

### 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 value  $a$   
 $a^0 = 1$   
 $a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$   
 $a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a}$

### 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:  $\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{d}{c}$   
•  $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{2}$

### Least of the most frequently used ones

100	1000	10000	100000	1000000
1	10	100	1000	10000

### Algebra

Look for the biggest square number factor of the coefficient.  
•  $12x^2 = 4 \times 3 \times x^2 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times x^2$

### 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 metre = 1000 millimetres  
1 kilometre = 1000 metres  
1 metre = 100 centimetres  
1000 millimetres = 1000 millimetres  
1 kilometre = 1000 metres

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

### Converting

Transfer the number, then add or 'multiply' by 10 to get the correct unit.  
• 1000 metres = 1 kilometre

### Specialised Equations

Specialised Equations use the first letter of the unit.  
•  $1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km}$   
•  $1000 \text{ s} = 1 \text{ min}$   
•  $1000 \text{ min} = 1 \text{ h}$   
•  $1000 \text{ h} = 1 \text{ day}$

### Other Equations

Find the range of numbers that will result in a given value.  
•  $x = 5$  (2 decimal places)  
 $0.005 \leq x < 0.015$   
•  $x = 10$  (1 significant figure)  
 $10 \leq x < 20$

### Average

Find the average of numbers that will result in a given value.  
•  $x = 5$  (2 decimal places)  
 $0.005 \leq x < 0.015$   
•  $x = 10$  (1 significant figure)  
 $10 \leq x < 20$

### Formulas and Equations

An equation is true for some particular value of  $x$ .  
•  $2x + 1 = 5$  is true for  $x = 2$   
• You can always find the value of  $x$  for any value of  $y$ .  
•  $2x + 1 = 5$  is true for  $x = 2$

### Formulas and Equations

For any value of  $x$ ,  
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
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### Geometry & measures



### Area and Volume

Equation of straight line  $y = mx + c$  or  $y = mx$  as in the gradient  $m$  is the  $y$ -intercept  $c$ .  
• Find the equation of the line that joins (0, 2) to (2, 1).  
Find the gradient.  
 $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1 - 2}{2 - 0} = -\frac{1}{2}$   
• Find the  $y$ -intercept.  
When  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 2$   
Equation is  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

### 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.  
•  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$   
Special values of  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are known for this to find without a calculator.  
• 3, 4, 5; 5, 12, 13; 7, 24, 25; 8, 15, 17; 9, 40, 41; 10, 24, 26; 11, 60, 61; 12, 35, 37; 13, 84, 85; 14, 48, 50; 15, 20, 25; 16, 63, 65; 17, 144, 145; 18, 80, 82; 19, 180, 181; 20, 99, 101; 21, 220, 221; 22, 119, 121; 23, 264, 265; 24, 143, 145; 25, 300, 301; 26, 165, 167; 27, 296, 299; 28, 156, 160; 29, 420, 421; 30, 449, 451; 31, 460, 461; 32, 609, 611; 33, 564, 565; 34, 867, 869; 35, 876, 877; 36, 975, 977; 37, 1000, 1001; 38, 975, 977; 39, 1651, 1653; 40, 1599, 1601; 41, 1680, 1681; 42, 1764, 1765; 43, 1848, 1849; 44, 1936, 1937; 45, 2025, 2026; 46, 2116, 2117; 47, 2209, 2210; 48, 2304, 2305; 49, 2401, 2402; 50, 2500, 2501; 51, 2601, 2602; 52, 2704, 2705; 53, 2809, 2810; 54, 2916, 2917; 55, 3025, 3026; 56, 3136, 3137; 57, 3249, 3250; 58, 3364, 3365; 59, 3481, 3482; 60, 3600, 3601; 61, 3721, 3722; 62, 3844, 3845; 63, 3969, 3970; 64, 4096, 4097; 65, 4225, 4226; 66, 4356, 4357; 67, 4489, 4490; 68, 4624, 4625; 69, 4761, 4762; 70, 4900, 4901; 71, 5041, 5042; 72, 5184, 5185; 73, 5329, 5330; 74, 5476, 5477; 75, 5625, 5626; 76, 5776, 5777; 77, 5929, 5930; 78, 6084, 6085; 79, 6241, 6242; 80, 6400, 6401; 81, 6561, 6562; 82, 6724, 6725; 83, 6891, 6892; 84, 7060, 7061; 85, 7231, 7232; 86, 7404, 7405; 87, 7579, 7580; 88, 7756, 7757; 89, 7935, 7936; 90, 8116, 8117; 91, 8299, 8300; 92, 8484, 8485; 93, 8671, 8672; 94, 8860, 8861; 95, 9051, 9052; 96, 9244, 9245; 97, 9439, 9440; 98, 9636, 9637; 99, 9835, 9836; 100, 10036, 10037

### Formulas and Equations

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 =  $\pi r^2$   
Circumference of circle =  $2\pi r$   
Area of sector =  $\frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$   
Volume of cylinder =  $\pi r^2 \times \text{height}$   
Volume of cone =  $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 \times \text{height}$   
Volume of sphere =  $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$   
Surface area of sphere =  $4\pi r^2$   
Volume of cube =  $s^3$   
Surface area of cube =  $6s^2$   
Volume of rectangular prism =  $l \times w \times h$   
Surface area of rectangular prism =  $2(lw + lh + wh)$   
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Volume of sphere =  $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$   
Surface area of sphere =  $4\pi r^2$   
Volume of cube =  $s^3$   
Surface area of cube =  $6s^2$   
Volume of rectangular prism =  $l \times w \times h$   
Surface area of rectangular prism =  $2(lw + lh + wh)$   
Volume of cylinder =  $\pi r^2 \times \text{height}$   
Surface area of cylinder =  $2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$   
Volume of cone =  $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 \times \text{height}$   
Surface area of cone =  $\pi r^2 + \pi rl$   
Volume of sphere =  $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$   
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Surface area of cone =  $\pi r^2 + \pi rl$   
Volume of sphere =  $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$   
Surface area of sphere =  $4\pi r^2$   
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Surface area of cube =  $6s^2$   
Volume of rectangular prism =  $l \times w \times h$   
Surface area of rectangular prism =  $2(lw + lh + wh)$   
Volume of cylinder =  $\pi r^2 \times \text{height}$   
Surface area of cylinder =  $2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$   
Volume of cone =  $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 \times \text{height}$   
Surface area of cone =  $\pi r^2 + \pi$

# Pixl Maths Predicted Paper 1b Nov 23

**Christian G. Meyer**



**Pixl Maths Predicted Paper 1b Nov 23:**

## **Pixl Maths Predicted Paper 1b Nov 23** Book Review: Unveiling the Power of Words

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