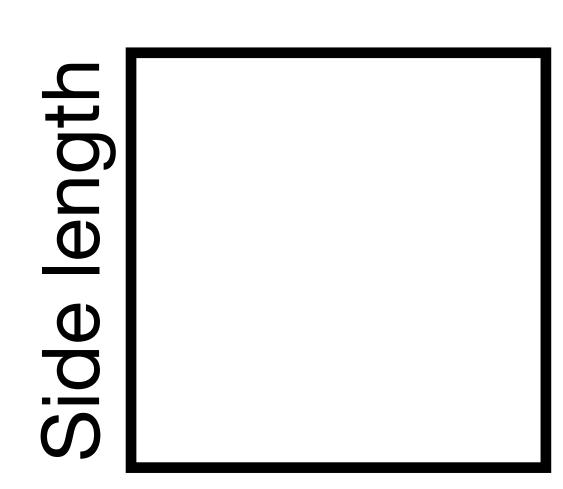


# Areas of 2D Shapes

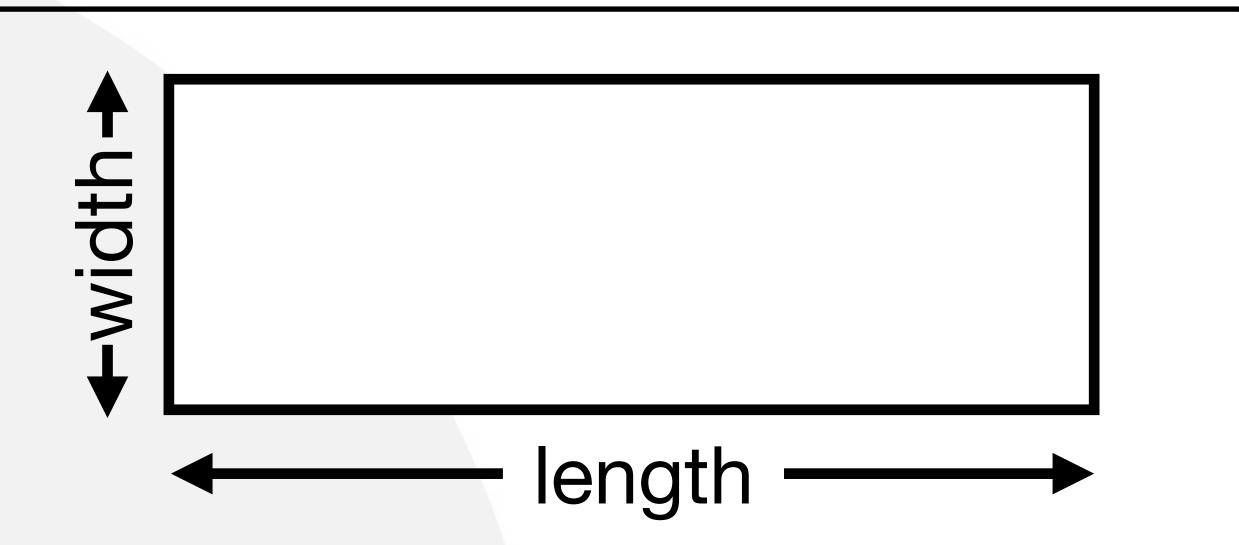
### Area of Square

side length x side length



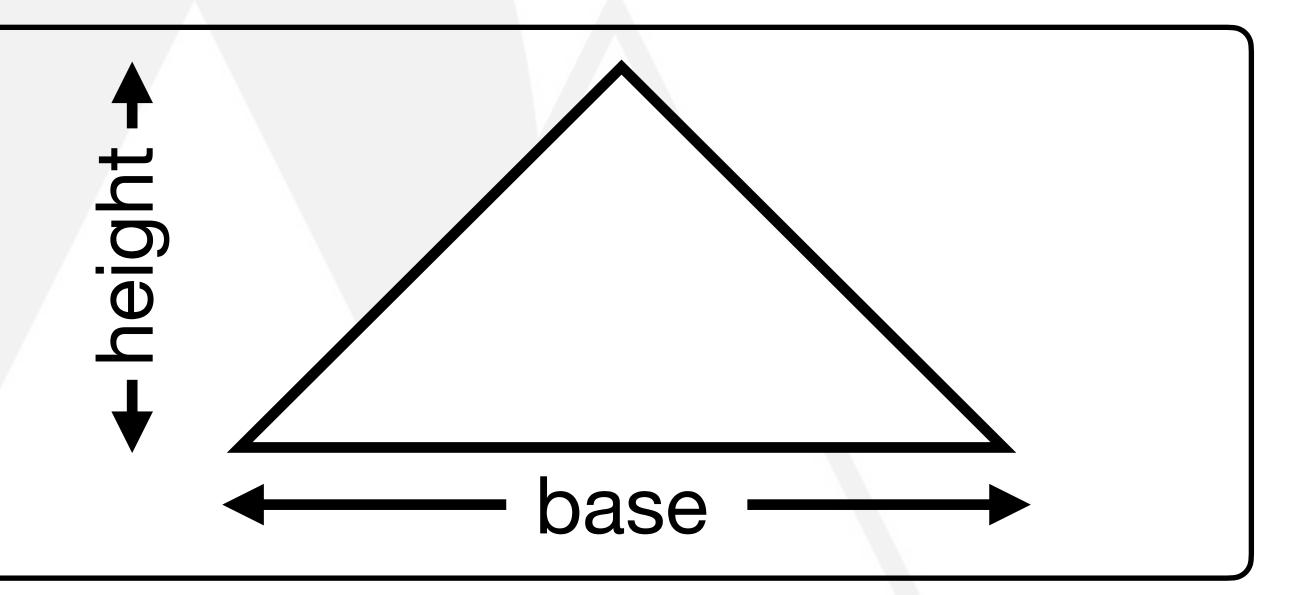
## Area of Rectangle

length x width



