Number

OxfordAQA · International GCSE · Mathematics · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
integer /ˈɪntɪdʒə/	An **integer** is a whole number, which can be positive, negative or zero.
number line /ˈnʌmbə laɪn/	Show $x > 2$ on a **number line**. $x > 2$
mixed number /mɪkst ˈnʌmbə/	$1\frac{3}{4}$ is a **mixed number**. $1\frac{3}{4}$
multiple /ˈmʌltɪpl/	12 is a **multiple** of 3. 12 3
prime /praɪm/	7 is a **prime** number: it can only be divided by 1 and itself. 7 1
prime factorisation /praɪm ˌfæktəraɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Prime factorisation** writes a whole number as prime factors multiplied together.
index form	Write $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ in **index form** as $2^3 \times 3$. $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ $2^3 \times 3$
highest common factor /ˈhaɪɪst ˈkɒmən ˈfæktə/	The **highest common factor** of 12 and 18 is 6. 12 18 6
lowest common multiple /ˈləʊɪst ˈkɒmən ˈmʌltɪpl/	The **lowest common multiple** of 4 and 6 is 12. 4 6 12
fractional powers /ˈfrækʃənl ˈpaʊəz/	**Fractional powers** can represent roots as well as powers.
denominator /dɪˈnɒmɪneɪtə/	The **denominator** is the bottom of a fraction.
numerator /ˈnjuːməreɪtə/	The **numerator** is the top of a fraction.

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√ **surd** /sɜːd/	A **surd** such as √5 is a root that cannot be simplified to a whole number. √5
× **standard form** /ˈstændəd fɔːm/	Write large numbers in **standard form** using powers of ten.
{ } **set** /set/	A **set** holds values with no repeats.
complement /ˈkɒmplɪmənt/	The **complement** of A is everything not in A. A A
union /ˈjuːnɪən/	The **union** of two sets contains every item in either set.
intersection /ˌɪntəˈsekʃn/	The **intersection** of two sets contains items in both.
Venn diagram /ven ˈdaɪəgræm/	A **Venn diagram** shows which students cycle, swim or do both. `
• **decimal places** /ˈdesɪml ˈpleɪsɪz/	f"{x:.2f}" shows x to two **decimal places**. f"{x:.2f}" x
# **significant figures** /sɪgˈnɪfɪkənt ˈfɪgəz/	The number 0.0450 has three **significant figures**. 0.0450
lower bound /ˈləʊə baʊnd/	The **lower bound** of the array is 1. 1
upper bound /ˈʌpə baʊnd/	The **upper bound** of the array is 10. 10
= **equivalent fractions** /ɪˈkwɪvələnt ˈfrækʃnz/	**Equivalent fractions** describe the same value using different numbers.
recurring decimal /rɪˈkɜːrɪŋ ˈdesɪml/	1/3 = 0.333… is a **recurring decimal**. 1/3 = 0.333…
× **multiplier** /ˌmʌltɪˈplaɪə/	The **multiplier** means £1 of new spending can create more than £1 of income. £1 £1

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compound interest formula /ˈkɒmpaʊnd ˈɪntrest ˈfɔːmjʊlə/	The **compound interest formula** applies the same percentage repeatedly.
reverse percentage /rɪˈvɜːs pəˈsentɪdʒ/	Use a **reverse percentage** to find the price before the sale.
ratio /ˈreɪʃɪəʊ/	The **ratio** of boys to girls is 2 : 3. 2 : 3
rate /reɪt/	The success **rate** compares good attempts with all attempts.
direct proportion /daɪˈrekt prəˈpɔːʃn/	If y is in **direct proportion** to x, doubling x also doubles y. y x x y
inverse proportion /ɪnˈvɜːs prəˈpɔːʃn/	If y is in **inverse proportion** to x, doubling x halves y. y x x y
exponential /ˌekspəˈnenʃl/	2^x is an **exponential** function. 2^x

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