

## 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 numbers: 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.  
•  $120 = 2^3 \times 3 \times 5$

## Indices and roots

Special indices for any value  $a$   
 $a^0 = 1$

$$a^1 = a$$

$$a^2 = a \times a$$

$$a^3 = a \times a \times a$$

$$a^4 = a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^5 = a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^6 = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^7 = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^8 = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^9 = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{10} = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{11} = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{12} = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{13} = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{14} = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{15} = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{16} = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{17} = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{18} = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{19} = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{20} = a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a \times a$$

$$a^{21} = a \times a$$

$$a^{22} = a \times a$$

$$a^{23} = a \times a$$

$$a^{24} = a \times a$$

$$a^{25} = a \times a$$

$$a^{26} = a \times a$$

## Algebra

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

## 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 = 1 000 grams  
1 kilometre = 1 000 metres  
1 metre = 100 centimetres  
1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

1 day = 24 hours

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 minute = 60 seconds

1 second = 1 000 milliseconds

1 millisecond = 1 000 microseconds

1 microsecond = 1 000 nanoseconds

1 nanosecond = 1 000 picoseconds

1 picosecond = 1 000 femtoseconds

1 femtosecond = 1 000 attoseconds

1 attosecond = 1 000 zeptoseconds

1 zeptosecond = 1 000 yoctoseconds

1 yoctosecond = 1 000 rontoseconds

1 rontosecond = 1 000 quectoseconds

1 quectosecond = 1 000 sextoseconds

1 sextosecond = 1 000 septoseconds

1 septosecond = 1 000 octoseconds

1 octosecond = 1 000 nonoseconds

1 nonosecond = 1 000 decaseconds

1 decasecond = 10 seconds

1 hectosecond = 100 seconds

1 kilosecond = 1 000 seconds

1 megasecond = 1 000 000 seconds

1 gigasecond = 1 000 000 000 seconds

1 terasecond = 1 000 000 000 000 seconds

1 petasecond = 1 000 000 000 000 000 seconds

1 exasecond = 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 seconds

1 zettasecond = 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 seconds

1 yottasecond = 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 seconds

1 ronnasecond = 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 seconds

1 quectosecond = 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 seconds

1 sextosecond = 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 seconds

1 septosecond = 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 seconds

1 octosecond = 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 seconds

1 nonosecond = 1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 seconds

1 decasecond = 10 seconds

1 hectosecond = 100 seconds

1 kilosecond = 1 000 seconds

1 megasecond = 1 000 000 seconds

1 gigasecond = 1 000 000 000 seconds

1 terasecond = 1 000 000 000 000 seconds

## Geometry & measures

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:  $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1 - 2}{2 - 0} = -\frac{1}{2}$   
and the  $y$ -intercept,  $c = 2$   
Hence the equation is  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

Parallel lines: gradients are equal.  
•  $y = 2x + 3$  and  $y = 2x + 5$  both have gradient 2 so are parallel.

Perpendicular lines: gradients are negative reciprocals.  
•  $y = 2x + 3$  and  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 5$  are perpendicular.

Area of triangle =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$

Area of rectangle =  $\text{length} \times \text{width}$

Area of circle =  $\pi r^2$

Area of sector =  $\frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$

Area of trapezium =  $\frac{1}{2} \times (\text{top} + \text{bottom}) \times \text{height}$

Area of parallelogram =  $\text{base} \times \text{height}$

Area of rhombus =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{diagonal}_1 \times \text{diagonal}_2$

Area of kite =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{diagonal}_1 \times \text{diagonal}_2$

Area of square =  $\text{side}^2$

Area of equilateral triangle =  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \text{side}^2$

Area of isosceles triangle =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$

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# Pixl Maths Predicted Paper June 23

**Roman Wölfel**



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Jacques Laffont, and Jean Tirole, *A Theory of Incentives in Procurement and Regulation*, MIT Press, 1993. A theory of incentives in procurement and regulation Summary: Based on their work in the application of principal-agent theory to questions of regulation, Laffont and Tirole develop a synthetic approach to ... *A Theory of Incentives in Procurement and Regulation* ... Regulation, privatization, and efficient government procurement were among the most hotly debated economic policy issues over the last two decades and are most ... *A Theory of Incentives in Procurement and Regulation* More than just a textbook, *A Theory of Incentives in Procurement and Regulation* will guide economists' research on regulation for years to come. *Theory of Incentives in Procurement and Regulation*. by M Armstrong · 1995 · Cited by 2 — Mark Armstrong; *A Theory of Incentives in Procurement and Regulation*., *The Economic Journal*, Volume 105, Issue 428, 1 January 1995, Pages 193-194, ... *The New Economics of Regulation Ten Years After* by JJ Laffont · 1994 · Cited by 542 — KEYWORDS: Regulation, incentives, asymmetric information, contract theory. *INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION IS THE STUDY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY* at the level of a firm or ... *A Theory of Incentives in Procurement and Regulation*. ... by W Rogerson · 1994 · Cited by 8 — *A Theory of Incentives in Procurement and Regulation*. Jean-Jacques Laffont , Jean Tirole. William Rogerson. William Rogerson. *A theory of incentives in procurement and regulation* / Jean ... *A theory of incentives in procurement and regulation* / Jean-Jacques Laffont and Jean Tirole. ; Cambridge, Mass. : MIT Press, [1993], ©1993. · Trade regulation. *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health*: 9781284128352 *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health*, Fourth Edition combines theory and practice in presenting traditional and new epidemiologic concepts. *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health* *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health*, Fourth Edition combines theory and practice in presenting traditional and new epidemiologic concepts. *Navigate eBook Access for Essentials of Epidemiology in ... Navigate eBook Access to Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health*, Fourth Edition is a digital-only, eBook with 365 day access. *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health* Up-to-date examples from the epidemiologic literature on diseases of public health importance are provided throughout the book. The Third Edition is a thorough ... *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health*, 2nd Edition Successfully tested in the authors' courses at Boston University and Harvard University, this text combines theory and practice in presenting traditional ... *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health* *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health*, Second Edition will familiarize readers with terminology and key concepts in the design, analysis, and ... (PDF) *ESSENTIALS OF FOURTH EDITION* | Chelsea Gould These criticisms assume that epidemiology is a system of knowledge about health and disease, based on observation. In fact, consensus on the definition of the ... Third Edition of 'Essentials of Epidemiology in Public ... The best-selling "Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health" has been used in more than 100 graduate programs across the country. It was co-authored by George ... *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health* *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health*, Fourth Edition combines theory and practice in presenting traditional and new epidemiologic concepts. *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health* *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health*, Fourth Edition combines theory and

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