A

acute angle An angle that is between 0° and 90°.

angle of rotation (for symmetry) The minimum size of the angle needed to turn a shape or design onto itself. The angle may be measured in degrees or fractions of a turn.

arc (of a circle) A portion of the circumference of a circle. A minor arc is less than a semicircle, and a major arc is more than a semicircle.

B

base (of a power) The number used as a factor for repeated multiplication. In $4^a$, the base is 4.

biased sample Does not represent the population, and can make survey results inaccurate.

binomial An expression with two terms, such as $6y^3 + 3$ and $2x - 5y$.

bisect Divide into two equal parts.

bisector A line or line segment that cuts an angle or line segment into two equal parts.

C

central angle An angle formed by two radii of a circle. The vertex of the angle is at the centre of the circle, and the endpoints are on the circle.

centre of rotation The point about which the rotation of an object or design turns.

chord A line segment joining two points on the circumference of a circle.

circumference The boundary of or distance around a circle. This is a linear measurement. It is often represented by the variable $C$.

coefficient See numerical coefficient.

common denominator A common multiple of the denominators of a set of fractions. A common denominator for $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ is 6 because a common multiple of 2 and 3 is 6.

common multiple A common multiple is a number that is a multiple of two or more numbers. For example, common multiples of 3 and 5 include 0, 15, and 30.
composite object  An object made from two or more separate objects.

congruent  Identical in shape and size.

corresponding angles  Angles that have the same relative position in two geometric figures.

corresponding sides  Sides that have the same relative position in two geometric figures.

constant  A known value in an equation or an expression. In the equation \( s = 3n - 2 \), \(-2\) is a constant.

diagonal  A line joining two non-adjacent vertices of a polygon.

diameter  The distance across a circle through its centre. Represented by the variable \( d \).

distributive property  The rule that states \( a(b + c) = ab + ac \) for all real numbers \( a \), \( b \), and \( c \).

degree of a polynomial  The degree of the highest-degree term in a polynomial. For example, the polynomial \( 7a^2 - 3a \) has a degree of two.

degree of a term  The sum of the exponents on the variables in a single term. For example, the degree of \( 3x^2z^2 \) is 5. A variable with no exponent has a degree of one.

equilateral triangle  A triangle with three equal sides.

equation  A statement that two mathematical expressions are equal and have the same value.
ethics  Involves judgments of right and wrong behaviour. For example, cheating on a test is wrong, or unethical.

experimental probability  The probability of an event occurring based on experimental results.

exponent  The number of times you multiply the base in a power by itself. For example, in \(2^3\), 3 is the exponent, so the base is multiplied by itself three times: \(2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8\).

exponential form  A shorter way of writing repeated multiplication, using a base and an exponent. For example, \(5 \times 5 \times 5\) in exponential form is \(5^3\).

extrapolate  To estimate a value beyond a given set of values.

generalize  To infer a general principle or make a broad statement from known facts.

heptagon  A 2-D shape with seven sides.

hypotenuse  The side opposite the right angle in a right triangle.

hypothesis  A proposition put forward to guide an investigation.

inequality  A mathematical statement comparing expressions that may not be equal. These can be written using the symbols less than (<), greater than (>), less than or equal (\(\leq\)), greater than or equal (\(\geq\)), or not equal (\(\neq\)).

inscribed angle  An angle formed by two chords that share a common endpoint. The vertex and endpoints are on the circle.

interior angle  An angle that is formed inside a polygon by two sides meeting at a vertex.

interpolate  To estimate the value between two given values.

isosceles triangle  A triangle with exactly two equal sides.

like terms  Terms that have the same variable(s) raised to the same exponent(s). For example, \(3x\) and \(-2x\) are like terms.

line of symmetry  A line running through the centre of an object or design such that the halves on each side of the line are mirror images. These lines can be vertical, horizontal, or oblique. A figure may have more than one line of symmetry. Also called a line of reflection.
linear equation  An equation whose graph is a straight line.

linear relation  A relation that appears as a straight line when graphed.

M

mean  A measure of central tendency calculated by finding the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set. For example, for the set of values 6, 8, 5, 9, and 12,
\[
\text{Mean} = \frac{6 + 8 + 5 + 9 + 12}{5} = 8
\]

median  A measure of central tendency determined by the middle number in a set of data after the data have been arranged in order.

