



Math

Basic Math Functions

Math Symbols

+	plus, add	≥	is greater than or equal to
-	minus, subtract	≤	is less than or equal to
x	multiplied by, multiply	:	is compared to, ratio
:	divided by, divide	∞	infinity
=	equal to	∠	angle
≠	not equal to	⊥	right angle
>	is greater than	⊥	perpendicular
<	is less than		parallel to
∅ or { }	empty set	√	square root

Addition and Subtraction

1. Addition

Combining two or more numbers is called **addition**. The term for addition is plus (+). The numbers that are combined are called **addends**, and together they form a new number called a **sum**.

2. Subtraction

"Taking away" one or more numbers from another number is called **subtraction**. The term for subtraction is **minus** (-). The new number left after subtracting is called a **remainder** or **difference**.

Factors and Multiples

1. Factors

Factors are two numbers that, when multiplied together, form a new number called a **product**. Every number except **1** has at least two factors: **1** and itself. **Composite numbers** have more than two factors.

2. The Greatest Common Factor

Common factors are numbers that are factors of two or more numbers. The common factor of two numbers with the greatest value is called the **greatest common factor**. For example, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 are common factors of 12 and 36, but 12 is the greatest common factor.

3. Multiples

Find the **multiples** of a number by multiplying it by other whole numbers. The multiples of 3 are 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, and so on.

References:

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Multiplication and Division

1. Multiplication

Multiplication is a quick form of addition. By multiplying numbers together, you are really adding a series of one number to itself. Numbers in the beginning of a multiplication equation are called **multiplicands** and **multipliers**. A **multiplication** equation results in a **product**.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

2. Division

Division is the process of finding out how many times one number, the **divisor**, will fit into another number, the **dividend**. The division equation results in a **quotient**. Think of division as a series of repeated subtractions. Many numbers do not fit evenly into other numbers. They are not evenly divisible by these numbers, and the number left over is called the **remainder**.