

Define each word.

Equivalent Equation – Equations that have the same solution.

Solve an Equation – The process of finding all values of the variable that make the equation a true statement.

Formula – An equation that states a rule for the relationship between certain quantities.

Multi-Step Equation – Equations with more than one operation.

Consecutive Integers – Integers in counting order.

Number Theory – The study of numbers and the relationship between them.

Identity – An equations that is true for every value of the variable.

Proportion – An equation of the form $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ and $b, d \neq 1$ stating that two ratios are equivalent.

Ratio – A comparison of two numbers by division.

Extremes – In the ratio $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, a and d are the extremes.

Means – The sum of the numbers in a set of data divided by the number of items in the data set.

Rate – The ratio of two measurements having different units of measure.

Unit Rate – A ratio of two quantities, the second of which is one unit.

Scale – The relationship between measurements on a drawing or model and the measurements of the real object.

Scale Model – A model used to represent an object that is too large or too small to be built at actual size.

Percent of Change – When an increase or decrease is expressed as a percent.

Percent of Decrease – The ratio of an amount of decrease to the previous amount, expressed as a percent.

Percent of Increase – The ratio of an amount of increase to the previous amount, expressed as a percent.

Dimensional Analysis – The process of carrying units throughout a computation.

Literal Equation – A formula or equation with several variables.

Unit Analysis – The process of including units of measurement when computing.