

Number

...or **NUMB**, for the correct order of operations, take care when using a calculator.

- Division
- Subtraction (or adding)
- Multiplication
- Addition and Subtraction

Order of operations

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 are integers 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

Area

Write a number as a product of its prime factors, and follow for repeated factors
• $120 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

Formulas and Equations

Special values for any value x
 $x^0 = 1$
 $x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$
 $x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$

Ordering and Inequality

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, multiply numerators and denominators...
• $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{6}$
Dividing fractions, 'flip' the second fraction, then multiply...
• $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{2}$

Formulas and Equations

Factorise an expression, a 'common factor'
• $3x + 6 = 3(x + 2)$
Expand an expression, 'multiply out'
• $3(x + 2) = 3x + 6$
Simplify an expression, 'combine like terms'
• $3x + 6 - 2x = x + 6$

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Algebra

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

Formulas and Equations

Standard form numbers are of the form $a \times 10^n$ where $1 \leq a < 10$ and n is an integer
• $1000 = 1 \times 10^3$

Formulas and Equations

1 square = 10000 square metres
1 kilometre = 1000 metres
1 metre = 100 centimetres
1 centimetre = 10 millimetres
1 millimetre = 1000 micrometres

Formulas and Equations

1 day = 24 hours
1 hour = 60 minutes
1 minute = 60 seconds
1 second = 1000 milliseconds

Formulas and Equations

1 kg = 1000 g
1 tonne = 1000 kg
1 litre = 1000 ml
1 m³ = 1000 litres

Formulas and Equations

1 m = 100 cm
1 cm = 10 mm
1 mm = 1000 µm
1 µm = 1000 nm

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Geometry & measures

Area of a rectangle = length \times width
• $10 \times 5 = 50$
Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ base \times height
• $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 5 = 25$
Area of a circle = $\pi \times$ radius 2
• $\pi \times 5^2 = 25\pi$

Geometry & measures

Equation of a straight line $y = mx + c$
where m is the gradient, c is the y -intercept
• Find the equation of the line that joins (0, 2) to (2, 1)
Find the gradient: $m = \frac{1-2}{2-0} = -\frac{1}{2}$
Find the y -intercept: $c = 2$
Equation: $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$

Geometry & measures

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.
• $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Geometry & measures

Similar figures
If two figures are similar, their corresponding sides are in the same ratio.
• If a triangle has sides 3, 4, 5 and another has sides 6, 8, 10, they are similar with a scale factor of 2.

Geometry & measures

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Geometry & measures

Volume of a cube = side 3
• $5^3 = 125$
Volume of a rectangular prism = length \times width \times height
• $10 \times 5 \times 5 = 250$
Volume of a cylinder = $\pi \times$ radius $^2 \times$ height
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Probability

Probability of an event = $\frac{\text{Number of favourable outcomes}}{\text{Total number of outcomes}}$
• Rolling a 6 on a 6-sided die: $\frac{1}{6}$
Probability of not an event = $1 - \text{Probability of event}$
• Not rolling a 6: $1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

Probability

Expected frequency = $\text{Probability} \times \text{Number of trials}$
• Rolling a 6 on a 6-sided die 60 times: $\frac{1}{6} \times 60 = 10$

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Relative frequency = $\frac{\text{Number of times an event occurs}}{\text{Number of trials}}$
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Statistics

Mean = $\frac{\text{Sum of all values}}{\text{Number of values}}$
• $\frac{1+2+3+4+5}{5} = 3$
Median = the middle value when the data is ordered
• 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
Mode = the most frequent value
• 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Statistics

Range = the difference between the highest and lowest values
• 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
Standard deviation = a measure of the spread of the data
• $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$

Statistics

Correlation = a measure of the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables
• Positive correlation: as one variable increases, the other also tends to increase.
• Negative correlation: as one variable increases, the other tends to decrease.
• No correlation: there is no apparent relationship between the two variables.