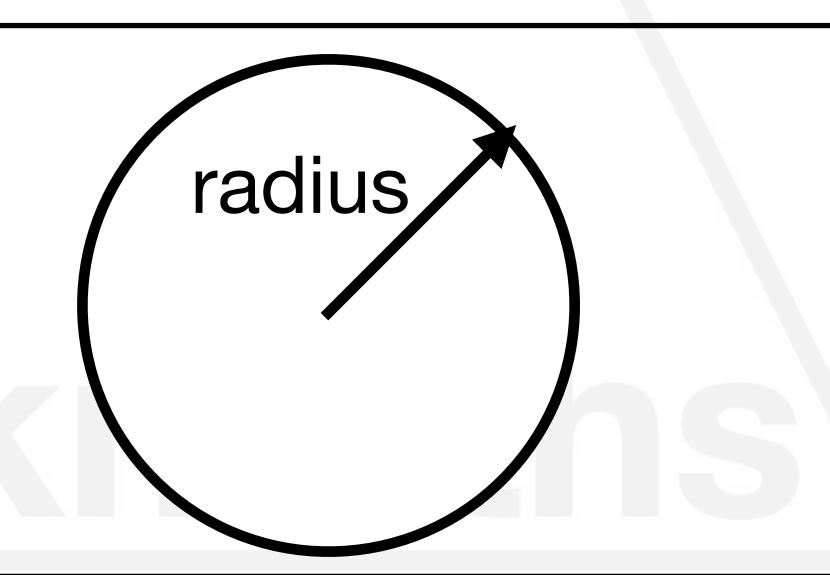
### Area of Triangle

base x height ÷ 2



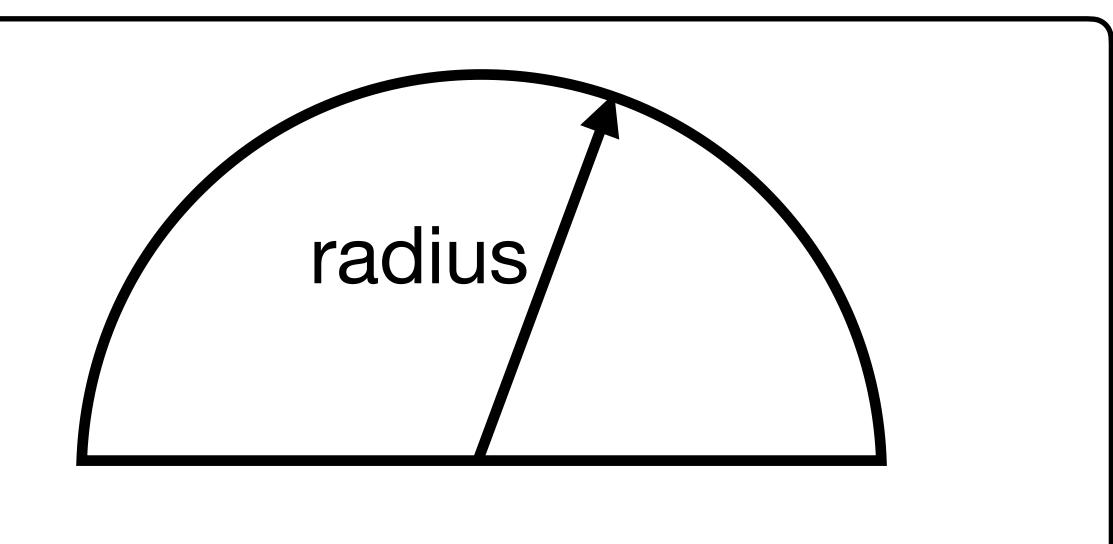
#### Area of Circle

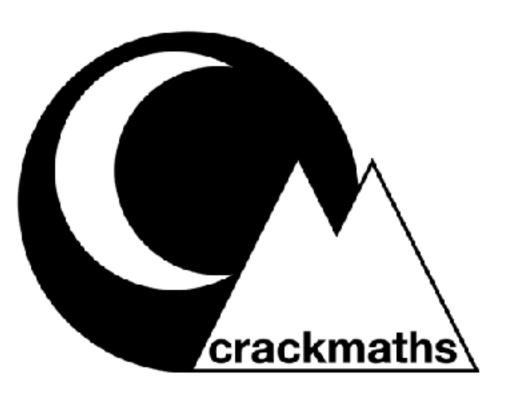
π x radius<sup>2</sup> (3.14 x radius x radius)



