

one or more translations, reflections, and/or rotations. Rigid motions are here assumed to preserve distances and angle measures.

**Repeating decimal.** The decimal form of a rational number. See *also*: terminating decimal.

**Sample space.** In a probability model for a random process, a list of the individual outcomes that are to be considered.

**Scatter plot.** A graph in the coordinate plane representing a set of bivariate data. For example, the heights and weights of a group of people could be displayed on a scatter plot.<sup>5</sup>

**Similarity transformation.** A rigid motion followed by a dilation.

**Tape diagram.** A drawing that looks like a segment of tape, used to illustrate number relationships. Also known as a strip diagram, bar model, fraction strip, or length model.

**Terminating decimal.** A decimal is called terminating if its repeating digit is 0.

**Third quartile.** For a data set with median  $M$ , the third quartile is the median of the data values greater than  $M$ . Example: For the data set {2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 22, 120}, the third quartile is 15. See *also*: median, first quartile, interquartile range.

**Transitivity principle for indirect measurement.** If the length of object A is greater than the length of object B, and the length of object B is greater than the length of object C, then the length of object A is greater than the length of object C. This principle applies to measurement of other quantities as well.

**Uniform probability model.** A probability model which assigns equal probability to all outcomes. See *also*: probability model.

**Vector.** A quantity with magnitude and direction in the plane or in space, defined by an ordered pair or triple of real numbers.

**Visual fraction model.** A tape diagram, number line diagram, or area model.

**Whole numbers.** The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, ....

<sup>5</sup>Adapted from Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *op. cit.*