Further Pure Mathematics 1

Pearson Edexcel · International A-Level · Pure Mathematics · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
complex number /ˈkɒmpleks ˈnʌmbə/	The **complex number** $4 + 3\mathrm{i}$ has real part 4. $4 + 3\mathrm{i}$ 4
real part /rɪəl pɑːt/	In $3 + 4\mathrm{i}$, the **real part** is 3. $3 + 4\mathrm{i}$ 3
imaginary part /ɪˈmædʒɪnəri pɑːt/	In $3 + 4\mathrm{i}$, the **imaginary part** is 4. $3 + 4\mathrm{i}$ 4
conjugate /ˈkɒndʒuːgeɪt/	The **conjugate** of $3 + 4\mathrm{i}$ is $3 - 4\mathrm{i}$. $3 + 4\mathrm{i}$ $3 - 4\mathrm{i}$
Argand diagram /ˈɑːgænd ˈdaɪəgræm/	An **Argand diagram** shows complex numbers as points.
modulus /ˈmɒdjʊləs/	The **modulus** of $3 + 4\mathrm{i}$ is 5. $3 + 4\mathrm{i}$ 5
argument /ˈɑːgjuːmənt/	A positive real number has **argument** zero.
interval bisection /ˈɪntəvl baɪˈsekʃn/	**Interval bisection** halves the interval again and again to trap a root.
linear interpolation /ˈlɪnɪə ɪnˌtɜːpəˈleɪʃn/	To estimate the median, use **linear interpolation**.
Newton–Raphson method /ˈnjuːtn ˈræfsn ˈmeθəd/	The **Newton–Raphson method** uses tangent lines to get closer to a root.
parabola /pəˈræbələ/	A thrown ball follows a **parabola**.
focus /ˈfəʊkəs/	The Sun is at one **focus** of a planet's elliptical orbit.

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directrix /daɪ'rektrɪks/	Every point on a parabola is the same distance from the focus and the **directrix**.
rectangular hyperbola /rek'tæŋgjʊlə haɪ'pɜːbələ/	$y = 4/x$ is a **rectangular hyperbola**. $y = 4/x$
singular /'sɪŋgjʊlə/	A **singular** matrix has no matrix inverse.
area scale factor /'eərɪə skeɪl 'fæktə/	The determinant of a matrix gives the **area scale factor**.
Induction /ɪn'dʌkʃn/	**Induction** proves a statement for $n = 1$, then shows each case gives the next. $n = 1$

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