### Area of Semi-Circle

 $\pi \times \text{radius}^2 \div 2$ (3.14 x radius x radius)  $\div$  2

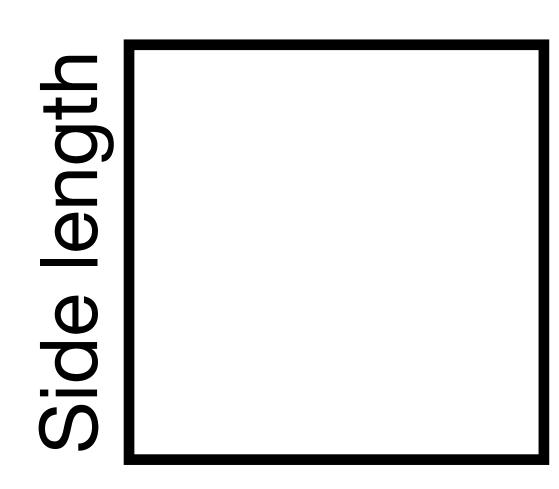




# Perimeters of 2D Shapes

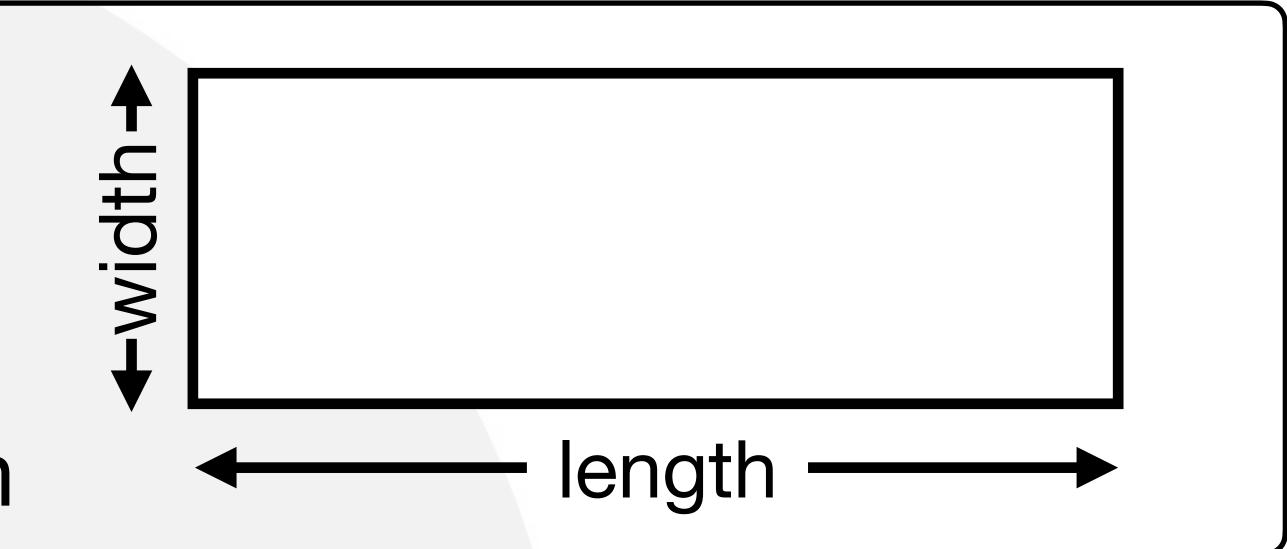
## Perimeter of Square

4 x side length



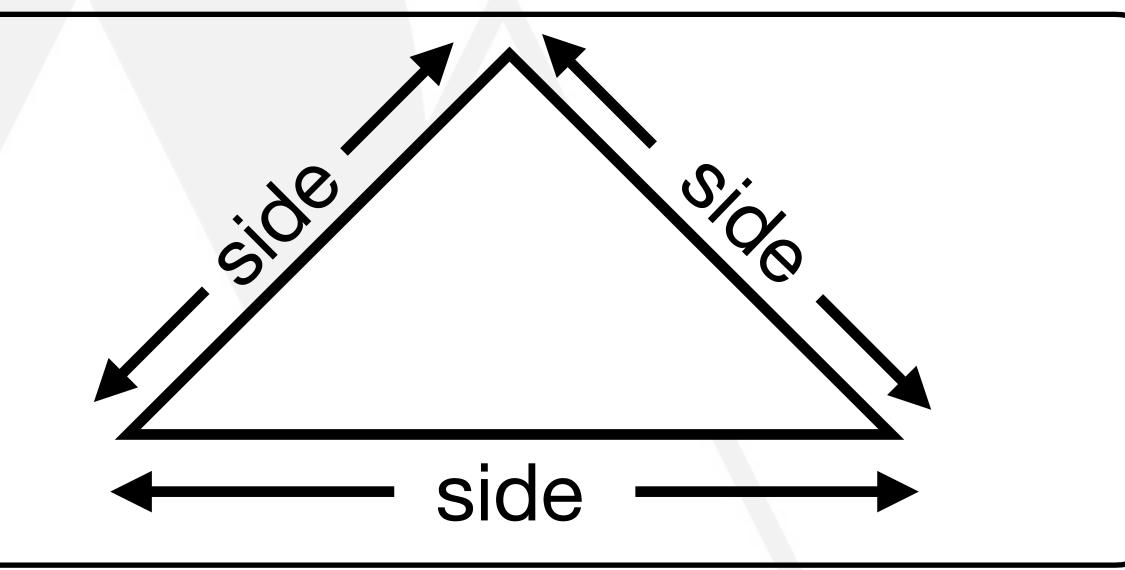
## Perimeter of Rectangle

2 x (length + width)
width + width + length + length



