R.atio

# Terms of a Reatio 

Equivalent Réatio
Simplest Form

## Factor

Gireatest Common Factor
Least Common Factor
R.ate

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 'Unit Reate } \\
\text { 'Unit Rrice } \\
\text { Proportional Relationship } \\
\hline \text { Proportional Tables }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Proportional Giraphs

## Proportional Equation

## Constant of Proportionality

Dependent Variable

## Independent Variable

Scale Drawings
Scale
Percent

## Percent Equation

 Finding the PartFinding the Whole
Finding the Percent

## Interest

## Simple Interest Formula

Principal
Interest Rُate

## Time

## Simple Interest

Balance

## Compound Interest

## Compound Interest Formula

## Interest Period

Percent of Ċhange
Percent Increase

## Percent Becrease

Mark Up
Mark Down
R.ational Number

## W'hole Number

## Integer

Absolute Value

Ópposites (Additive Inverse)

# Associative Property of Addition 

Inverse Property of Addition

Identity Property of Addition

> Distance

| Řange |
| :---: |
| Quartiles |
| Interquartile Ṙange |
| Integer |

## Multiplication

## Multiplication of different signs

Multiplication of same signs
R.ational Number

# Quotient <br> 'Unit R. ata <br> Denominator <br> Numerator 

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Rंeciprocals } \\
\text { Bistributive Property } \\
\text { Oirder of Operations } \\
\text { Complex Fraction }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Constant of Proportionality

Mean
Proportional Reelationship
R.epeating decimal

## 3 Bots

# Bar Notation <br> Reational Number <br> Conjecture 

## Mixed Number

## Terminating Decimal

Non-Repeating Decimal
Percent

## Fraction to Decimal

Decimal to Fraction
Percent to Becimal
Percent Error

## Bot Plot

## Coefficient

Constant

## Terms

# Algebraic Expression 

Bistributive Property
Expand an Expression
Factor an Expression

## Like Terms

## Combine Like Terms

Isolate a Variable
Inverse Operations

## Addition Property of Equality

## Subtraction Property of Equality

Multiplication Property of Equality

Division Property of Equality

# Two-Step Equations <br> Checking your Answer <br> Bistributive Property <br> > Inequality <br> <br> Inequality 

 <br> <br> Inequality}

## Less than Symbol

 $<$ Greater than Symbol >
## Less than or Equal to Symbol <br> $\leq$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Greater than or } \\
& \text { Equal to Symbol }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\geq
$$

$$
\begin{array}{|c}
\hline \begin{array}{c}
\text { Not Equal to } \\
=
\end{array} \\
\hline \begin{array}{c}
\text { Solution of an } \\
\text { Inequality }
\end{array} \\
\hline \begin{array}{c}
\text { Addition Property of } \\
\text { InEquality }
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

# Subtraction Property 

 of InEqualityChecking your Answer
Multiplication Property of InEquality

# Bivision Property of InEquality <br> Multiplying an Inequality <br> by a Negative Number <br> Dividing an Inequality by <br> a Negative Number 

## Equivalent Inequalities

## Angle

## Vertex of an Angle

Degrees

## Protractor

Acute Angle
Reight Angle
Obtuse Angle

## Straight Angle

 Reflex AngleAdjacent Angles

## Complimentary <br> Angles <br> Supplementary Angles <br> Vertical Angles

## Circle

## Center

Diameter
R.adius

# Readii Chord <br> Circumference <br> Pi $\pi$ 

## Decimal approximation of Pi <br> Fraction <br> approximation of Pi <br> Formula



# Parallelogram <br>  <br> Parallelogram. <br> Straight-edge/ Riuler <br> Protractor 



## SAS. Triangle



The sum of the length of any two sides of a triangle must be greater than the third side.

## ASA Triangle




## AAS. Triangle



Prism

## Faces

Rectangular Prism


## Triangular Prism



Regular Prism

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hexagonal Prism } \\
& \text { Surface Area of A } \\
& \text { Rectangular Prism \& } \\
& \text { Cube }
\end{aligned}
$$

Surface Area of A Triangular Prism


## Volume of a Rectangular Prism \& V. Cube <br> 

# Volume of a Triangular Prism <br>  <br> Pyramid 

## slant height of a

 pyramidSurface Area of A Reegular Triangular Pyramid

# Surface Area of a 

Square Pyramid


Surface Area of a Regular Hexagonal Pyramid

> | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Volume of } a \\ \text { Pyramid }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| Population |
| Sample of population |

## Subject

## Bias

Representative sample

# Biased Sampling Inference 

Valid Inference
Invalid Inference

## Convenience Sampling <br> Systematic Sampling <br> Simple R Random sampling

## Measure of Center

Mean
Median
with odd number of data with even number of data

Measure of Variability

Range
Quartile

## Interquartile Ṙtange

Oine Population
Two Populations
Multiple Populations

## Inferences

## Comparative

 InferencesMean Absolute Deviation (MAB)

## Probability

Action
Outcome
Sample Space


> Experimental Probability Theoretical Probability
> Simulation

## Action

## Compound Event

## The Counting

 Principle
## Independent Events

Dependent Events

