

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.
• $120 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

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

Proportion notation

Fraction in numerator = denominator
• $\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 10 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

Percent notation

Use the given value to change decimals or fractions. Multiply where possible.
• $0.45 = \frac{45}{100} = \frac{9}{20}$

Least common multiple

Least common multiple

Least common denominator

Least common denominator

Least common multiple

Least common denominator

Algebra

Look for the biggest square number factor of the coefficient.
• $100 = 10 \times 10$ or $2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$

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 thousands
1 billion = 1000 millions
1 quadrillion = 1000 billions

Area and perimeter

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

Area and perimeter

Calculate the perimeter, then use it to 'double' right to find area or area. Perimeter (perim) = the distance round.

Area and perimeter

1000 m = 1 km
1000 g = 1 kg
1000 ml = 1 litre

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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 $c = 2$ (intercept).
Hence straight line is $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$
Equation is $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

Area and perimeter

Parallel lines: gradients are equal.
• $y = 3x + 2$ and $y = 3x + 4$ both have gradient 3 so are parallel.

Area and perimeter

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$
• $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 6$
Area of rectangle = $\text{length} \times \text{width}$
• $4 \times 3 = 12$

Area and perimeter

Area of circle = πr^2
• $\pi \times 3^2 = 9\pi$
Circumference of circle = $2\pi r$
• $2\pi \times 3 = 6\pi$

Area and perimeter

Area of trapezium = $\frac{1}{2} \times (\text{top} + \text{bottom}) \times \text{height}$
• $\frac{1}{2} \times (4 + 6) \times 3 = 15$

Area and perimeter

Area of square = $\text{side} \times \text{side}$
• $3 \times 3 = 9$
Perimeter of square = $4 \times \text{side}$
• $4 \times 3 = 12$

Area and perimeter

Area of rectangle = $\text{length} \times \text{width}$
• $4 \times 3 = 12$
Perimeter of rectangle = $2 \times (\text{length} + \text{width})$
• $2 \times (4 + 3) = 14$

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No angles.
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

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There is plenty more to the Foundation Tier content, so make the most of it! Use all the content, including all the exercises you are provided to learn for GCSE, the **+** gives you an additional example. The extra rules for the 100 output content. The extra is well kept to not overdo things, using it for your bag, make notes in it (sorry, it's not a note the extra content).

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Jean Linksy, Navtej Marwaha



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Table of Contents Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015

1. Understanding the eBook Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
 - The Rise of Digital Reading Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
 - Advantages of eBooks Over Traditional Books
2. Identifying Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
 - Exploring Different Genres
 - Considering Fiction vs. Non-Fiction
 - Determining Your Reading Goals
3. Choosing the Right eBook Platform
 - Popular eBook Platforms
 - Features to Look for in an Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
 - User-Friendly Interface
4. Exploring eBook Recommendations from Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
 - Personalized Recommendations
 - Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015 User Reviews and Ratings
 - Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015 and Bestseller Lists
5. Accessing Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015 Free and Paid eBooks
 - Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015 Public Domain eBooks
 - Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015 eBook Subscription Services
 - Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015 Budget-Friendly Options
6. Navigating Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015 eBook Formats

- ePub, PDF, MOBI, and More
 - Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015 Compatibility with Devices
 - Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015 Enhanced eBook Features
7. Enhancing Your Reading Experience
- Adjustable Fonts and Text Sizes of Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
 - Highlighting and Note-Taking Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
 - Interactive Elements Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
8. Staying Engaged with Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
- Joining Online Reading Communities
 - Participating in Virtual Book Clubs
 - Following Authors and Publishers Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
9. Balancing eBooks and Physical Books Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
- Benefits of a Digital Library
 - Creating a Diverse Reading Collection Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
10. Overcoming Reading Challenges
- Dealing with Digital Eye Strain
 - Minimizing Distractions
 - Managing Screen Time
11. Cultivating a Reading Routine Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
- Setting Reading Goals Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
 - Carving Out Dedicated Reading Time
12. Sourcing Reliable Information of Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
- Fact-Checking eBook Content of Pixl Edexcel Maths Paper 1 May 2015
 - Distinguishing Credible Sources
13. Promoting Lifelong Learning
- Utilizing eBooks for Skill Development
 - Exploring Educational eBooks
14. Embracing eBook Trends
- Integration of Multimedia Elements
 - Interactive and Gamified eBooks

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