## Perimeter of Triangle

side + side + side

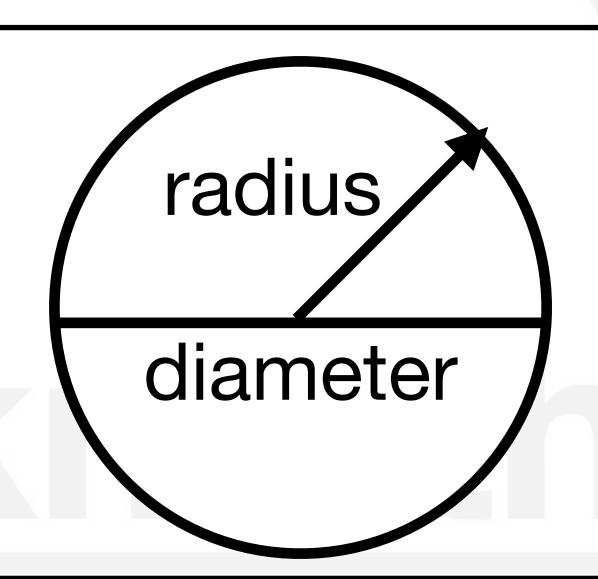


#### Circumference of Circle

π x diameter

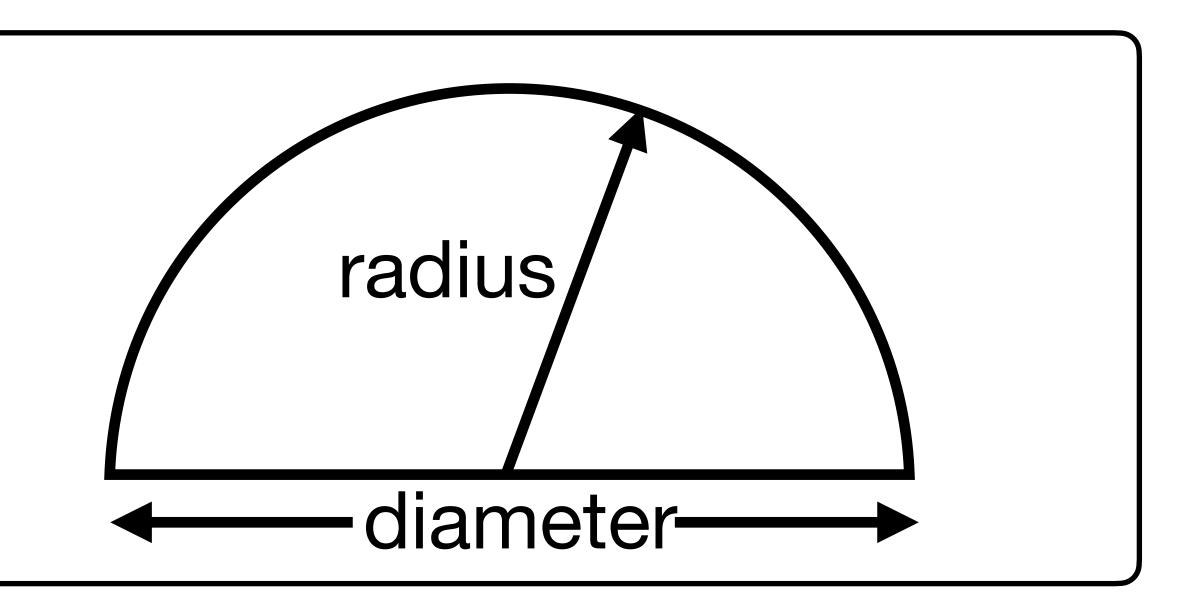
π x radius x 2

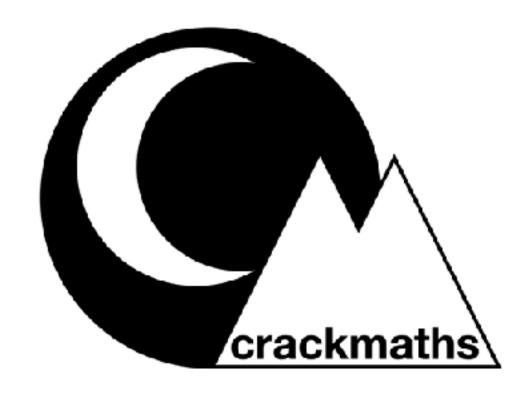
 $(\pi = 3.14)$ 



#### Perimeter of Semi-Circle

 $(\pi \times diameter \div 2) + diameter$ (3.14 x diameter ÷ 2) + diameter

