

Number

...or **NUMB**, for the correct order of operations, take care when using a calculator.

- Brackets
- Orders (or powers)
- Division and Multiplication
- Addition and Subtraction

Types of number

Integer: a 'whole' number
Factors: the divisors of an integer
• Factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
Multiples: a 'times table' for an integer (with infinite multiples)
• Multiples of 12 are 12, 24, 36, ...
Prime number: an integer which has exactly two factors (1 and the number itself). Note it is not a prime number.

Units

Highest Common Factor (HCF)
• Factors of 6 are 1, 2, 3, 6
Factors of 9 are 1, 3, 9
HCF of 6 and 9 is 3

Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

• Multiples of 6 are 6, 12, 18, 24, ...
Multiples of 9 are 9, 18, 27, 36, ...
LCM of 6 and 9 is 18

Power notation

Write a number as a product of its prime factors, and follow for repeated factors.
• $120 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

Indices and roots

Special indices for any number a
 $a^0 = 1$
 $a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$
 $a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a}$

Ordering with fractions

Adding or subtracting fractions, use a common denominator.
• $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

Multiplying fractions

Multiplying fractions: multiply numerators and denominators.
• $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{6}$

Working fractions 'top' the second fraction

Working fractions 'top' the second fraction, then multiply.
• $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{2}$

Problems involving

Problems involving a - denominator
• $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{2}$
The given values change directly or inversely, depending where possible.
• $a \propto b \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{1}{2}$

Least frequently used ones

100	1000	10000	100000	1000000
1	10	100	1000	10000

Algebra

Look for the biggest square number factor of the coefficient.
• $100 = 10 \times 10 \times 1 \times 1$

Standard form

Standard form numbers are of the form: $a \times 10^n$ where $1 \leq a < 10$ and n is an integer.

Scientific notation

1 atom = 0.000 000 000 000 000 000 000 kg
1 kilogram = 1000 grams
1 electron = 0.000 911 grams
1 metre = 100 centimetres = 1000 millimetres
1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

1 day = 24 hours
1 hour = 60 minutes = 3600 seconds
1 minute = 60 seconds

Converting

Transfer the number, then add or 'multiply/divide' by moved up or down.
Decimal places: use the decimal point.
• 100, 1000, 10000, ...
• 100, 10, 1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, ...

Significant figures

Significant figures: use the first non-zero digit.
• 100, 1000, 10000, ...
• 10, 100, 1000, 10000, ...
• 100, 1000, 10000, ...
• 100, 1000, 10000, ...

Order notation

Find the range of numbers that will round to a given value.
• $a = 5.55$ (2 decimal places)
 $5.55 \leq a < 5.56$
• $a = 5.55$ (2 significant figures)
 $55 \leq a < 56$
Note use of $\leq$ and $<$, and that the last significant figure is in 5 .

Algebraic notation

$a^2 + a + 1$
 $a^2 + a + 1 = a^2 + a + 1$
 $a^2 + a + 1 = a^2 + a + 1$
 $a^2 + a + 1 = a^2 + a + 1$
 $a^2 + a + 1 = a^2 + a + 1$

Equations and inequalities

An equation to find the value of x
• $2x + 1 = 5$ then $2x = 4$
• $2x = 4$ then $x = 2$
• $2x = 4$ then $x = 2$
• $2x = 4$ then $x = 2$
• $2x = 4$ then $x = 2$

Order of notation

For any value x
 $a^2 + a^2 = a^2 + a^2$
 $a^2 + a^2 = a^2 + a^2$
 $a^2 + a^2 = a^2 + a^2$
 $a^2 + a^2 = a^2 + a^2$
 $a^2 + a^2 = a^2 + a^2$

Algebraic notation

$(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, $(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, $(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, $(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

Geometry & measures



Area and volume

Equation of straight line $y = mx + c$ as in the graph, c is the y -intercept.
• Find the equation of the line that joins (0, 2) to (2, 1).
Find the gradient.
 $\frac{1-2}{2-0} = -\frac{1}{2}$
• $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

Pythagoras' Theorem

Pythagoras' Theorem: In a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Area and volume

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$
Volume of prism = $\text{area of cross-section} \times \text{length}$
Area of circle = πr^2
Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

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JR Anderson



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