**DEFINITIONS**

***1 Make a „definition formula”:***

A fractal is a geometric shape that can be split into parts, each of which is a copy of the whole.

  

 TERM = ……….……………………… + …………………………………………………………………..…

***2 Study the common grammar structures used in definitions and complete the terms which are defined.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Term = class of concepts + specific feature(s)** | **Grammar**  |
| ………………………….. is an integer which is divisible by two.  | Relative clause (that, which, who, where, …) |
| ………………………….is a branch of mathematics dealing with the study of numbers, especially the properties of the traditional operations.  | -ing structure  |
| ………………………….. is a number reached by adding all numbers in a set. | -ed structure |
| ………………………….. is a quantity with two characteristics, a magnitude and a direction.  | Prepositional phrase  |
| **Term = specific feature(s) + class of concepts** |  |
| ………………………….. is the most frequent value in a set.  | Adjectives  |

***3 What is wrong with the following “definitions”? Improve them.***

Primes are numbers.

Platonic figures are amazing.

Parabola looks like a rainbow.

A cone has one vertex.

***4 Complete the definitions:***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Geometry is |  | that the values of two mathematical expressions are equal.  |
| An equation is  | a locus of all points in the plane such | dealing with the relations of the sides and angles of triangles and with the relevant functions of any angles. |
| Trigonometry is | a branch of mathematics | concerned with the properties and relations of points, lines, surfaces, solids, and higher dimensional analogues. |
| An ellipse is  | a statement | that the difference between the distance to two fixed points is constant. |
| A theorem is  |  | that the sum of the distances from two fixed points is a constant. |
| A hyperbola is  |  | that can be demonstrated to be true by accepted mathematical operations and arguments.  |

***5 Define the following terms:***

An axiom can be explained as ………………………

A matrix can be explained as ………………………

Iteration can be explained as ………………………

Recursion can be explained as ………………………