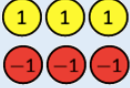


Directed Number

Adding & Subtracting Fractions

Percentage of an Amount

Zero pair – A set of two numbers that when added together equal 0. For example: 3 and -3



Adding a negative is the same as subtracting.
 For example: $4 + -3 = 4 - 3 = 1$

Subtracting a negative is the same as adding.
 For example: $4 - -3 = 4 + 3 = 7$

Multiplying or dividing a negative number and a positive number gives a negative answer.

Multiplying or dividing two negative numbers gives a positive answer.

For example: $-5 \times 10 = -50$
 $30 \div -3 = -10$

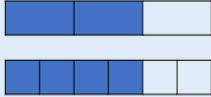
$-7 \times -4 = 28$
 $-8 \div -2 = 4$

Numerator – The top number of a fraction.

Denominator – The bottom number of a fraction.

Equivalent fraction – A fraction that has the same value as another fraction. We create equivalent fractions by multiplying or dividing both the numerator and denominator by the same value.

$\frac{2}{3} \equiv \frac{4}{6}$

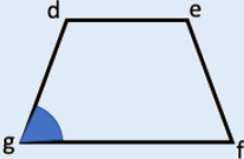


When **adding and subtracting fractions**, we must create equivalent fractions with a **common denominator** (when the denominators of two or more fractions are the same).

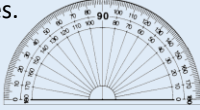
$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{5}$ not ready to be subtracted

$\frac{9}{12} - \frac{4}{12}$ ready to be subtracted

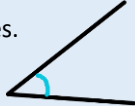
Angle – An amount of turn between two lines.
 “angle dgf” can be written as $d\hat{g}f$ $\angle dgf$




Protractor – Piece of equipment used to measure the size of angles.




Acute angle – Less than 90 degrees.



Obtuse angle – Greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees.



Reflex angle – Greater than 180 degrees but less than 360 degrees.



Right angle – Exactly 90 degrees.

