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Math words az

Mathwords: Terms and Formulas from Beginning Algebra to Calculus An interactive math dictionary with enough math words, math terms, math formulas, pictures, diagrams, tables, and examples to satisfy your inner math geek. Math definitions made easy Explore 2,000+ definitions with examples and more - all in one place. Explore math vocabulary Strict Inequality Subset Substitution Method Subtraction of Sets Sum Sum/Difference Identities Sum Rule for Probability Sum to Product Identities Superset Supplement Supplementary Angles Surd Sure Event Surface Surface Area Surface Area of a Surface of Revolution Surface of Revolution Symmetric Symmetric about the Origin Symmetric about the x-axis Symmetric about the y-axis Symmetric across the Origin Symmetric across the x-axis Symmetric across the y-axis Symmetric Property Symmetric with Respect to the Origin Symmetric with Respect to the x-axis Symmetric with Respect to the y-axis Synthetic Division Synthetic Substitution System of Equations System of Inequalities System of Linear Equations The glossary covers basic math concepts like absolute value and acute angle to complex calculus.This math glossary includes terms from different math branches, such as algebra, geometry, and calculus.The glossary also highlights historical context, like terms named after famous mathematicians. Understanding math terms is important because mathematics is often referred to as the language of science and the universe, and it's not just about numbers. It encapsulates a vast array of concepts, principles, and terminology—from the foundational basics of counting to the complexities of calculus and beyond. In this A to Z glossary, you'll find fundamental math concepts ranging from absolute value to zero slope. There's also a bit of history, with terms named after famous mathematicians. Abacus: An early counting tool used for basic arithmetic. Absolute Value: Always a positive number, absolute value refers to the distance of a number from 0. Acute Angle: An angle whose measure is between zero degrees and 90 degrees, or with less than 90-degree radians. Addend: A number involved in an addition problem; numbers being added are called addends. Algebra: The branch of mathematics that substitutes letters for numbers to solve for unknown values. Algorithm: A procedure or set of steps used to solve a mathematical computation. Angle: Two rays sharing the same endpoint (called the angle vertex). Angle Bisector: The line dividing an angle into two equal angles. Area: The two-dimensional space taken up by an object or shape, given in square units. Array: A set of numbers or objects that follow a specific pattern. Attribute: A characteristic or feature of an object—such as size, shape, color, etc.—that allows it to be grouped. Average: The average is the same as the mean. Add up a series of numbers and divide the sum by the total number of values to find the average. Base: The bottom of a shape or three-dimensional object, what an object rests on. Base 10: Number system that assigns place value to numbers. Bar Graph: A graph that represents data visually using bars of different heights or lengths. BEDMAS or PEMDAS Definition: An acronym used to help people remember the correct order of operations for solving algebraic equations. BEDMAS stands for "Brackets, Exponents, Division, Multiplication, Addition, and Subtraction" and PEMDAS stands for "Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, and Subtraction". Bell Curve: The bell shape created when a line is plotted using data points for an item that meets the criteria of normal distribution. The center of a bell curve contains the highest value points. Binomial: A polynomial equation with two terms usually joined by a plus or minus sign. Box and Whisker Plot/Chart: A graphical representation of data that shows differences in distributions and plots data set ranges. Calculus: The branch of mathematics involving derivatives and integrals, Calculus is the study of motion in which changing values are studied. Capacity: The volume of substance that a container will hold. Centimeter: A metric unit of measurement for length, abbreviated as cm. 2.5 cm is approximately equal to an inch. Circumference: The complete distance around a circle or a square. Chord: A segment joining two points on a circle. Coefficient: A letter or number representing a numerical quantity attached to a term (usually at the beginning). For example, x is the coefficient in the expression x(a + b) and 3 is the coefficient in the term 3y. Common Factors: A factor shared by two or more numbers, common factors are numbers that divide exactly into two different numbers. Complementary Angles: Two angles that together equal 90 degrees. Composite Number: A positive integer with at least one factor aside from its own. Composite numbers cannot be prime because they can be divided exactly. Cone: A three-dimensional shape with only one vertex and a circular base. Conic Section: