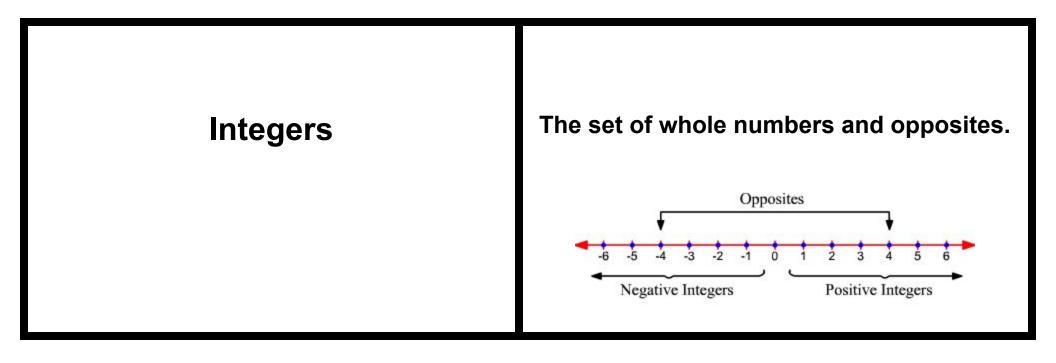
Difference	The amount that remains after one quantity is subtracted from another. 49.75 - 13.9 = 35.85 35.85 is the difference.
Additive inverse	A number that is the same distance from 0 on the number line, but in the opposite direction. +3 + -3 = 0
Identity property of addition	If you add zero to a number, the sum is the same as that number. 8 + 0



Identity property of multiplication

If you multiply a number by one, the product is the same as the number. $1 \times 3 = 3$

Complex fraction	A fraction in which the numerator, denominator, or both are also fractions.	
	$\frac{\frac{3}{7}}{24}$	
	~ -T	
Rational number	A number that can be expressed as a ratio of two integers. (2, -3, $\frac{1}{4}$, 0.18)	
Terminating decimal	A decimal which has a finite number of digits. 0.25, 0.2, 0.125, 0.1	

Proportion	An equation showing that two ratios are equivalent. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$
Proportional relationship	A proportional relationship is a relationship between two variable quantities x and y, where y is a constant multiple (k) of x. y = kx d = rt
Constant of proportionality	The constant multiplier by which one variable in a proportional relationship is related to the other variable. UNIT RATE

Percent	A special ratio that compares a number to 100 using the symbol %. 80%
Percent increase	Extent to which a variable gains value. Percent increase = new amount - original amount
Percent decrease	Extent to which a variable loses value. Percent increase = new amount - original amount X 100 Orginal amount

Simple interest

A quick method for calculating the interest charge on a loan.

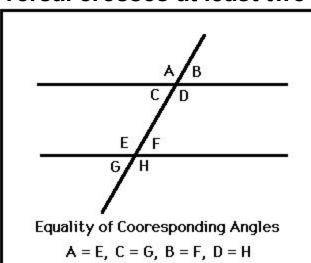
I =prt
Interest = principal x rate x time

7th grade unit 3 module 6 & 7vocab

Expression	A variable or combination of variables, numbers, and symbols that represents a mathematical relationship. 5x + 3
Inequality	A mathematical sentence that compares two unequal expressions using one of the symbols <, >, ≤,≥, or ≠

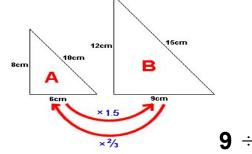
Corresponding angles

Angles in matching positions when a transversal crosses at least two lines.



Scale factor

Figures A and B are similar



$$9 \div 6 = 1.5$$

6 ÷9 =
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

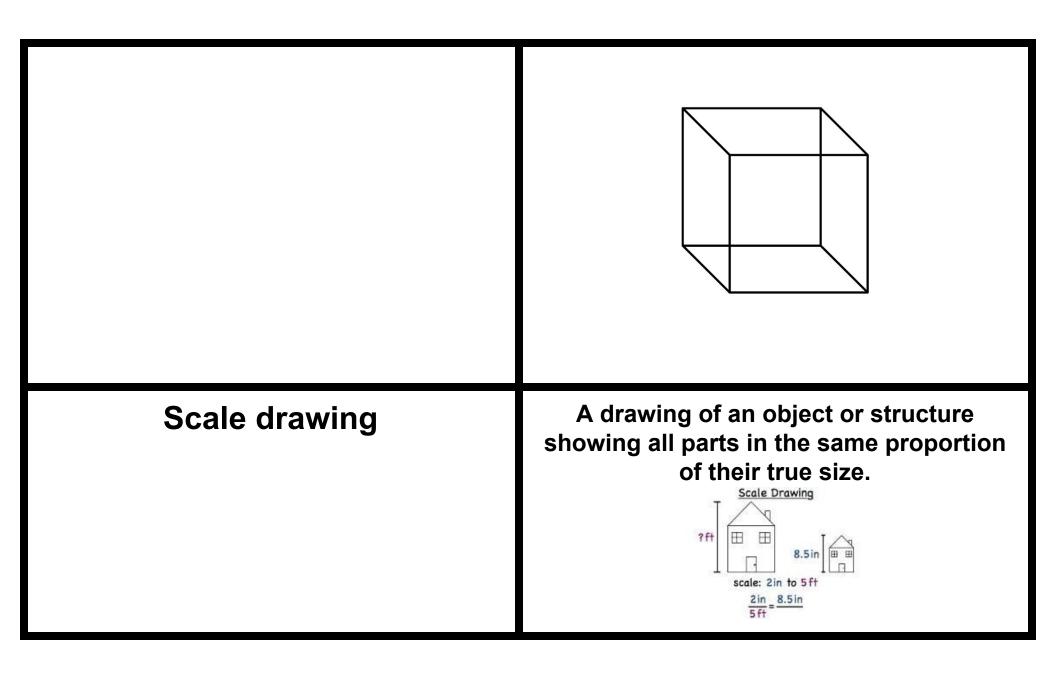
A line that intersects at least two other **Transversal** lines. Transversal Angles inside the lines and on opposite **Alternate interior angles** sides of the transversal. alternate interior