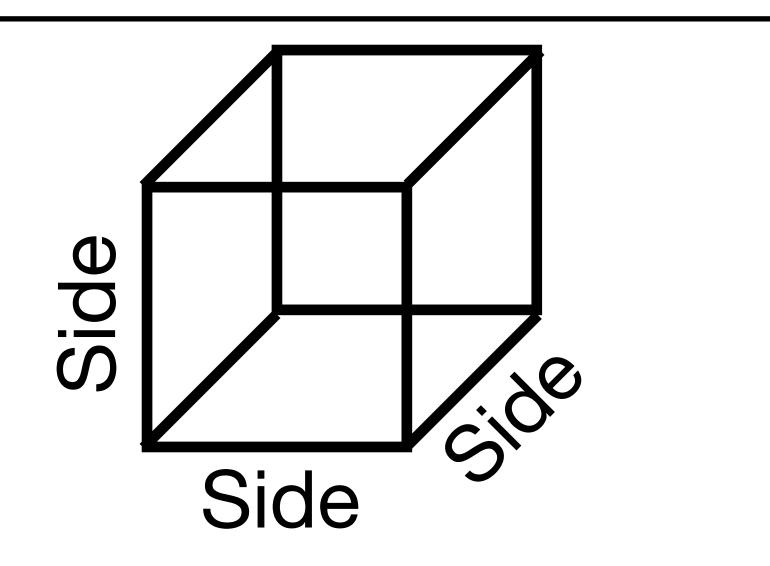




# Surface Area of 3D shapes

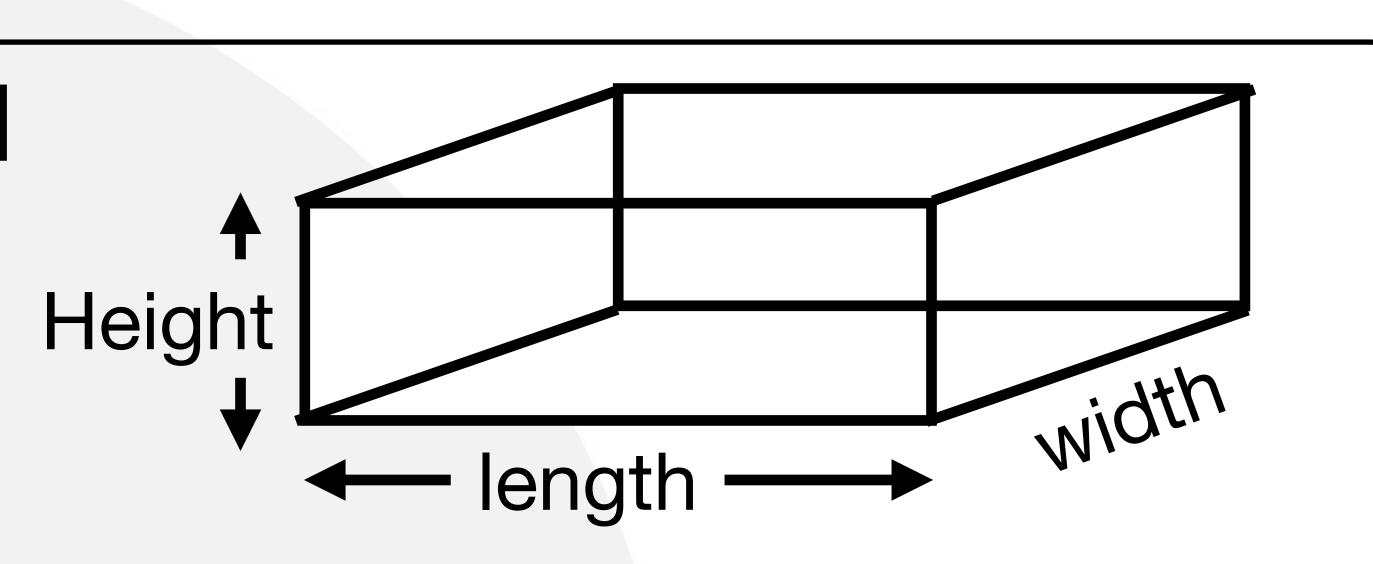
#### Surface Area of Cube

side x side x 6



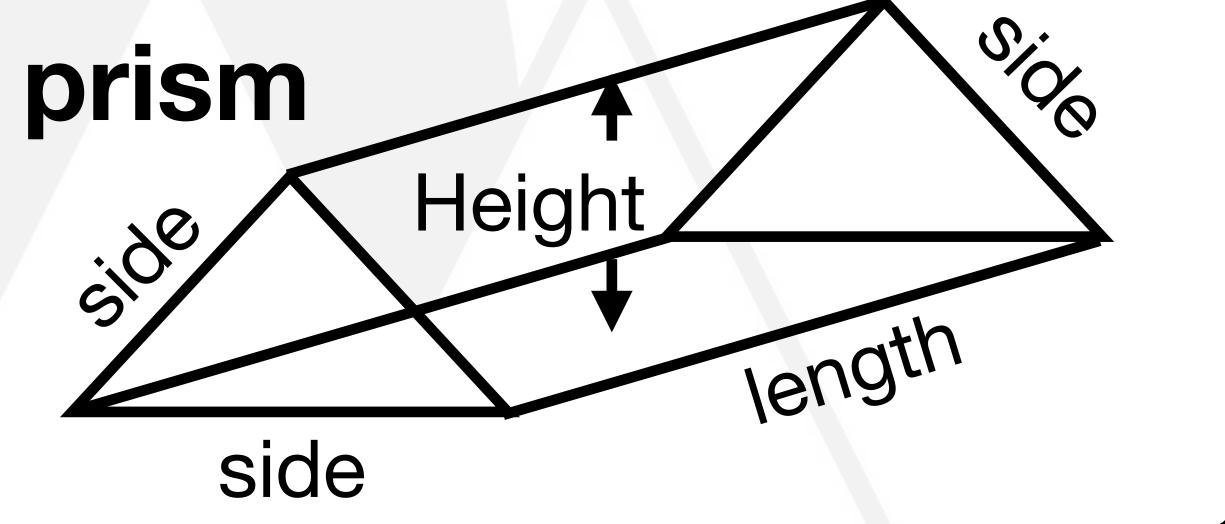
#### Surface Area of Cuboid

height x length x 2 + length x width x width x 2 + width x height x 2



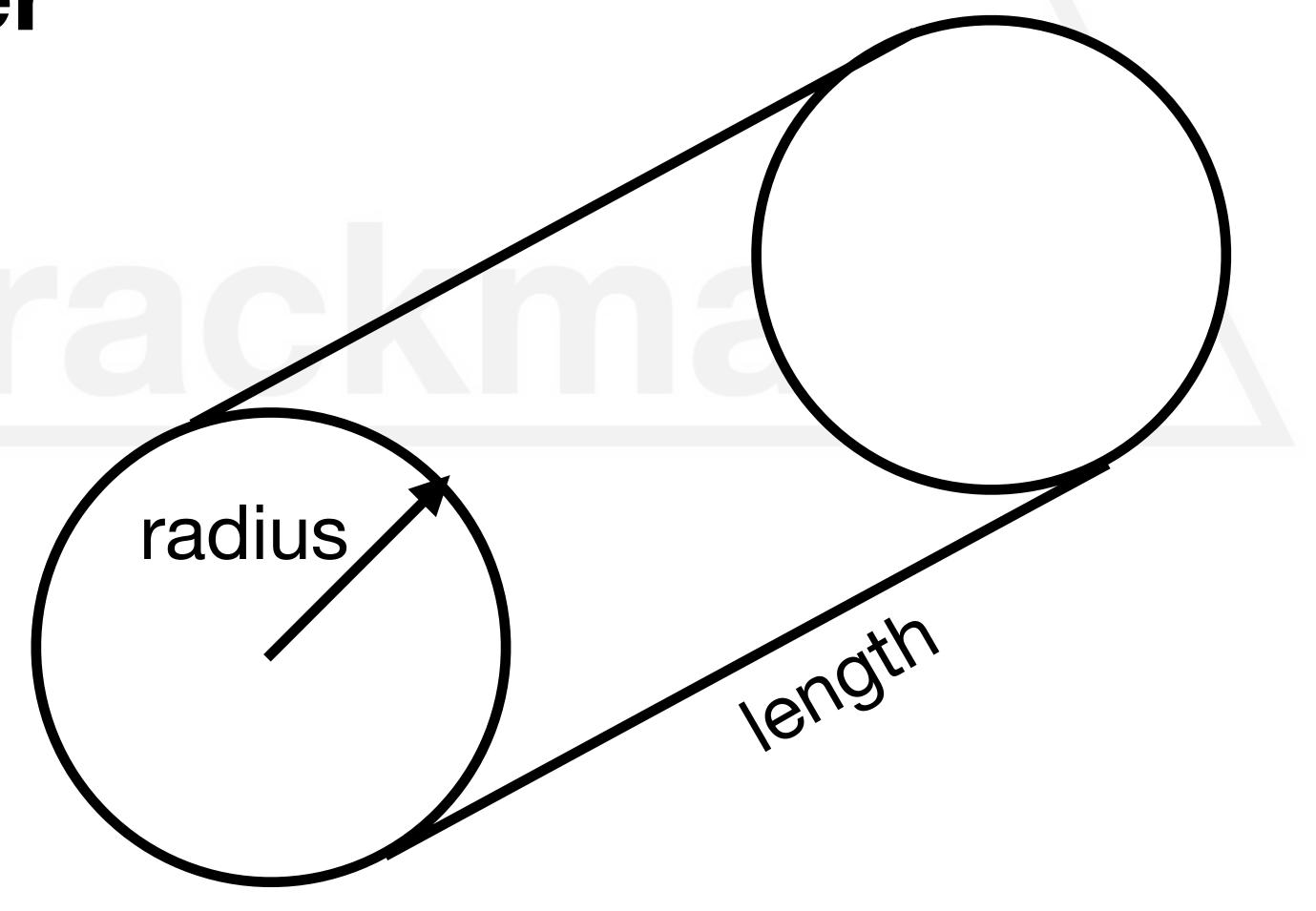
