

Chapter 3 (p. 128)

composite number

A whole number greater than 1 that has more than two positive factors.

4, 6, 8, and 9 are composite numbers.

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equivalent fractions

Fractions that name the same amount or part.

$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are equivalent fractions.

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greatest common divisor (GCD)

The largest whole number that divides evenly into two or more given numbers.

The GCD of 27 and 45 is 9.

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least common multiple (LCM)

The least number, other than zero, that is a multiple of two or more given numbers.

The LCM of 10 and 18 is 90.

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multiple

The product of any number and any nonzero whole number is a multiple of that number.

30, 40, and 90 are all multiples of 10.

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prime factorization

A number written as the product of its prime factors.

$$10 = 2 \cdot 5$$

$$24 = 2^3 \cdot 3$$

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prime number

A whole number greater than 1 that has exactly two positive factors, itself and 1.

5 is prime because its only positive factors are 5 and 1.

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rational number

A number that can be written in the form $\frac{a}{b}$, where a and b are integers and $b \neq 0$.

6 can be expressed as $\frac{6}{1}$.

0.5 can be expressed as $\frac{1}{2}$.