

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

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 of the most frequently used ones

100	10	1	0.1	0.01	0.001
100	10	1	0.1	0.01	0.001

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

1 day = 24 hours
1 hour = 60 minutes = 3 600 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, ...
1000, 10000, 100000, ...
10000, 100000, 1000000, ...

Order of operations

Find the range of numbers that will result in a given value.
• $x = 5$ (2 decimal places)
 $0.005 \leq x \leq 0.0055$
• $x = 10$ (2 significant figures)
 $10 \leq x < 10.5$
Note use of $\leq$ and $<$, and that the last significant figure is in 5.

Algebraic notation

$a^2 + a + 1$
 $2a + a + 1 = 3a + 1$
 $a^2 + a + 1 = a^2 + a + 1$
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Equations and inequalities

An equation is true for some particular value of x
• $2x + 1 = 5$ is true for $x = 2$
• You can identify a value for every value of x
• $2x + 1 = 5$ is true for $x = 2$
(note the use of the equals sign)

Order of operations

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

Algebraic notation

$4(3x)^2 - 7(2x)^2 = 36x^2 - 28x^2 = 8x^2$

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.
 $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1 - 2}{2 - 0} = -\frac{1}{2}$
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Special values of a , b , c are known for the 3-4-5 triangle.
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Pixl Maths Paper 2014 June

J Dewey



Pixl Maths Paper 2014 June:

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https://crm.avenza.com/data/Resources/index.jsp/race_for_life_2014_sponsorship_form.pdf

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