**CCM7 Plus Unit 2: Operations with Rational Numbers Vocabulary**

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| Additive Inverse | Two numbers whose sum is 0 are additive inverses of one another. |
| Clustering Estimation | A method used in estimation when all numbers are about the same as a common number. |
| Compatible Numbers | Numbers that are easy to calculate mentally. They are often used in estimating a result. |
| Complex Fractions | A fraction where the numerator, denominator, or both contain a fraction |
| Equivalent Fractions | Fractions that have the same value or fractions that name the same amount. They represent the same part of a whole. When subtracting fractions or mixed numbers, equivalent fractions can be generated using the process of regrouping or renaming. |
| Estimating | Roughly calculate an amount or round the number to obtain a quick answer. |
| Factor | A number that can divide into another number with no remainder. |
| Fraction | A part of something |
| Front End Estimation | A method used in estimation when you round and add the numbers in the leftmost place. |
| Integer | A number expressible in the form a or -a for some whole number a |
| Multiplicative Inverses | Two numbers whose product is 1. . Example 3/4 x 4/3 = 1 |
| Opposite | Opposite numbers are the two numbers that are equidistant from the origin on a number line but in opposite directions from the origin. |
| Rational Number | A number expressible in the form a/b or -a/b. Rational numbers include integers. |
| Repeating Decimal | A decimal in which one or more digits repeat infinitely |
| Round and Adjusting Estimation | Finding an approximate number that has fewer non-zero digits, so that it will be easier for further estimation calculation(s). Usually, numbers are rounded to the nearest ones, tens, hundreds, etc. |
| Terminating Decimal | A decimal is called terminating if its repeating digit is 0. |