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Algebra

Linear equations
• $2x + 3 = 7$
Quadratic equations
• $x^2 + 5x + 6 = 0$
Simultaneous equations
• $\begin{cases} x + y = 5 \\ x - y = 1 \end{cases}$

Algebra

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Padhraic Smyth



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Life is Cellular 1 .pdf - CHAPTER 8 LESSON 1 Life Is... The Discovery of the Cell KEY QUESTION What are the main points of the cell theory? The smallest living unit of any organism is a cell. Cells were unknown until ... 8.1 Life is Cellular Flashcards Study with Quizlet and memorize flashcards containing terms like Robert Hooke, Anton van Leeuwenhoek, Cells and more. biology 7.1 life is cellular worksheet Flashcards biology 7.1 life is cellular worksheet. 5.0 (2 reviews). Flashcards · Learn · Test ... See an expert-written answer! We have an expert-written solution to this ... 8.1 Life is cellular The cell theory states: - All living things are made up of cells. - Cells are the basic units of structure and function in living things. Cell review packet answers0001.pdf Are all eukaryotes large, multicellular organisms? No, some live solitary lives as single- celled organisms. 11. Complete the table about the two categories of ... READING Chapter 7.1 Life Is Cellular | PDF READING Chapter 7. 1 Life is Cellular worksheet. The Discovery of the Cell Seeing is believing, an old saying goes. It would be hard to find a better ... 7-1 Life Is Cellular Structures within a eukaryotic cell that perform important cellular functions are known as organelles. Cell biologists divide the eukaryotic cell into two major. 7.1 Life Is Cellular | PDF | Microscope 7.1 Life Is Cellular. Lesson Objectives State the cell theory. Describe how the different types of microscopes work. Distinguish between prokaryotes and ... Chapter 7-1 Life Is Cellular The discovery of the cell was possible due to the invention of the. 2. Who was the first person to see cells? 3. Why did he call them cells? Markscheme F324 Rings, Polymers and Analysis June 2014 Unit F324: Rings, Polymers and Analysis. Advanced GCE. Mark Scheme for June 2014 ... Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme (... OCR Chemistry A2 F324: Rings, Polymers and Analysis, 9 ... Jan 3, 2017 — OCR Chemistry A2 F324: Rings, Polymers and Analysis, 9 June 2014. Show ... Unofficial mark scheme: Chem paper 2 edexcel · AQA GCSE Chemistry Paper 2 Higher Tier ... F324 Rings Polymers and Analysis June 2014 Q1 - YouTube F324 june 2016 - 7 pdf files Jun 14, 2016 — Ocr F324 June 2014 Unofficial Markscheme Document about Ocr F324 June 2014 Unofficial Markscheme is available on print and digital edition. F324 Rings polymers and analysis June 2014 Q2b - YouTube OCR A Unit 4 (F324) Marking Schemes · January 2010 MS - F324 OCR A A2 Chemistry · January 2011 MS - F324 OCR A A2 Chemistry · January 2012 MS - F324 OCR A A2 Chemistry · January 2013 ... Semigroups Of Linear Operators And Applications To f324 june 2014 unofficial markscheme pdf... chapter 12 pearson chemistry workbook answers pdf. cost accounting solutions chapter 11 pdf: all the answers to ... Markscheme F324 Rings, Polymers and Analysis June 2015 Mark Scheme for June 2015. Page 2. OCR (Oxford Cambridge and RSA) is a leading ... 14 □. 1. (d) NMR analysis (5 marks). M1. Peaks between (δ) 7.1 and 7.5 (ppm). OCR Unit 4 (F324) - Past Papers You can find all OCR Chemistry Unit 4 past papers and mark schemes below: Grade ... June 2014 QP - Unit 4 OCR Chemistry A-level · June 2015 MS - Unit 4 OCR ... Unofficial markscheme : r/6thForm 100K subscribers in the 6thForm community. A place for sixth formers to speak to others about work, A-levels, results,

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