# Surface Area of Triangular prism

(base x height  $\div$  2) x 2 side 1 x length + side 2 x length + side 3 x length

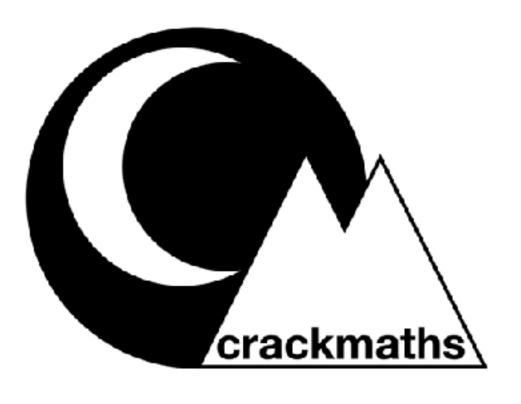


# Surface Area of Cylinder

- a) 2 circles: π x radius<sup>2</sup>
- b) curved surface area: π x radius x 2 x length



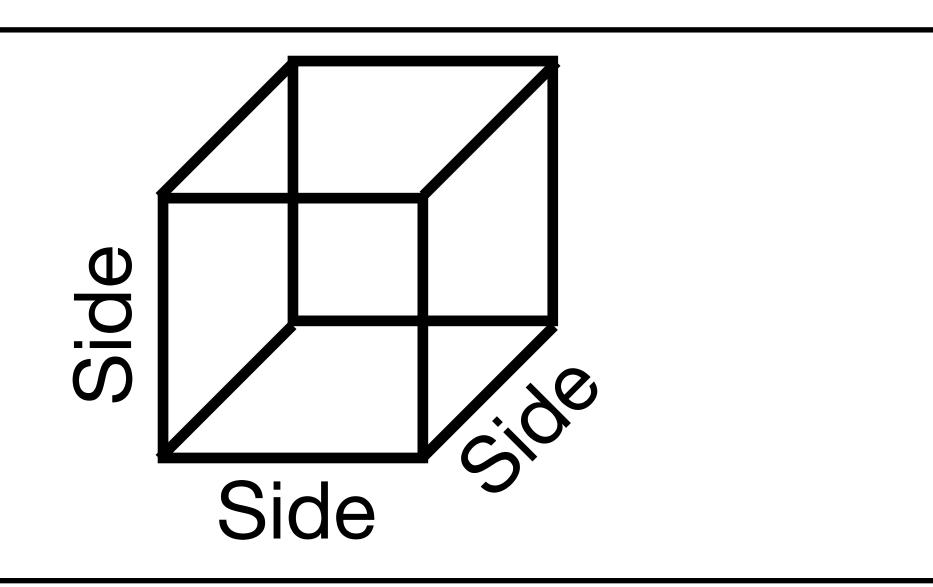
Surface area:  $2 \times (\pi \times radius^2) + (\pi \times radius \times 2) \times length$ 



