e. we added 3 numbers): 18 ÷ 3 = 6 So the Mean is 6
Mode	The number which appears most often in a set of numbers. {6, 3, 9, 6, 6, 5, 9, 3} the Mode is 6 (it occurs most often).
Median	The middle number (in a sorted list of numbers). To find the Median, place the numbers you are given in value order and find the middle number. Find the Median of {13, 23, 11, 16, 15, 10, 26}. Put them in order: {10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 23, 26} The middle number is 15, so the median is 15. (If there are two middle numbers, you average them.)
Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values. In {4, 6, 9, 3, 7} the lowest value is 3, and the highest is 9, so the range is 9-3 = 6.
Acute angle	An angle less than 90° 
Obtuse angle	An obtuse angle is one which is more than 90° but less than 180° In other words, it is between a right angle and a straight angle. 
Reflex angle	A Reflex Angle is one which is more than 180° but less than 360° 
Axis	A reference line drawn on a graph (you can measure from it to find values). Here is a graph with an X Axis and a Y Axis. 

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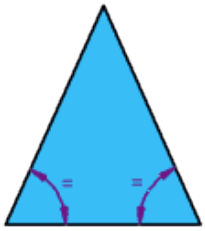
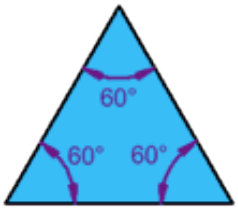
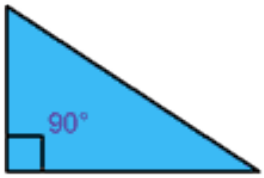
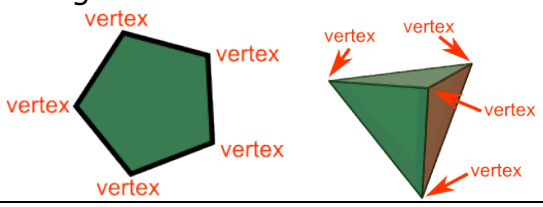
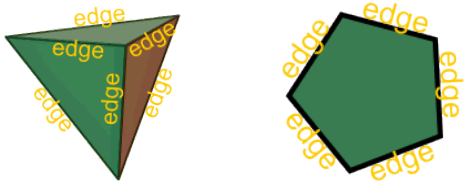
Scalene triangle	A triangle with all sides of different lengths. No sides are equal and no angles are equal 
Isosceles triangle	A triangle with two equal sides The angles opposite the equal sides are also equal 
Equilateral triangle	A triangle with all three sides of equal length. All the angles will be 60° 
Right-angled triangle	A triangle that has a right angle (90°) 
Vertex Or Corner	A **vertex** (plural: **vertices**) is a point where two or more straight lines meet. 
Edge or Side	An edge is a line that joins two vertices. 
Face	A face is any of the individual surfaces of a solid object.