

King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals

Prep-Year Math Program

Chapter P Vocabulary

Text book: College Algebra & Trigonometry
(Aufman/Barker/Nation – Fifth Edition)

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Real Numbers Related Vocabulary

مفردات تتعلق بالأعداد الحقيقية

Natural numbers: $\{1,2,3,4,\dots\}$ الأعداد الطبيعية

Whole numbers: $\{0,1,2,3,4,\dots\}$ الأعداد الكلية

Integers: $\{\dots,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,\dots\}$ الأعداد الصحيحة

Terminating: منتهى

Nonterminating: غير منتهى

Decimal: عشري

Repeating: متكرر

Repeating Decimal: كسر عشري متكرر For example: $0.\overline{123}$ i.e. $0.123123123\dots$

Terminating Decimal كسر عشري منتهى For example: $0.6, 0.34, 0.22584, \dots$

Nonterminating Decimal كسر عشري غير منتهى For example: $0.216596\dots, 0.121221222\dots$

Rational numbers: الأعداد القياسية (النسبية)

{all terminating decimals, repeating decimals, or numbers which can be written in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$ } For example: $3.56, 2.\overline{18}, \frac{5}{2}, -\frac{11}{13}, \dots$

Irrational numbers (الغير نسبية) الأعداد الغير قياسية (الغير نسبية) {all nonterminating nonrepeating decimals} For example: $12.315845690\dots, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt[3]{5}, \pi$ (ط), Notice that any irrational number cannot be written in the form $\frac{p}{q}$ where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$

Real numbers: الأعداد الحقيقية { all rational and irrational numbers}

Prime numbers: الأعداد الأولية $\{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, \dots\}$

Composite numbers: الأعداد الغير أولية $\{4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, \dots\}$

Fraction: كسر (نسبة بين عددين صحيحين بحيث لا يساوي المقام صفر)

Any number in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers, $q \neq 0$.

For example: $\frac{3}{2}, \frac{2}{15}, \frac{121}{122}, \dots$

Chapter P Vocabulary

P.1

absolute value		inverse	
addition		multiplication	
additive inverse		multiplicative inverse	
associative property		reciprocal	
closure property		number line	
commutative		numerator	
constant		perform	
denominator		product	
describe		properties	
determine		quotient	
difference		reflexive	
distributive property		repeating decimal	
division		set	
element		sum	
empty (null) set (\emptyset)	(\emptyset)	Sign: +, -	- +
equation		simplify	
equality		statement	/
equivalent		subset	
expression		substitution	
factor (n)		subtraction	
finite		symbol	
identity element		symmetry	()
inequalities		terminating	
infinite		transitive	
intersection		union	

$\frac{5}{6}$ → numerator → denominator	‘2 is an element of C’ $2 \in C$
set A is a subset of set B $A \subseteq B$	5 is a factor of 20 since $5 \times 4 = 20$
if $a \div b = c$ then a is the dividend (المقسوم), b is the divisor (القاسم) and C is the quotient	$a < b$ ‘ a is less than b ’ a اصغر من b
$a > b$ ‘ a is greater than b ’ a اكبر من b	$a \geq b$ ‘ a is greater than or equal b ’ a اكبر من أو يساوي b
$a \leq b$ ‘ a is less than or equal b ’ a اصغر من أو يساوي b	

P.2

base	قاعدة	scientific notation	
evaluate		square root $\sqrt{\quad}$	
exponent		undefined	
cube root $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$		simplest form	
radicals		rationalize	
restriction	/		

\sqrt{b} ‘square root of b ’	$\sqrt[3]{b}$ ‘cube root of b ’
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P.3

polynomial		monomial	
binomial		Standard form	
coefficient		substitute	
constant term		term	
degree		trinomial	
like terms			

P.4

algebraic concepts		greatest common factor (GCF)	
apply		illustrate	
assume		nonfactorable	
common factor		perfect cube	
consecutive		perfect square	
cube root		prime numbers	
difference of two cubes		procedure	
difference of two squares		quadratic in form	
distinct		quadratic trinomials ax^2+bx+c	
factor (v)		reduce	
factor by grouping		region	
factoring		require	
factoring over integers		shaded portion	
factorization		special factoring	
theorem		sum of two cubes	
geometric figure		area	
geometry		trial method	

P.5

applications		equivalent expressions	
arithmetic operations		least common factor (LCD)	
common denominator		perform	
complex fraction		properties	
domain		rational expressions	
eliminate			