# Volume of 3D shapes

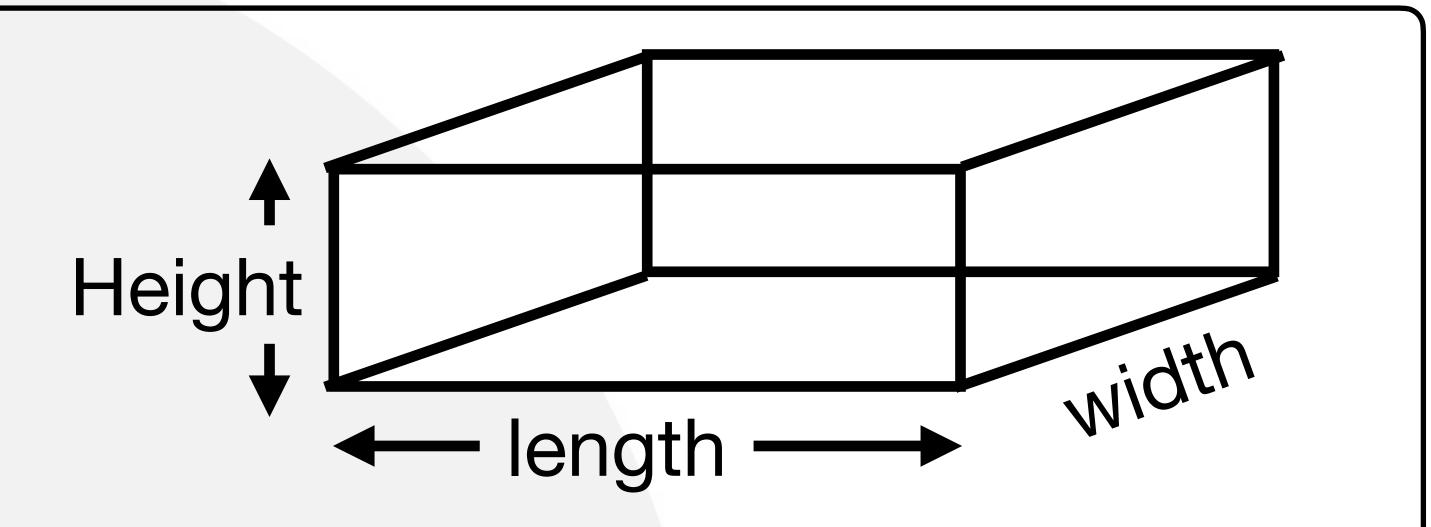
#### Volume of Cube

side x side x side



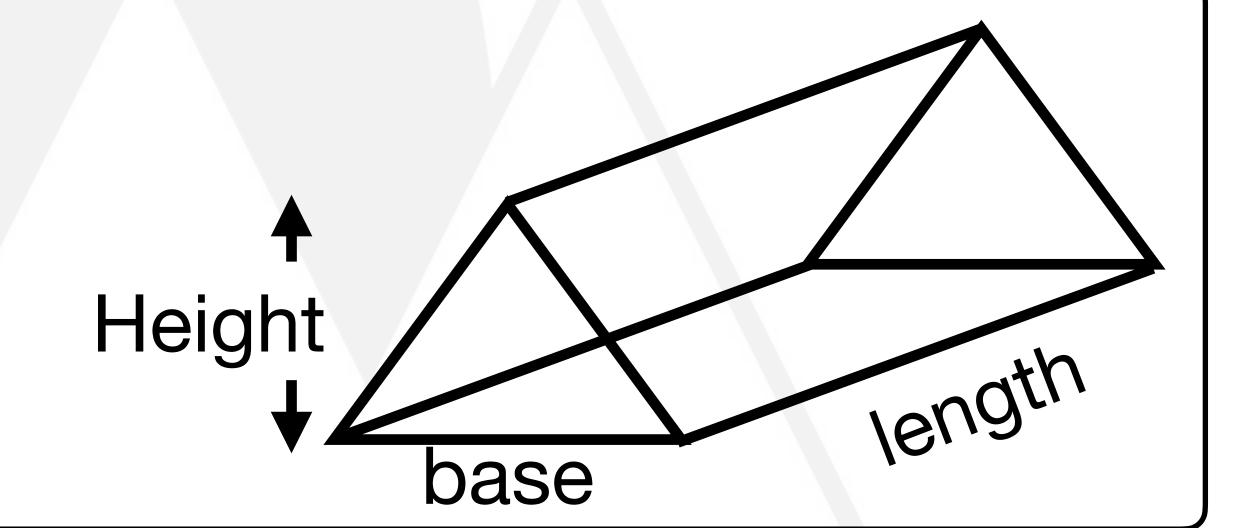
#### Volume of Cuboid

length x width x height



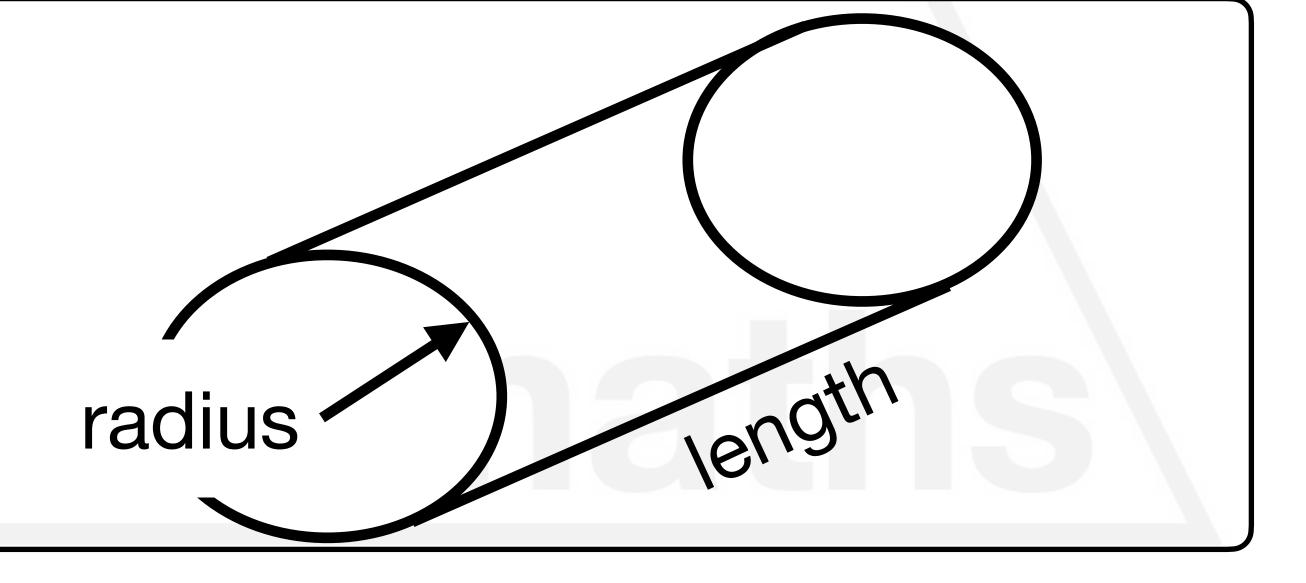
### Volume of Triangular prism

Base x height ÷ 2 x length



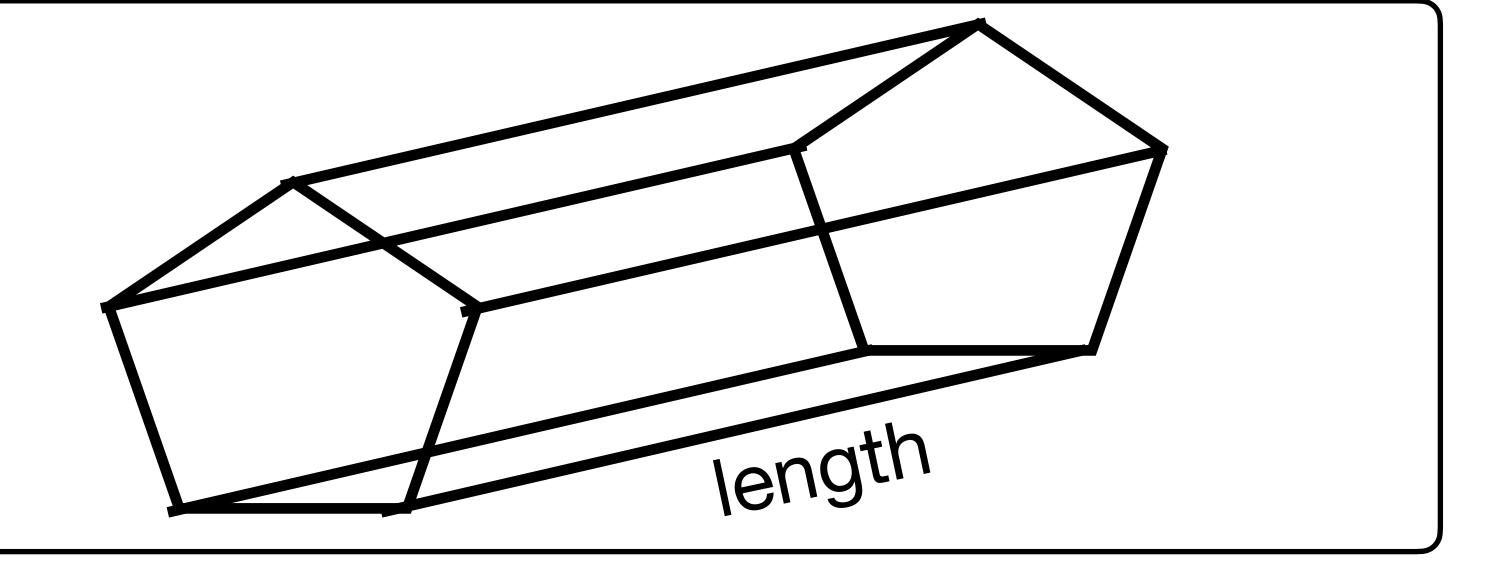
## Volume of Cylinder

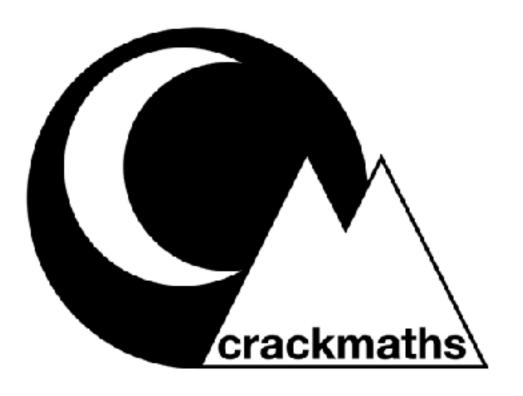
π x radius<sup>2</sup> x length



### Volume of Any Prism

Area of face x length





# Compound Measures

### Speed = Distance ÷ Time

the clue is in the units:

- m/s (meters ÷ seconds)
- mph (miles per hour: miles ÷ hours)

### Density = Mass ÷ Volume

the clue is in the units

- g/cm³ (grams ÷ cm³)
- kg/m³ (kilograms ÷ cubic meters)

