

Arithmetic equations and their parts

Addition equation

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 5 \\ + 1 \quad 1 \\ \hline 3 \quad 6 \end{array}$$

← addend
← addend
← sum

Subtraction equation


$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 5 \\ - 1 \quad 1 \\ \hline 1 \quad 4 \end{array}$$

← minuend
← subtrahend
← difference

Multiplication equation

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$$

← factor
← factor
← product



Division equation

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{divisor} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{dividend} \rightarrow 12/4 = 3 \leftarrow \text{quotient} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{divisor} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{dividend} \rightarrow 12 \div 4 = 3 \leftarrow \text{quotient} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{quotient} \rightarrow 3 \\ \text{divisor} \rightarrow 4 \overline{)12} \leftarrow \text{dividend} \end{array}$$

All parts of arithmetic equations have names.

- In an addition equation, addends are the numbers that are added together to give a sum.
- In a subtraction equation, the subtrahend is taken away from the minuend to give a difference.
- In a multiplication equation, factors are multiplied to give a product.
- In a division equation, a dividend is divided by a divisor to give a quotient.