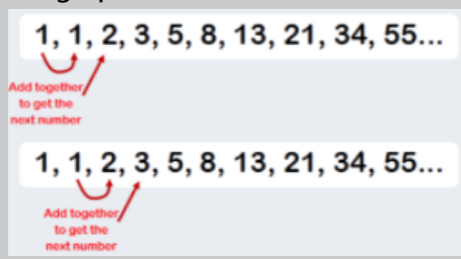



Sequences

Sequence	A list of terms made by following a rule
Term	Numbers or diagrams that form a sequence .
Position	The place in which a term sits within a sequence . E.g. 1, 4, 7, 10 - the term 4 sits in position 2 because it's the second term in the sequence .
Term to Term Rule	A rule that allows you to find the next term in a sequence if you know the previous term .
Difference	The gap between two numbers found by subtracting. e.g. difference between 8 and 5 is $8 - 5 = 3$
Linear Sequence	A linear sequence has a common difference where the term to term rule is add or subtract. e.g. 4, 7, 10, 13... is linear because the term to term rule is add 3.
Non-linear Sequence	A non-linear sequence does not have a common difference between terms. e.g. 6, 8, 11, 15....
Geometric Sequence	A geometric sequence has terms that are multiplied by the same number. e.g. 3, 6, 12, 24, 48.... The term-to-term rule is $\times 2$
Fibonacci Sequence	A sequence where the next number is found by adding up the two numbers before it . 
Ascending	A sequence where the value of the terms increase. E.g. 4, 10, 16, 22
Descending	A sequence where the value of the terms decrease. E.g. 10, 6, 2, -2, -6

Fractions and Percentages

Fraction	A part of a whole. It is made up a numerator and a denominator.
Numerator	The top number in a fraction. It tells us how many parts of the item we have.
Denominator	The bottom number in a fraction. It shows how many parts the item has been split into.
Decimal	A decimal is part of a whole. There are terminating or recurring decimals.
Terminating Decimal	Decimals that have an end point. E.g. 0.456
Recurring Decimal	Decimals that do not have an end point. E.g. 0.33333.....
Percent	A fraction out of 100. E.g. 15% is the same as "15 out of 100"
Multiplier	Used in percentages to increase / decrease an amount by multiplying it by a single number. E.g. to increase an amount by 20% multiply it by the decimal 1.2
Interest	The amount of money paid for a loan or an investment
Profit	When money is gained. Sam bought a car for £3000 and sold it for £4000. He made a £1000 profit ($4000 - 3000 = 1000$)
Loss	When money is lost. Sam bought a car for £3000 and sold it for £2000. He made a £1000 loss ($2000 - 3000 = -1000$)

Indices

Base	This is the number or value that has the power , index or exponent applied to it.
Index	This tells you how many of a value have been multiplied together.  This means $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$ We say "five to the power of four" Another word for the index number is the power or the exponent .
Indices	The plural of index .
Squared	Squaring a number is when you multiply two of the same value together. E.g. $4 \times 4 = 4^2$ We can say "four squared" or "four to the power of two"
Cubed	Cubing a number is when you multiply three of the same value together. E.g. $a \times a \times a = a^3$ We can say "a cubed" or "a to the power of three"



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