

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

Working with decimals

Working with decimals: 'line up' the decimal points, then multiply.
• $1.2 \times 0.3 = 0.36$

Working with percentages

Working with percentages: 'line up' the decimal points, then multiply.
• $10\% \times 0.3 = 0.03$

Working with ratios

Working with ratios: 'line up' the decimal points, then multiply.
• $1:2 = 0.5:1$

Working with rates

Working with rates: 'line up' the decimal points, then multiply.
• $1 \text{ km/h} = 0.2778 \text{ m/s}$

Working with areas

Working with areas: 'line up' the decimal points, then multiply.
• $1 \text{ m}^2 = 10,000 \text{ cm}^2$

Algebra

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

Algebraic terms

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

Algebraic rules

1 square = 10000 kilograms
1 kilogram = 1000 grams
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Geometry & measures

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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.
From the graph, $c = 2$
Equation is $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

Geometry & measures

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

Geometry & measures

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$
• $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 6$

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