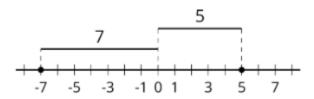
Unit 5 Glossary Terms

absolute value

The absolute value of a number is its distance from 0 on the number line.



The absolute value of -7 is 7, because it is 7 units away from 0. The absolute value of 5 is 5, because it is 5 units away from 0.

Negative number

A negative number is a number that is less than zero. On a horizontal number line, negative numbers are usually shown to the left of 0.



positive number

A positive number is a number that is greater than zero. On a horizontal number line, positive numbers are usually shown to the right of 0.



<u>deposit</u>

When you put money into an account, it is called a *deposit*.

For example, a person added \$60 to their bank account. Before the deposit, they had \$435. After the deposit, they had \$495, because 435 + 60 = 495.

<u>withdrawal</u>

When you take money out of an account, it is called a withdrawal.

For example, a person removed \$25 from their bank account. Before the withdrawal, they had \$350. After the withdrawal, they had \$325, because 350 - 25 = 325.

Solution to an equation

A solution to an equation is a number that can be used in place of the variable to make the equation true.

For example, 7 is the solution to the equation m+1=8, because it is true that 7+1=8. The solution to m+1=8 is not 9, because $9+1\neq 8$.

Rational number

A rational number is a fraction or the opposite of a fraction.

For example, 8 and -8 are rational numbers because they can be written as $\frac{8}{1}$ and $-\frac{8}{1}$.

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Also, 0.75 and -0.75 are rational numbers because they can be written as \frac{75}{100} and -\frac{75}{100}.
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<u>variable</u>

A variable is a letter that represents a number. You can choose different numbers for the value of the variable. For example, in the expression 10 - x, the variable is x. If the value of x is 3, then 10 - x = 7, because 10 - 3 = 7. If the value of x is 6, then 10 - x = 4, because 10 - 6 = 4.