For the data 2, 5, 6, 8, and 9, the median is 6.
For the data 1, 3, 7, 7, 9, and 10, the median is 7.

mode  A measure of central tendency determined by the most frequently occurring number in a set of data. There can be more than one mode.
For the data 3, 5, 7, 7, and 9, the mode is 7.
For the data 2, 2, 4, 6, 6, 8, and 11, the modes are 2 and 6.

monomial  An algebraic expression with one term.
For example, 5, 2x, 3s², \(-8cd\), and \(\frac{n^4}{3}\) are all monomials.

N

non-perfect square  A rational number that cannot be expressed as the product of two equal rational factors. For example, you cannot multiply any rational number by itself and get an answer of 3, 5, 1.5, or \(\frac{7}{8}\). The square root of a non-perfect square is a non-repeating, non-terminating decimal.

numerical coefficient  A number that multiplies the variable. In \(3n - 2\), the numerical coefficient is 3.

O

oblique  Slanted, rather than vertical or horizontal.

octagon  A 2-D shape with eight sides.

opposite operation  Operations that “undo” other operations. Sometimes called “inverse operations.” Examples of opposite operations are addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, and squaring and taking the square root.

opposites  Two numbers or expressions with the same numeral, but different signs. For example, +2 and \(-2\), and \(3x + 2\) and \(-3x - 2\), are opposites.

order of operations  The correct sequence of steps for a calculation: Brackets, Exponents, Divide and Multiply in order from left to right, Add and Subtract in order from left to right.

order of rotation  The number of times a shape or design fits onto itself in one turn. The order of rotation of this figure is 4.

P

parallelogram  A four-sided figure with opposite sides that are parallel and equal in length.

pentagon  A 2-D shape with five sides.

perfect square  A number that is the product of two identical factors.
\[2 \times 2 = 4, \text{ so } 4 \text{ is a perfect square}\]
\[6 \times 6 = 36, \text{ so } 36 \text{ is a perfect square}\]
**perimeter**  The distance around the outside of a two-dimensional shape or figure.

**perpendicular**  Describes lines that intersect at right angles (90°).

**perpendicular bisector**  A line that divides a line segment in half and is at right angles to it.

**plane**  A two-dimensional flat surface that extends in all directions.

**polygon**  A two-dimensional closed figure made of three or more line segments.

**polynomial**  An algebraic expression formed by adding or subtracting terms. For example, \(x + 5, 2d - 2.4, 3s^2 + 5s - 6, \text{ and } \frac{h^2}{2} - \frac{h}{4}\) are all polynomials.

**population**  All of the individuals that belong to a group being studied.

**power**  An expression made up of a base and an exponent. For example, for the power \(6^3\), 6 is the base and 3 is the exponent.

**prime factors**  Factors that are prime numbers. For example, the prime factors of 10 are 2 and 5.

**probability**  The likelihood or chance of an event occurring. Probability can be expressed as a ratio, fraction, or percent.

**proportion**  An equation that says that two ratios or two rates are equal. It can be written in fraction form as \(\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{20}\), or in ratio form as \(1:4 = 4:16\).

**Pythagorean relationship**  The relationship between the lengths of the sides of a right triangle. The sum of the areas of the squares attached to the legs of the triangle equals the area of the square attached to the hypotenuse.

\[c^2 = a^2 + b^2\]

**quadrilateral**  A polygon that has four sides.

**radius**  A line segment joining the centre of a circle to the outside edge. It can also refer to the length of this line segment and may be represented by the variable, \(r\).

**random**  An event in which every outcome has an equal chance of occurring.

**random sample**  A sample of individuals chosen randomly from the whole population as a way of representing the whole population. Stratified samples and systematic samples are types of random samples.

**ratio**  A comparison of two quantities with the same units.

**rational number**  A number that can be expressed as the quotient of two integers, where the divisor is not zero. For example, \(0.75, \frac{3}{4}\) and \(-2\) are rational numbers.
reciprocal  The multiplier of a number to give a product of 1. For example, $\frac{3}{4}$ is the reciprocal of $\frac{4}{3}$ because $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{3} = 1$.

reduction  A decrease in the dimensions of an object by a constant factor. For example, in the diagram, the second bulb is half as large as the first. A reduction can be 2-D or 3-D.

regular polygon  A polygon with all sides equal and all interior angles equal.

