

SAT Math Must-Know Vocabulary Summary

This list of math vocabulary words includes math terms that appear repeatedly on the SAT. While there *are* more math words that you need to know besides these (for example: “tangent” and “perpendicular”), the following are some of the most frequently appearing terms. Having a good vocabulary is helpful for math too!

integers	Numbers with no fractional part: $\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$
remainder	The <i>integer</i> amount left over after division of integers. For example, the remainder when 66 is divided by 7 is 3.
even integers	Divisible by 2: $\dots, -6, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, 6, \dots$
odd integers	Not divisible by 2: $\dots, -5, -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, \dots$
positive numbers	Numbers strictly greater than zero. Zero is not positive.
negative numbers	Numbers strictly less than zero. Zero is not negative.
multiple	The product of a particular number and any integer. The multiples of 15 are: $\dots, -45, -30, -15, 0, 15, 30, 45, \dots$
factor	An integer that can divide a particular number without a remainder. The factors of 12 are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12.
prime	A positive integer that has only two factors: itself and 1. The first few primes are: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, \dots
average	The sum of a group of numbers divided by the number of numbers. Also called the “arithmetic mean”.
median	The number in the middle of a group of numbers after the group has been numerically sorted.
mode	The number or numbers in a group which appear most often.
in terms of	For example, if $y = 2x$ and you are asked to solve for x “in terms of” y , the answer is $x = y/2$.
less, fewer	For example, “ y is three less than twice x ” is equivalent to $y = 2x - 3$, and “ a fewer than b ” is the same as $b - a$.