1. 5 + 3 x 2 = 11
2. 1/2 + 1/3 = 5/6
3. a^2 + b^2 = c^2
4. 12 inches = 1 foot
5. x + 7 = 10
6. The angles of a triangle add up to 180°
7. If a = b and b = c, then a = c (Transitive property)
8. The area of a rectangle is length × width
9. 2^3 = 8
10. The circumference of a circle is 2πr
11. An even number can be divided by 2 without leaving a remainder
12. The median of a set of numbers is the middle value when they are ordered from least to greatest
13. The sum of the probabilities of all possible outcomes in an experiment is 1
14. A square's perimeter is four times the length of one side
15. Multiplying a number by its reciprocal equals 1
16. Angles around a point add up to 360°.
17. The volume of a cube is given by side³.
18. A percentage represents a fraction of 100.
19. To find the average of a set of numbers, sum the numbers and divide by the count.
20. The number of diagonals in a polygon can be found using the formula n(n-3)/2, where n is the number of sides.
21. A polygon with all sides and angles equal is called a regular polygon.
22. The concept of borrowing in subtraction explains how to subtract one number from another when the top number is smaller than the bottom number in a given place value.
23. Doubling the dimensions of a cube quadruples its surface area but increases its volume by eight times.
24. The greatest common divisor (GCD) of two numbers is the largest number that divides both of them without leaving a remainder.
25. An acute angle is an angle smaller than 90°.
26. A reflex angle is greater than 180° but less than 360°.
27. The decimal system is based on powers of 10.
28. Multiples of 9 add up to 9 when their digits are summed.
29. The concept of rounding numbers to the nearest ten, hundred, etc., simplifies calculations and estimations.
30. The difference between the circumference and diameter of any circle is known as π (Pi).
31. A hexagon has six sides and six angles.
32. The Associative Property states that (a + b) + c = a + (b + c) for addition.
33. Subtracting a negative number is the same as adding its positive counterpart.
34. The Distributive Property combines addition and multiplication, stating a(b + c) = ab + ac.
35. The concept of place value indicates the value of a digit based on its position within a number.
36. Identifying prime numbers is fundamental to number theory.
37. A composite number can be factored into smaller integers, excluding 1 and the number itself.
38. The concept of symmetry in shapes includes reflectional and rotational symmetry.
39. The least common multiple (LCM) of two numbers is the smallest number that is a multiple of both.
40. Converting between fractions, decimals, and percentages is a fundamental skill in mathematics.
41. A rectangle's area is calculated by multiplying its length by its width.
42. Knowing the days of the week involves modular arithmetic.
43. A factor of a number divides that number without leaving a remainder.
44. The angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360 degrees.
45. The concept of 'more than' or 'less than' introduces inequalities.
46. The rule of divisibility by 3 states that a number is divisible by 3 if the sum of its digits is divisible by 3.
47. Understanding fractions involves recognizing a part of a whole.
48. A regular hexagon can be divided into six equilateral triangles.
49. The area of a parallelogram is calculated as base times height.
50. Estimation techniques, such as rounding, are crucial for making quick guesses.
51. The sum of any two odd numbers is even.
52. A triangle with two equal sides is called an isosceles triangle.
53. The product of any number and zero is zero.
54. A whole number divided by itself equals one.
55. The exterior angles of a polygon sum up to 360°.
56. The volume of a rectangular prism is length × width × height.
57. Adding zero to any number does not change the number.
58. The opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal.
59. A number multiplied by its inverse equals one.
60. The sum of the angles around a point is 360°.
61. Area of a circle = πr².
62. A number's multiples are obtained by multiplying the number by whole numbers.
63. Subtracting a number from itself yields zero.
64. A line segment's midpoint divides it into two equal parts.
65. Opposite sides of a rectangle are equal in length.
66. The product of two negative numbers is positive.
67. Two lines perpendicular to the same line are parallel to each other.
68. The length of a circle's diameter is twice its radius.
69. Any number raised to the power of one is itself.
70. A triangle with all sides of different lengths is called a scalene triangle.
71. The area of a square is side².
72. In a right-angled triangle, the side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse.
73. A circle's diameter passes through its center.
74. Any number raised to the power of zero is one.
75. The larger of two fractions with the same denominator is the one with the larger numerator.
76. Dividing a number by one yields the number itself.
77. Two angles that add up to 90° are called complementary angles.
78. The smallest two-digit number is 10.
79. The largest single-digit number is 9.
80. Two angles that add up to 180° are called supplementary angles.
81. The reflection of a number about zero on the number line is its negative.
82. A polygon with five sides is called a pentagon.
83. Zero divided by any non-zero number is zero.
84. The successor of a number is one more than the number.
85. A number less its negative equals twice the number.
86. The sum of a number and its negative is zero.
87. Three points lie on a straight line if they are collinear.
88. A polygon with four sides is called a quadrilateral.
89. The reciprocal of a fraction is obtained by swapping its numerator and denominator.
90. Any non-zero number raised to the power of two is positive.
91. A polygon with eight sides is called an octagon.
92. The sum of an even number and an odd number is odd.
93. A set containing no elements is called an empty set or null set.
94. Doubling a number is the same as multiplying the number by two.
95. Halving a number is the same as dividing the number by two.
96. The perimeter of a circle is also known as its circumference.
97. A shape with all angles equal and all sides equal is called a regular shape.
98. The number of vertices in a cube is eight.
99. A fraction represents a part of a whole.
100. The difference between the largest and smallest values in a set is called the range.