

### 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.  
•  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{6}$

### Dividing fractions

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

### Prime factorisation

Factorise a number as a product of its prime factors.  
•  $12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 2^2 \times 3$

### Least common multiple

12	18	24	36	48	60
12	18	24	36	48	60

### Algebra

Look for the biggest square number factor of the expression.  
•  $100 = 10 \times 10 = 10^2$

### 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 million = 1000 thousand  
1 billion = 1000 million  
1 quadrillion = 1000 billion

### Area and perimeter

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

### Geometry

Translate the number line and a 'number line' to read up or down.  
Rational points: use the decimal point.  
•  $100.1001 = 100 \frac{1001}{10000}$

### Algebraic notation

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### Geometry & measures



### Area and perimeter

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  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

### Area and perimeter

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

### Algebraic notation

$g(x) = x^2 + 3x + 2$   
•  $g(2) = 2^2 + 3(2) + 2 = 11$   
•  $g(-1) = (-1)^2 + 3(-1) + 2 = 0$   
•  $g(0) = 0^2 + 3(0) + 2 = 2$   
•  $g(1) = 1^2 + 3(1) + 2 = 6$   
•  $g(3) = 3^2 + 3(3) + 2 = 17$   
•  $g(-2) = (-2)^2 + 3(-2) + 2 = -1$

### Algebraic notation

Reverse of expanding is factorising: putting an expression into brackets.  
**Expansion**  
Take a square for factorising.  
• Take  $x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x + 2)(x + 3)$   
Factorise brackets (taking care with any negative numbers).  
•  $x^2 - 30x + 25 = (x - 15)^2$   
...then either  $x = 15$  or  $x = 15$  or  $x = 15$  or  $x = 15$

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Pythagorean Theorem: In a right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.  
No angles:  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

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**N Noddings**



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