INTRODUCTION

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6. A fraction expresses a quantity less than the unit.

EXAMPLE.—The length of my desk is three quarters of a yard. Three quarters is a fraction.

7. A mixed number contains both an integer and a fraction.

EXAMPLES.—One yard and a quarter; three yards and three quarters.

8. A number of any of these three classes may be either *concrete* or *abstract*. It is concretc when the nature of its unit is given: five *yards*. It is abstract when the nature of its unit is not given: five.

9. Arithmetic is the science of numbers; and it teaches how to form them, name them, write and combine them.

10. A *principle* is a truth that is used as a steppingstone to other truths of the same order.

11. A problem is a question requiring some unknown result when certain quantities are given.

12. A solution comprises the different operations that lead to the answer of a problem.

13. A rule points out the method to be followed in a particular class of problems.

14. Arithmetical language is the method of expressing numbers.

15. Arithmetical language is of two kinds, oral and written. The former is called numeration, and the latter notation.

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