**Unit 1 Vocabulary**

**Numerator:** the number of top of a fraction that tells the number of parts in the whole fraction.

 **Denominator:** the number on the bottom of the fraction that tells us the total number of parts in a fraction.

**Fair Shares:** equal fraction parts.

**Minimum:** the smallest number in a set of data.

**Maximum:** the greatest number in the data set.

**Range:** the difference between the biggest number and smallest number in a data set.

**Mode:** the number that appears the most in a data set.

**Mean:** the average of a set of data.

**Common Denominator:** denominators that are the same.

**Equivalent Fractions:** fractions that have different numerators and denominators but represent the same fractional part. (2/4 and ½)

**Least Common Denominator (LCD):** the smallest number that two different denominators can divide into evenly.

**Proper Fractions:** a fraction where the numerator is less than the denominator.

**Median:** the middle number in a set of data.

**Greatest Common Factor:** the largest of all common factors of two or more numbers.

**Improper Fraction:** a fraction in which the numerator is bigger than the denominator (a fraction that is greater than or equal to one).

**Mean Absolute Deviation:** a statistic found by subtracting each datum from the mean.

**Outlier:** extreme numbers in a data set.

**Reciprocal:** the inverse of the coefficient.

**Box-and-Whisker Plot:** a kind of graph that helps us understand how all the data are distributed from high to low.

**Rational Number:** any number that can be expressed as a fraction.

**Benchmark:** a standard by which something can be measured or judged.

**Magnitude:** the size of a number.

**Repeating Decimal Numbers:** a fraction that when turned into a decimal produces a repeating pattern (1/3 = 0.33333333333333)

**Irrational Numbers:** decimal numbers that never end but do not repeat.

**Variables:** things that have an effect on one another, represented in equations by a letter.

**Scatterplot:** a data analysis tool that shows the relationship between two variables.

**Direct Relationship:** a relationship that when one variable increases or decreases, so does the other.

**Indirect Relationship:** a relationship that when the value of one variable goes up, the other goes down.

**Line of Best Fit:** a line placed through a scatterplot to clearly view the direction of the points.