Number

Number Problems

A Factorial is the result of multiplying a sequence of descending integers.

4! = 4 x 3 x 2 x 1

Estimation

To estimate you need to be confident with rounding and significant figures.

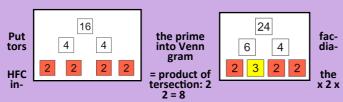
Estimate 0.456 x 145 by rounding to 1 significant figure.

0.5 x 100 = 50

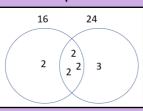
HCF and LCM

Find the HCF and LCM of 16 and 24

Step 1: Express each number as a product of its prime factors.



LCM = product of all the numbers 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 =48



Writing numbers in standard form

Numbers in standard form always have to be bigger than 0 and smaller than 10

Example: Write 124, 500, 000 in standard form

Example: $0.005678 \, \text{in} \atop \text{form}$ $1.245 \, \times 10^8$

 5.678×10^{-3}

Standard Form

Multiplying and Dividing in Standard Form

$$(2.1 \times 10^3) \times (3 \times 10^4)$$

 $(9 \times 10^3) \div (3 \times 10^4)$

Multiply the numbers and add the indices together

2.1 x 3 = 6.3 3+4 =7

 6.3×10^{7}

Divide the numbers together and

subtract the indices 9/3 = 3 3-4 = -1

 3×10^{-1}

Adding and Subtracting in Standard Form You have to change them back into normal numbers.

$$2.1 \times 10^{4} + 3.2 \times 10^{2} =$$

$$21000 + 320$$

$$= 21320$$

$$= 2.132 \times 10^{4}$$

Basic Rules of Indices

Indices

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$\frac{a^5}{a^3}=a^2$$

$$(a^2)^3 = a^6$$

$$|a^1| = a$$

$$a^0 = 1$$

$y^6 = y \times y \times y \times y \times y \times y$

Fractional Rules of Indices

$$\chi^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\chi}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{4}} = \sqrt[4]{x}$$

If a^{-b} then we write as $\frac{1}{a^b}$

$$8^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(8^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^2 = 2^2 = 4$$

Unit 1: Number

A surd is an irrational number. It doesn't terminate (stop) or repeat.

A surd is written with a square root sign:

