Module 2 Vocabulary

Absolute value: The distance between a number and zero on the number line (e.g., $|3| = 3$, $|-4| = 4$).

Additive identity: The number zero because you can add zero to any number without changing its identity: $a + 0 = a$.

Additive inverse: The number you add to another number so the sum is zero. For example, $-a$ is the additive inverse of a because $a + (-a) = 0$.

Associative property: The grouping in an addition or multiplication problem may change, but the sum or product will remain the same.

Commutative property: The order of an addition or multiplication problem may change, but the sum or product will remain the same.

Integer: A positive or negative whole number. The set of integers is: $\dots-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\dots$

Multiplicative identity: The number one because you can multiply any number by one without changing its identity: $a \cdot 1 = a$.

Rational number: A number that can be written as a ratio or fraction. Rational numbers include positive and negative whole numbers (e.g., 4 because it can be written as 4 1), the number zero, fractions, and terminating (ending) and repeating decimals.

Variable: A symbol, such as a letter, that is a placeholder for a number. For example, x is the variable in the expression 3x.