The section formed by the intersection of a plane and cone. Constant: A value that does not change. Coordinate: The ordered pair that gives a precise location or position on a coordinate plane. Congruent: Objects and figures that have the same size and shape. Congruent shapes can be turned into one another with a flip, rotation, or turn. Cosine: In a right triangle, cosine is a ratio that represents the length of a side adjacent to an acute angle to the length of the hypotenuse. Cylinder: A three-dimensional shape featuring two circle bases connected by a curved tube. Decagon: A polygon or shape with ten angles and ten straight lines. Decimal: A real number on the base ten standard numbering system. Denominator: The bottom number of a fraction. The denominator is the total number of equal parts into which the numerator is being divided. Degree: The unit of an angle's measure represented with the symbol °. Diagonal: A line segment that connects two vertices in a polygon. Diameter: A line that passes through the center of a circle and divides it in half. Difference: The difference is the answer to a subtraction problem, in which one number is taken away from another. Digit: Digits are the numerals 0-9 found in all numbers. 176 is a 3-digit number featuring the digits 1, 7, and 6. Dividend: A number divided into equal parts (inside the bracket in long division). Divisor: A number that divides another number into equal parts (outside of the bracket in long division). Edge: A line is where two faces meet in a three-dimensional structure. Ellipse: An ellipse looks like a slightly flattened circle and is also known as a plane curve. Planetary orbits take the form of ellipses. End Point: The "point" at which a line or curve ends. Equilateral: A term used to describe a shape whose sides are all of equal length. Equation: A statement that shows the equality of two expressions by joining them with an equals sign. Even Number: A number that can be divided or is divisible by 2. Event: This term often refers to an outcome of probability; it may answer questions about the probability of one scenario happening over another. Evaluate: This word means "to calculate the numerical value". Exponent: The number that denotes repeated multiplication of a term, shown as a superscript above that term. The exponent of 34 is 4. Expressions: Symbols that represent numbers or operations between numbers. Face: The flat surfaces on a three-dimensional object. Factor: A number that divides into another number exactly. The factors of 10 are 1, 2, 5, and 10 (1 x 10, 2 x 5, 5 x 2, 10 x 1). Factoring: The process of breaking numbers down into all of their factors. Factorial Notation: Often used in combinatorics, factorial notation requires that you multiply a number by every number smaller than it. The symbol used in factorial notation is ! When you see x!, the factorial of x is needed. Factor Tree: A graphical representation showing the factors of a specific number. Fibonacci Sequence: Named after Italian number theorist Leonardo Pisano Fibonacci, it's a sequence beginning with a 0 and 1 whereby each number is the sum of the two numbers preceding it. For example, "0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34..." is a Fibonacci sequence. Figure: Two-dimensional shapes. Finite: Not infinite; has an end. Flip: A reflection or mirror image of a two-dimensional shape. Formula: A rule that numerically describes the relationship between two or more variables. Fraction: A quantity that is not whole that contains a numerator and denominator. The fraction representing half of 1 is written as 1/2. Frequency: The number of times an event can happen in a given period of time; often used in probability calculations. Furlong: A unit of measurement representing the side length of one square acre. One furlong is approximately 1/8 of a mile, 201.17 meters, or 220 yards. Geometry: The study of lines, angles, shapes, and their properties. Geometry studies physical shapes and object dimensions. Graphing Calculator: A calculator with an advanced screen capable of showing and drawing graphs and other functions. Graph Theory: A branch of mathematics focused on the properties of graphs. Greatest Common Factor: The largest number common to each set of factors that divides both numbers exactly. The greatest common factor of 10 and 20 is 10. Hexagon: A six-sided and six-angled polygon. Histogram: A graph that uses bars that equal ranges of values. Hyperbola: A type of conic section or symmetrical open curve. The hyperbola is the set of all points in a plane, the difference of whose distance from two fixed points in the plane is a positive constant. Hypotenuse: The longest side of a right-angled triangle, always opposite to the right angle itself. Identity: An equation that is true for variables of any value. Improper Fraction: A fraction whose numerator is equal to or greater than the denominator, such as 6/4. Inequality: A mathematical equation expressing inequality and containing a greater than (>), less than (<