

OTHER NUMBER CLASSIFICATIONS

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #313

PERFECT SQUARES (NUMBERS)

Numbers that have a whole number square root. The first ten **perfect squares** are 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, and 100.

Is zero a perfect square? There is a debate about this in the mathematics community – some believe zero is a perfect square because $0 \times 0 = 0$; some disagree because they say the definition of a perfect square is “numbers that have a POSITIVE integer square root” and zero is not positive.and the debate continues.

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #1

FIRST 10 SQUARE NUMBERS

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100

NUMBER	SQUARED
1	$1 \times 1 = 1$
2	$2 \times 2 = 4$
3	$3 \times 3 = 9$
4	$4 \times 4 = 16$
5	$5 \times 5 = 25$
6	$6 \times 6 = 36$
7	$7 \times 7 = 49$
8	$8 \times 8 = 64$
9	$9 \times 9 = 81$
10	$10 \times 10 = 100$

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #2

FIRST 10 CUBED NUMBERS

1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, 343, 512, 729, 1000

NUMBER	CUBED
1	$1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$
2	$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$
3	$3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$
4	$4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$
5	$5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$
6	$6 \times 6 \times 6 = 216$
7	$7 \times 7 \times 7 = 343$
8	$8 \times 8 \times 8 = 512$
9	$9 \times 9 \times 9 = 729$
10	$10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #14

PRIME NUMBERS

Prime Numbers = Integers greater than 1 with **exactly** 2 factors or divisors; numbers that are evenly divisible by only 1 and themselves.

The number 2 is the first prime and it is the only even number that is prime. The number 1 is neither prime nor composite.

Memorize the prime numbers 1-100:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #281

SIEVE OF ERATOSTHENES

The **Sieve of Eratosthenes** is a technique to teach young children about prime numbers. A paper is numbered from 2-100. Circle 2 because it is **prime**. Then count every 2 numbers and cross them off (cross off the multiples of 2). The next number after 2 that is not crossed off is 3, circle it. Count every 3 numbers (multiples of 3) and cross them off. The next number after 3 that is not crossed off is 5, circle it. Count the multiples of 5 and cross them off.... This process continues for the entire chart. All crossed-off numbers are composite; the prime numbers are circled.

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #15

COMPOSITE NUMBERS

Composite Numbers are numbers that have more than two factors or divisors; numbers that are not prime.

All whole numbers except for 1 and 0 are either prime or composite.

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #33

ODD VS. EVEN NUMBERS

An **even number** is an integer that is evenly divisible by 2 (without a remainder). Note that the number zero is an even number. An **odd number** is an integer that is NOT evenly divisible by 2.

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #194

CONSECUTIVE INTEGERS

Consecutive integers are integers that differ by 1. Example: -3 and -2 are consecutive integers

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #243

CARDINAL NUMBERS

Cardinal Numbers are numbers used to indicate quantity. The Cardinal Numbers are the same as the Natural Numbers (for the purposes of elementary school students' understanding).

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #306

ORDINAL NUMBERS

Ordinal numbers, unlike cardinal numbers that indicate a quantity, are numbers that indicate order or rank. Ordinal numbers are 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, etc.

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #117

DENOMINATE NUMBERS

A **denominate number** specifies a quantity in terms of a number and a unit of measurement. For example, 7 feet and 16 acres are denominate numbers.

PRAXIS FLASHCARD #330

ROMAN NUMERALS

Roman numerals and the Roman number system are similar to the Arabic number system used in the United States. The Roman number system is based on 10 so it is decimal, but it does not have place value. Letters are used to represent various numbers (Roman number names). **The rule with Roman numbers is to write the numbers in descending order (from greatest to smallest).** The exception to this rule is if a smaller number comes before a larger number, we subtract that smaller number from the larger number. I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1,000