

T1 prime factor	T1 multiplier	T1 common ratio
T1 residual	T1 determinant	T1 complex conjugate
T2 domain	T2 half-life	T3 scale factor

T1 The factor multiplying each term to obtain the next term in a geometric sequence.	T1 A number by which another quantity is multiplied.	T1 A divisor of a number that is itself a prime number.
T1 A complex number with the same real part and the opposite imaginary part as another complex number.	T1 A scalar calculated from a square matrix that indicates properties such as invertibility and area or volume scaling.	T1 An observed value minus the value predicted by a model.
T3 The ratio of corresponding lengths in similar shapes or an enlargement.	T2 The time for the number of undecayed nuclei in a radioactive sample to halve.	T2 The set of input values for which a function is defined.

T3 hypotenuse	T3 resultant	T4 frequency density
T4 conditional probability	T4 expected value	T4 significance level
T4 confidence interval	T5 derivative	T5 iteration

T4 The frequency of a class divided by its class width, used as histogram height.	T3 The single vector equal to the combined effect of two or more vectors.	T3 The side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle.
T4 The chosen probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis in a statistical test.	T4 The probability-weighted mean of the possible values of a random variable.	T4 The probability of an event given that another event has occurred.
T5 Repeating a sequence of instructions or calculations.	T5 The instantaneous rate of change of a function with respect to its input.	T4 An interval calculated from sample data using a method with a stated long-run probability of containing the population parameter.

T5 chain rule	T5 integration by parts	T5 initial condition
T6 assumption		

T5 A specified starting value used to determine a particular solution of an equation or model.	T5 An integration method derived from the product rule, transferring differentiation from one factor to another.	T5 The rule for differentiating a composite function by multiplying the appropriate derivatives.
		T6 A statement accepted as a starting point for reasoning, analysis or a model.