# 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/ | 1¾ is a **mixed number**. 1¾ |
| **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 |

| Word | Example |
| --- | --- |
| **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.<br>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.<br>y x x y |
| **inverse proportion** /ɪnˈvɜːs prəˈpɔːʃn/ | If y is in **inverse proportion** to x, doubling x halves y.<br>y x x y |
| **exponential** /ˌekspəˈnenʃl/ | $2^x$ is an **exponential** function.<br>$2^x$ |



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