BASIC MATHS

4 basic operations

symbol	interpretation	operation	result	numerical expression	verbal expression
+	plus, add	addition	sum	2+2=4	two plus two equals four
-	minus, less, subrtact from	subtraction	difference	5-3=2	five minus three equals two
*	multiplied by, times	multiplication	product	6x7=42	six time seven is forty-two
/	divided by, over	division	quotient	4÷5=4/5	four divided by five is four fifths
=	equals, is				

Fractions:

5½ = five and a half   ⅓ = a third
¼ = a quarter   ⅜ = three eighths
4/5 = four fifths   ¾ = three quarters
2/3 = two thirds   6/7 = six sevenths
⅛ = one eighth   1⅔ = one and two thirds

We use a singular verb after fractions: *Three quarters of a ton **is** too much.*

Decimals
0.125   (nought) point one two five
3.7   three point seven
0.1   (nought) point one/ (zero) point one

1.25	one point two five
2.1368	two point one three six eight
1.057	one point oh five seven
4.0098	four point zero zero nine eight

Spoken calculations
Common ways of calculating are:
- *2 + 2=4 two and two is/are four* (informal)
  two plus two equals four (formal)
- 7 - 4=3 *four from seven is three* (informal)
  seven minus four equals three (formal)
- *3×4 = 12 three times four are twelve* (informal)
  three multiplied by four equals twelve (formal)
- *9 / 3=3 nine divided by three equals three*

Other operations on numbers:

4^2 = four squared

7^3 = seven cubed

2^3 – 2 to the 3rd power

$\sqrt{3}$ – square root of 3

$\sqrt{}$ - root, radical sign

$\log_3 9$ – logarithm to the base 3 of 9

prime factor – czynnik pierwszy

order of operations – kolejność działań

to factorize a numer – rozłożyć liczbę na czynniki

odd number – liczba nieparzysta

even numer – liczba parzysta

60% = sixty per cent