Place Value

Integer – a whole number

Place holder – <u>zero</u> holds the place for a particular value, when no other digit goes in that position.
e.g. in 107, the 0 is called the place holder

Significant figure – the first non-zero digit in a number which holds the highest value
e.g. 3 is the first significant figure in the number 379 because it has a value of 300

Terminating decimal – has an end point
e.g. 0.64

Recurring decimal – continue to repeat
e.g. 0.$\dot{3}$ = 0.3333333…

Decimal place – each place value after a decimal point
e.g. 0.275 has 3 decimal places

Compare & Order

Equation – a statement showing that two expressions are equal so they always have an equals sign $(=)$ *e.g.* $5x + 1 = 16$

When comparing numbers we use the following symbols:

$=$ **Equal to**

$\neq$ **Not equal to**

$>$ **Greater than**

$\geq$ **Greater than or equal to**

$<$ **Less than**

$\leq$ **Less than or equal to**

Range – the difference between the biggest and smallest value.
The range shows the **spread** of the data.

Median – the middle number after the numbers are put in order.

Fractions

Numerator – the top number in a fraction

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

Denominator – the bottom number in a fraction

Mixed number – made up of a whole number and a proper fraction *e.g.* $4\frac{2}{3}$

Improper fraction – a fraction that has the numerator larger than the denominator *e.g.* $\frac{10}{3}$