repeating decimal  A decimal number with a digit or group of digits that repeats forever. Repeating digits are shown with a bar: $0.\overline{4} = 0.444\ldots$ and $-3.\overline{12} = -3.121212\ldots$.

right triangle  A triangle containing a 90° angle.

rotation symmetry  Occurs when a shape or design can be turned about its centre of rotation so that it fits onto its outline more than once in a complete turn. The design in the figure fits onto itself 10 times in one turn.

scale diagram  A diagram that is similar to the actual figure or object. It may be smaller than or larger than the actual object, but must be in the same proportions.

scale factor  The constant factor by which all dimensions of an object are enlarged or reduced in a scale drawing. The dimensions of this rectangle is multiplied by 3 so the scale factor is 3.

similar figures  Figures that have the same shape, but different size. They have equal corresponding angles and proportional corresponding sides.

simulate  To create a model that reflects a particular situation.

solution (of an inequality)  A value or set of values that result in a true statement. The solution can contain a specific value or many values.

square root  One of two equal factors of a number. The symbol is R. For example, 9 is the square root of 81 because $9 \times 9 = 81$.

stratified sample  A sample that is created by dividing the whole population into distinct groups and then choosing the same fraction of members from each group.

subtended  Lying opposite to. For example, in the figure, the arc AB subtends the angle, $\angle ACB$.

supplementary angles  Angles that add to 180°. $a + b = 180°$.
**surface area**  The number of square units needed to cover a 3-D object. The sum of the areas of all the faces of an object.

**survey**  A question or questions asked of a sample of the population to gather opinions.

**symmetry**  An object or image has symmetry if it is balanced and can fit onto itself either by reflection or rotation.

**systematic sample**  A sample created by choosing individuals at fixed intervals from an ordered list of the whole population.

**tangent (of a circle)**  A line that touches a circle at exactly one point. The line is perpendicular to the radius at that point. The point where the line touches the circle is called the point of tangency.

**term**  A number or a variable, or the product of numbers and variables. The expression $5x + 3$ has two terms: $5x$ and $3$.

**terminating decimal**  A decimal number in which the digits stop. $0.4$, $0.86$, and $0.25$ are terminating decimals.

**tessellation**  A pattern or arrangement that covers an area or plane without overlapping or leaving gaps. Also called a tiling pattern.

**theoretical probability**  The expected probability of an event occurring. The ratio of the number of expected favourable outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes for an event.

**transformation**  A change in a figure that results in a different position or orientation. Examples are translations, reflections, and rotations.

**translation**  A slide along a straight line.

**trapezoid**  A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides.

**trinomial**  A polynomial with three terms. $x^2 + 3x - 1$ is a trinomial.

**variable**  A letter that represents an unknown number.

**vertex**  The point where two or more edges of a figure or object meet. The plural is vertices.

**volume**  The amount of space an object occupies. Measured in cubic units.

**voluntary response sample**  A sample where the whole population is invited to participate.
A

addition
decimals, 56, 58–59
fractions, 63–64, 67
polynomials, 191–193, 195
rational numbers, 57
algebra, 174–175, 178
angle
central, 378–382, 385, 396
inscribed, 378–382, 385, 396
supplementary, 395
arc, 378–382
area
circle, 116
square, 74, 116
trapezoid, 320
triangle, Heron’s formula, 80
ascending order, 48
assumption, 430–431, 434–435

B

base (of exponent), 93, 96
negative, 95
positive, 94
bias, 415–416, 418
biased sample, 431, 435
binomial, 175–176, 178, 267
blueprint, 129
boundary point, 342

C

carpenter’s square, 388
Celsius and Fahrenheit, 242
central angle, 378–382, 385, 396
centripetal force, 398
chord, 378–380, 387–388, 393, 395–397, 399
perpendicular bisector, 386–388
perpendicular line, 393
tangent, 394–399
circle
area, 116
circle geometry
arc (of), 378–382
central angle, 378–382, 385, 396
chord, 378–380, 387–388, 393, 395–397, 399
inscribed angle, 378–382, 385, 396
perpendicular bisector, 386–388
Pythagorean relationship, 380, 387, 397–398
tangent, 394–399
circumference, 302
closed circle, 342
coefficient, 108, 110, 175, 184–186
cost, 415–416, 418
cube, surface area, 115
cultural sensitivity, 415–416, 418
cylinder
surface area, 27, 271, 274
volume, 122, 271

