

考试辅导：GMAT数学精解--算术概述(2) PDF转换可能丢失
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/498/2021_2022__E8_80_83_E8_AF_95_E8_BE_85_E5_c86_498171.htm 二.分数：fractions 分子

：numerator 分母：denominator 分数的加减乘除：addition
, subtraction , multiplication and division of fractions 繁分数和假

分数：mixed number and improper fraction 繁分数是指一个数
由一个整数和一个分数构成。假分数是指分子大于分母的分数。

例如：7/3 三.小数：decimals 科学计数法：scientific

notation Sometimes decimals are expressed as the product of a
number with only one digit to the left of the decimal point and a
power of 10. This is called scientific notation. For example, 231 can
be written as 2.31×10^2 and 0.0231 can be written as 2.31×10^{-2} .

When a number is expressed in scientific notation, the exponent of
the 10 indicates the number of places that the decimal point is to be
moved in the number that is to be multiplied by a power of 10 in
order to obtain the product. The decimal point is moved to the right
if the exponent is positive and to the left if the exponent is negative.

For example, 20.13×10^3 is equal to 20,130 and 1.91×10^{-4} is equal
to 0.000191. 四舍五入：to the nearest 小数点：decimal

point 四.实数：real numbers 正数和负数：positive and
negative numbers 绝对值：absolute value 五.比率与比例：ratio

and proportion 一个比率ratio可以表示成许多方式，例如：the
ratio of 2 to 3可以被表达为2 to 3，2：3，或者2/3。注意比率中的

的中项的顺序是重要的，即2 to 3和3 to 2不同。A proportion is
a statement that two ratios are equal。例如：2/3=8/12是一

个proportion。 六.百分比：percent Percent means per hundred or number out of 100。 在考题中经常会问到从某一数量到另一数量百分比的增加或减少。首先算出增加或减少的量，然后除以原来的那个量，即“from”或“than”后面的量。 七.数的幂和根：powers and roots of numbers x^n 意味着the nth power of x 。例如：64 is the 6th power of 2。2 is a 6th root of 64。立方根是指cube root。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com