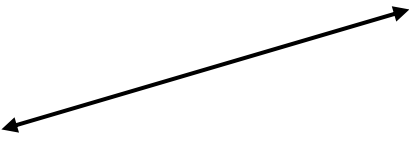


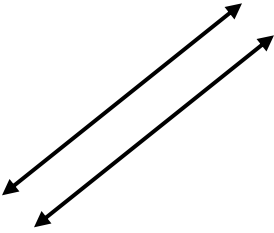
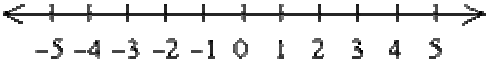
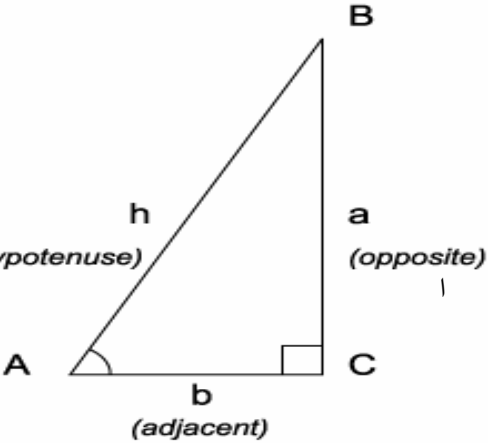
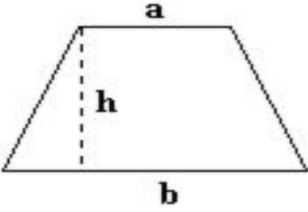
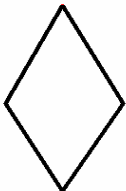
P.6

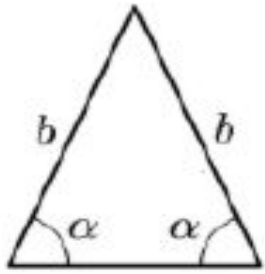
complex numbers		imaginary part	
conjugate		real part	
disjoint sets	$(\phi \quad)$	powers of i	i
imaginary number		standard form	

$$z = x + iy$$

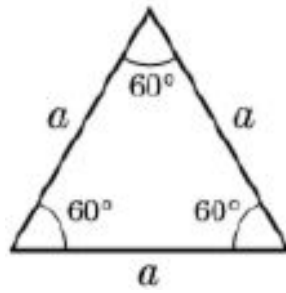
Complex number
عدد مركب

Some Geometric Figures: بعض الأشكال الهندسية

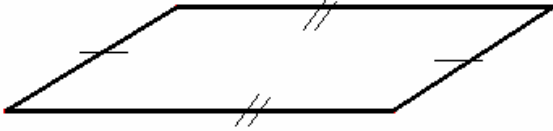
 <p>Straight Line</p>	 <p>Horizontal Line</p>
 <p>Vertical Line</p>	 <p>Parallel Lines</p>
 <p>Number Line</p>	 <p>Right Angle Triangle</p>
 <p>Trapezoid شبه منحرف</p>	 <p>Rhombus معين</p>



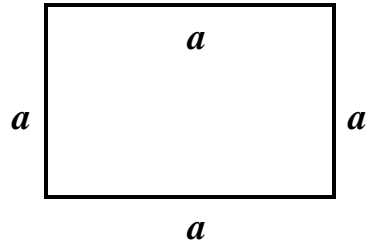
Isosceles Triangle



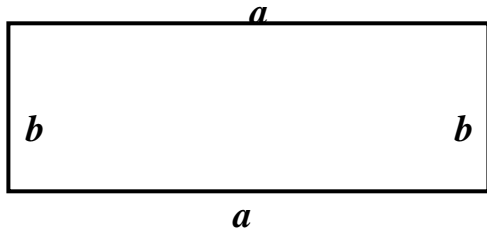
Equilateral Triangle



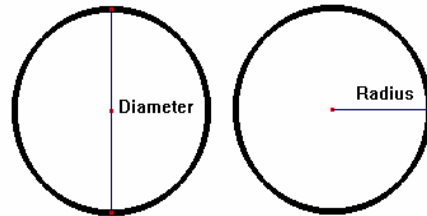
Parallelogram



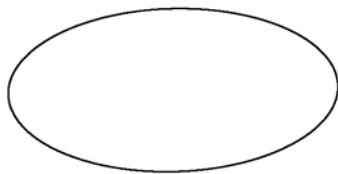
Square مربع



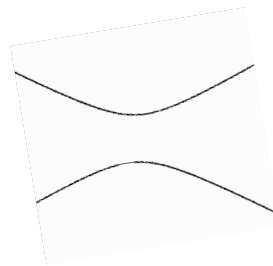
Rectangle



Circle



Ellipse



Hyperbola