d

data
factors affecting collection, 415–418
decimals, 49
addition, 56, 58–59
division, 55, 57–59
equations, 297, 300, 308–309
multiplication, 55, 57–59
order of operations, 58, 59
center
rational numbers, 47, 50, 55–59
subtraction, 56, 59
degree of a polynomial, 176–178
degree of a term, 176–178
descending order, 48
distributive property, 267–268, 315
division
decimals, 55, 57–59
fractions, 65, 67
monomials, 256–259
polynomials by monomials, 273–274
powers, 102, 104–105
rational numbers, 55, 57–59, 65, 67
double inequality, 345

e

Einstein, Albert, 118
enlargement, 131–132, 135
equation, 293
constant, 293
decimals, 297, 300, 308–309
grouping \(a(x + b) = c\), 315–318
numerical coefficient, 293
one–step \(ax = b\), \(\frac{x}{a} = b\), \(\frac{a}{x} = b\), 294–300
solving, see solving equations
two-step \(ax + b = c\), \(\frac{x}{a} + b = c\), 306–310
variable, 293
variables on both sides,
\(ax = b + cx\), \(ax + b = cx + d\),
\(a(bx + c) = d(ex + f)\), 293, 323–325
equivalent fractions, 49
ethics, 415, 417–418
Euclid, 93, 374
experimental probability, 434–435
exponent, 93, 96
  base, 93, 96
  laws, 101–105, 120
  like terms, 184–186
  order of operations, 109–110
  powers, 93, 96, 101–103
  problem solving, 115–117
  terms, 175–178
  zero, 104
exponential form, 93
extrapolate, 223–225

F
  factored form, 101
  Fahrenheit and Celsius, 242
  fraction bar, 316
fractions
  addition, 63–64, 67
  ancient Egypt, 71
  division, 65, 67
  multiplication, 65, 67
  rational numbers, 47, 50, 63–67
  subtraction, 63–64, 67

G
  generalize, 432, 435
  geometry, 374
  graphic organizers
    concept map, 171, 289, 337, 411
    Frayer model, 43
    sequence chart, 207
    spider map, 89, 127, 251
    thematic map, 3
    web, 375
  graphs
    describing variables, 222
    extrapolating, 223–225
    horizontal and vertical lines, 237
    interpolating, 222–223, 225
    interpreting, 220–225
  joining points, 212
  linear equations, 232–234, 238
  spreadsheets, 235

H
  heptagon, 217
  Heron of Alexandria, 81
  Heron’s formula, 80–81
  hexagon, 158
  horizontal line on graph, 237–238
  hypothesis, 429
  latitude, 224
  like terms, 184–186
  line of reflection, 5
  line of symmetry, 6–14, 19, 20
  linear equation, 212
    determining from graph, 234–237
    graphing, 232–234, 237–238
    interpreting graphs, 222–225
    patterns, 212, 214, 216
    table of values, 212–216
  linear inequality, 346
  linear relation, 206
    graphing, 232–234, 237–238
  longitude, 224
  magnification, 130
  mean, 432–433
  median, 432–433
  mode, 432–433
  monomial, 175–176, 178, 254
    dividing polynomials, 273–274
    division, 256–259
    modelling, 255–257, 259
    multiplication, 255–256, 259
    multiplying polynomials, 266–268
  Moore’s Law, 107
  Moore, Gordon, 107
  multiplication
    decimals, 55, 57–59
    fractions, 65, 67
    monomials, 255–256, 259
    polynomials by monomials, 266–268
    powers, 93–96, 101–103, 105
    rational numbers, 55, 57–59, 65, 67
  non perfect square, 77

J
  Jeake, Samuel, 93
  knot, 210

K
  knot, 210
  boundary point, 342, 356
  closed circle, 342
  open circle, 342
rational numbers, 48–50, 56, 59, 67
numerical coefficient, 184–186, 212, 2937

O
open circle, 342
opposite operation, 294
opposite polynomial, 192–195
order of operations
decimals, 58–59
fractions, 66
powers, 109–110
rational numbers, 58
square roots, 80

