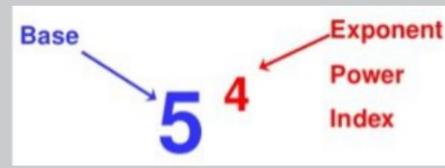
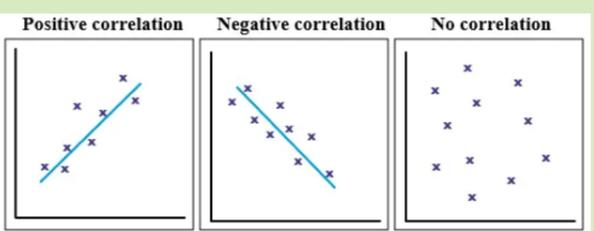


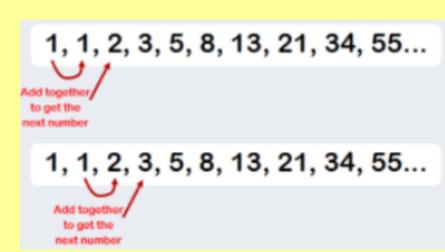
Indices

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

Representing Data

Frequency	The number of times an event occurs
Correlation	Correlation shows whether there is a relationship between two variables or not.
	 <p>Positive correlation shows that as one variable increases the other also increases.</p> <p>Negative correlation shows that as one variable decreases, the other also decreases.</p> <p>No correlation shows there is no link between the variables.</p>
Line of best fit	A line drawn on a scatter graph to represent the best estimate of the relationship between the variables.
Extrapolate	To make an estimation beyond the data set.
Continuous Data	Data that can take any value I.e. data that can be measured e.g. Height
Discrete Data	Data that takes certain values I.e. data that can be counted e.g. frequency of people
Quantitative Data	Data that can be given a quantity or amount. It has numerical values E.g. Time, weight, frequency.
Qualitative Data	Data that cannot be given a quantity or amount. It has written values E.g. Colour, favourite animal
Range	The difference between the largest and smallest pieces of data recorded. It shows the measure of spread of a set of data.
Variable	Something that can be measured and can take a range of values.
Outlier	A result which lies away from where most of the data is.

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	<p>A sequence where the next number is found by adding up the two numbers before it .</p> 
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



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