

Basic Math

ADD, ADD UP, SUM, SUMMATION – The whole amount, the result obtained by adding whole numbers.
<“add”>

ANGLE - The union of two rays with a common endpoint, called the vertex.
<NDH “L” DH “1” traces NDH “L”>

ANSWER - A solution, as to a problem.
<”answer”>

AREA – The number of square units that covers a shape or figure.
<2h “A” like ”place” or DH “5” PO down- moves in a small circle>

AVERAGE- A number that represents the characteristics of a data set.
<average>

BASE – The side or face of a geometric figure to which an altitude is or is thought to be drawn. b. The number that is raised to various powers to generate the principal counting units of a number system. The base of the decimal system, for example, is 10. c. The number raised to the logarithm of a designated number in order to produce that designated number; the number at which a chosen logarithmic scale has the value.
< “b-a-s-e” or “basic”>

CENTIMETER – A unit of length equal to one hundredth (10^{-2}) of a meter. See table at measurement.
<C-M>

CIRCLE - A plane curve everywhere equidistant from a given fixed point, the center.
<NDH holds modified “C” DH outlines circle or 2h DH draws a circle, NDH index holds place>

CIRCUMFERENCE – The distance around a circle.
<”measure” + “circle”>

COST, PRICE - An amount paid or required in payment for a purchase.
<”cost”>

COUNT (verb) – To recite or list numbers in order or enumerate items by units or groups.
<”count” SM>

CUBED - A number whose cube (third power) is a given number.
<DH 3 start palm-out and twist up to palm-in high space>

CYLINDER - A three-dimensional figure having two parallel bases that are congruent circles.

<1h C:CL moves up on flat NDH>

DECIMAL (NUMBER) - A proper fraction in which the denominator is the power of ten.

<"period">

DEGREE - A unit of measure of an angle.

<DH shakes a "O">

DENOMINATOR- The bottom part of a fraction.

<DH shakes a "D" under horizontal NDH "B">

DIAGONAL - The line segment connecting two nonadjacent vertices in a polygon.

<DH index or "B" draws a diagonal line>

DIAMETER - The line segment joining two points on a circle and passing through the center of the circle

<NDH holds a modified "C", DH index or "D" draws the diameter>

DIVIDE - To separate or break into parts.

<"divide">

EDGE - A line of intersection of two surfaces.

<DH index runs along outside edge of flat NDH>

EQUATION - A mathematical statement that says that two expressions have the same value; any number sentence with an =.

<2h "E"s touch and DH moves out or "number" + "sentence">

EVEN - Exactly divisible by 2 or characterized or indicated by a number exactly divisible by 2.

<E-V-E-N>

FACE - A planer surface of a geometric shape; a flat surface of a three dimensional shape.

<rub the top of ND flat hand with a flat hand>

FRACTION - A number used to name a part of a group or a whole. The number below the bar is the denominator, and the number above the bar is the numerator.

<"fraction">

GRAPH - A diagram that represents change in one variable in comparison with that of one or more other factors.

<DH 4 fingertips drag down NDH palm; DH hand drags across NDH palm>

GREATER THAN - Larger in quantity.

<"above" (DH bent-B is held above and touching NDH Bent-B; DH moves up)>

HINT - A brief or indirect suggestion.

<"help" or "tap" low)>

INTERSECT, INTERSECTION – The point to where two lines or surfaces meet or cross.

<2h indexes cross each other>

"LESS THAN" - More limited in quantity.

<"below", DH bent-B is held below and touching NDH bent B; DH moves down)>

LINE - A straight set of points that extends into infinity in both directions.

<2h "I" pinkies touch and pull away, like "sentence">

LINE SEGMENT - Two points on a line, and all the points between those two points.

<"line" + 2h "period" at each end>

MEASURE - A unit specified by a scale, such as an inch.

<2HD "Y" touches at thumb DM>

MINUS, SUBTRACT - The result of subtracting two numbers.

<DH palm-out 1 contacts palm of NDH-right flat hand, indicating'-'>

MULTIPLY, TIMES - To add (any given number or quantity) to itself a certain number of times; to find the product of by multiplication; thus 7 multiplied by 8 produces the number 56; to multiply two numbers.

<2HD "K" like "worst" DM>

NUMBER LINE - A line on which every point represents a real number.

<"number + "line" >

NUMERATOR - The top part of a fraction.

<DH shakes "N" OVER ND horizontal flat hand>

ODD - Designating an integer not divisible by two, such as 1, 3, and 5.

<O-D-D>

PARALLEL - Two lines are parallel if they are in the same plane and never intersect.

<2h "1" PO down side by side, move forward or upward>

PERIMETER - The sum of the lengths of the sides of a polygon.

<2HD "P" outlines the square>

RADIUS - The distance from the center to a point on a circle; the line segment from the center to a point on a circle.

<NDH holds a modified "C", DH "R" or index starts at center of "C" and moves to the outside of the circle>

RIGHT ANGLE – An angle whose measure is 90 degrees.

<NDH holds "L" DH "R" or index draws the right angle symbol at the base of the "angle">

SET - A well-defined group of objects.

<"group">

SIMPLIFY - Reducing to lowest terms.

<"condense" or "reduce">

SPHERE – Any round body or figure having the surface equally distant from the center at all points.

<"ball" moves together to show sphere shape>

SUBTRACT - to deduct any number from another

<"take away" (indicate removing something from NDH palm)>

VOLUME - A measurement of space, or capacity.

<V-O-L>