P
parallelogram, 12
parentheses, 57
square brackets, 60
pentagon, 302
sum of interior angles, 155
perfect square, 75–77
period of pendulum, 80
perpendicular bisector, 386, 388
piecework, 355
plane, 15
polygon, 154
regular, 158, 302
similar, see similar polygons
sum of interior angles, 155
polynomial, 175, 265
addition, 191–193, 195
degree, 176–178
dividing by monomials, 273–274
exponents, 176, 178, 184, 186
like terms, 184–186
modelling, 177–178, 191–195
multiplying by monomials, 266–268
numerical coefficients, 184–186
opposite, 192–195
subtraction, 194–195
terms, 175–178
variables, 175, 178

population, 423–426, 431–432, 435
population density, 413
power, 93, 96, 117
base, 93, 96
base, negative, 95
base, positive, 94
division, 102, 104–105
exponents, 93, 96, 101–103, 115
multiplication, 101, 103, 105, 109–110, 117
order of operations, 109–110
prediction (data), 422–423, 426, 430–433, 435
prime factorization, 98
prime notation, 9, 155
privacy, 415, 418
probability, 430, 434–435
experimental probability, 434–435
theoretical probability, 434–435
profit, 334
proportion, 140
similar triangles, 149–150
Pythagorean relationship, 115, 380, 387, 397–398

R
radiocarbon dating, 119
random sample, 423, 425–426
ratio, 129
rational number, 47, 167
addition, 56, 58–59, 64, 67
ascending order, 48
comparing, 48–50, 82
decimal form, 47, 50, 55–59
descending order, 48
division, 55, 57–59, 65, 67
equivalent, 47, 50
fraction form, 47, 50, 63–67
multiplication, 55, 57–59, 65, 67
number lines, 48–50, 56, 59, 67
order of operations, 58–59
ordering, 48–50
square roots, 72–77
subtraction, 56, 59, 64, 67
reaction time, 86
rectangular prism, surface area, 27–29
reduction, 133–135
reflection, 5, 7, 18–19
regular polygon, 158, 302
research project plan, 440–443
rotation, 5
angle of, 17–18, 20
centre of, 16, 19–20
order of, 17–20
symmetry, 16–20

S
sample, 423–426, 430–431, 435
convenience sample, 423, 425–426
random sample, 423, 425–426
stratified sample, 423–426
systematic sample, 423, 425–426
voluntary response sample, 423, 425–426
scale, 139, 142
scale diagram, 140, 142
scale factor, 132, 134–135, 140–142, 153
similar triangles, 149–150
similar polygons, 155
similar (figures), 147
similar polygons, 154–156
corresponding angles, 155–156
corresponding sides, 155–156
similar triangles, 146–150
corresponding angles, 146–148, 150
corresponding sides, 146–148, 150
proportion, 149–150
scale factor, 149–150
simple interest, 243
solution of an inequality, 353
solving equations
distributive property, 315, 318
opposite operations, 294–300, 316–318, 323–325
reverse order of operations, 306, 308–309
solving inequalities
distributive property, 362
isolating the variable, 352–353, 356, 362, 364
modelling, 352, 355
speed, 298
speed of sound, 80
sphere, surface area, 35
square root, 72
order of operations, 80
rational numbers, 74–77
stopping distance, 119
stratified sample, 423–426
subtend, 379
subtraction
decimals, 56, 59
fractions, 63–64, 67
polynomials, 194–195
rational numbers, 56, 59
Sudoku, 81
supplementary angles, 395
surface area, 26
cube, 115
cylinder, 27, 271, 274
rectangular prism, 27–29
sphere, 35
symmetry, 26–27, 29–30
survey (data), 414
symmetry, 5
line, 6–11, 13–15, 18–20
line of, 6–14, 19–20
rotation, 16–20
surface area, 26–27, 29–31
transformation, 5, 16–20
systematic sample, 423, 425–426
T
table of values, 212
patterns in, 212, 214
graphing from, 232–235, 237–238
tangent, 394
chord, 395–397, 399
circle, 395–399
term, 175
combining like, 185–186
degree of a, 176, 178
exponents, 175–178
like, 184–186
terminal velocity, 230
tessellation, 22
polygon, 159, 168
theoretical probability, 434–435
theta, 401
time and timing, 415–416, 418, 424–425
tonne, 209, 349
transformation, 5, 16–20
translation, 5, 18–19
trapezoid, 320
triangle, area of, 80
triangles, similar, see similar triangles
trinomial, 175–176, 178
use of language, 415–418
variable, 175–178, 184–186, 212, 293
vertical line on graph, 237–238
volume of cylinder, 122, 271
voluntary response sample, 423, 425–426
Web, 375
wholesale price, 334
zero pair, 185
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