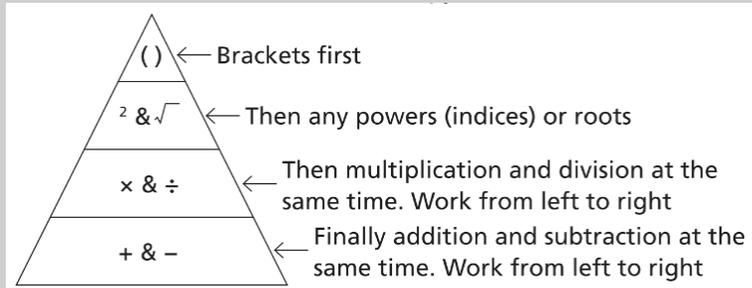


## Directed Numbers

<b>Positive</b>	A number greater than 0
<b>Negative</b>	A number less than 0
<b>Ascending</b>	Increasing in size
<b>Descending</b>	Decreasing in size
<b>Zero Pair</b>	Made with a positive and a negative. Eg. +1 and -1 make zero
<b>Order of Operations</b>	The order that mathematical processes should be carried out

The order of operations can be summarised in this pyramid:



<b><math>\pm</math></b>	The answer can be either positive or negative
<b>Product</b>	The result of multiplying two or more numbers

## Directed Number and Algebra

<b>Substitute</b>	To replace letters with numerical values
<b>Expression</b>	A collection of terms involving mathematical operations
<b>Equation</b>	A statement with an equals sign, which states that two expressions are equal in value
<b>Solution</b>	A value you can substitute in the place of an unknown in an equation or an inequality to make it true
<b>Square number</b>	A positive integer that is the result of an integer multiplied by itself
<b>Square Root</b>	The square root of a number is a value that, when multiplied by itself, gives the number
<b>Power/Indices/Exponent</b>	This is written as a small number to the right and above the base number, indicating how many times to use the number in a multiplication Eg. $2^5 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$
<b>Cube</b>	A positive integer that is the result of an integer multiplied by itself and then by itself again

## Adding and Subtracting Fractions

<b>Numerator</b>	The top number in a fraction that shows the number of parts
<b>Denominator</b>	The bottom number in a fraction; it shows how many equal parts one whole has been divided into
<b>Equivalent</b>	Numbers or expressions that are written differently but are always equal in value
<b>LCM</b>	Lowest Common Multiple. The smallest number that is a multiple of every one of a set of numbers
<b>Proper Fraction</b>	A fraction in which the denominator is greater than the numerator
<b>Mixed Number</b>	A number presented as an integer and a proper fraction
<b>Improper Fraction</b>	A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator
<b>Unit Fraction</b>	A fraction with a numerator of 1
<b>Non Unit Fraction</b>	A fraction with a numerator greater than 1
<b>Common Denominator</b>	Two or more fractions have a common denominator when their denominators are the same