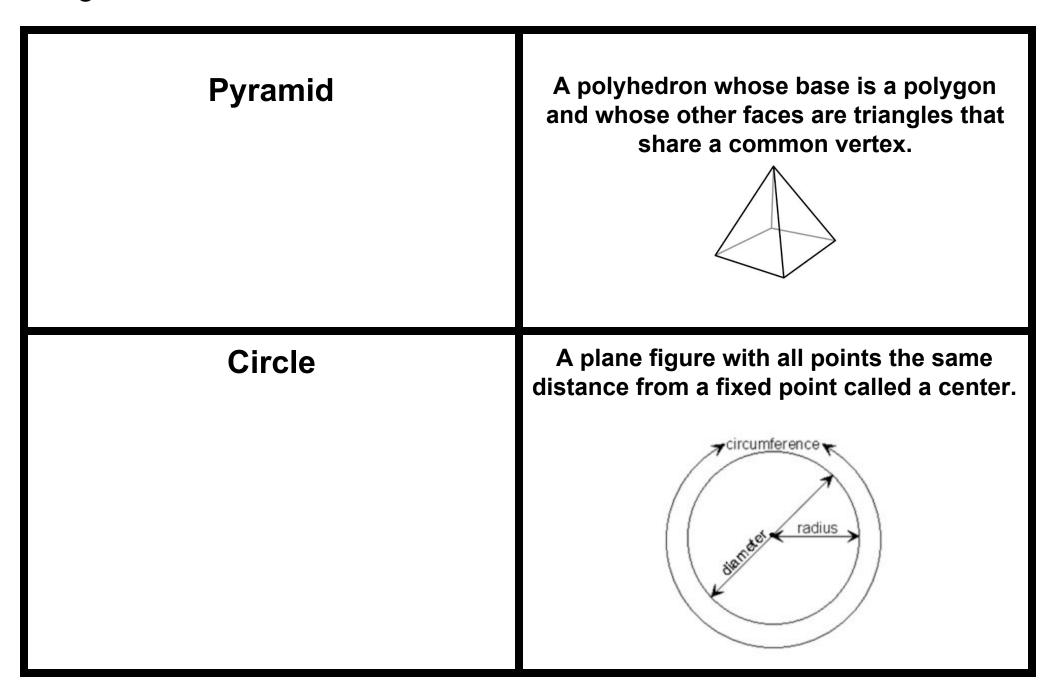
Angles outside the two lines and on **Alternate exterior angles** opposite sides of the transversal. alternate exterior Two lines on a plane that never meet. They are always the same **Parallel lines** distance apart.

Triangle inequality theorem	The theorem that asserts the sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the length of the third side. The Triangle Inequality Theorem $A + B > C$ $B + C > A$ $A + C > B$		
Circumference	The distance around a circle, which equals a little more than three times its diameter. $\mathbf{C} = \Pi \mathbf{d} \mathbf{or} \mathbf{C} = 2 \Pi \mathbf{r}$		
Vertical angle	A pair of angles that share the same vertex and are bounded by the same pair of lines but are opposite each other.		

Supplementary angles	If the sum of the measures of two angles is 180 degrees.
Complementary angles	f the sum of the measures of two angles is 90 degrees. $ \sqrt[A]{\frac{A}{B}}_{A+B=90} $

Adjacent angles	Two angles in a plane that have a common vertex and a common side.
Cube	A three-dimensional shape with six square sides.





Random sample	A selection that is chosen randomly. Example: Drawing a number from a hat.
Population	The entire collection of items that is the focus of concern.
	Examples: shoe sizes
	Heights
	Weights Hat sizes
	Hat SIZES

Probability of dependent events

P(red) x **P(green after red)** = $\frac{6}{20}$ x $\frac{5}{19}$ = $\frac{30}{380}$

Dependent Events

Probability of independent events

To find the probability that two independent events will happen, multiply the probabilities of the two events.

Probability of Two Independent Events

P(A and B) = P(A) • P(B)

Probability of first event second event

Events that preclude each other. Cannot Mutually exclusive events occur at the same time. We have absolutely nothing in common. We're exclusive events. A set of outcomes to which a probability is assigned. **Event** Complement of Event A Event A