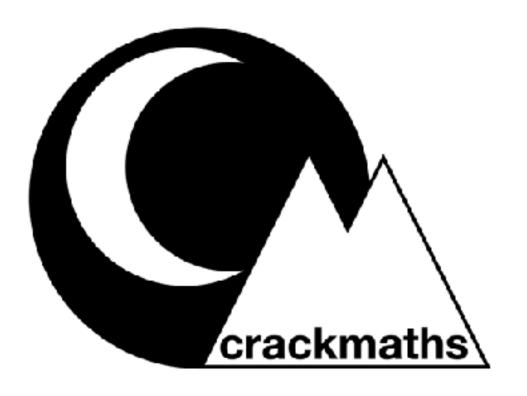
### Hourly Pay = Total Income + Hours Worked

Total Income = Hourly Pay x Hours Worked

Hours Worked = Total Income + Hourly Pay

#### Units

Length	Area	Volume
cm	cm <sup>2</sup>	cm <sup>3</sup>
meter	$m^2$	m <sup>3</sup>
foot	square foot	cubic foot
mile	square mile	mile <sup>3</sup>
kilometer	km <sup>2</sup>	km <sup>3</sup>



# Compound Measures

## Conversions for length

10mm = 1cm 2.54cm = 1 inch

100cm = 1meter 12 inch = 1 foot

1000m = 1km 3 foot = 1 yard

#### Conversions for Volume

 $1 cm^3 = 1 ml$  568 ml = 1 pint

1000ml = 1litre 8pints = 1gallon

4.51 = 1gallon

#### Conversion for Mass

1000grams = 1kg 1000kg = 1 tonne

1lb = 16ounces 2.2 lb = 1kg

#### Time

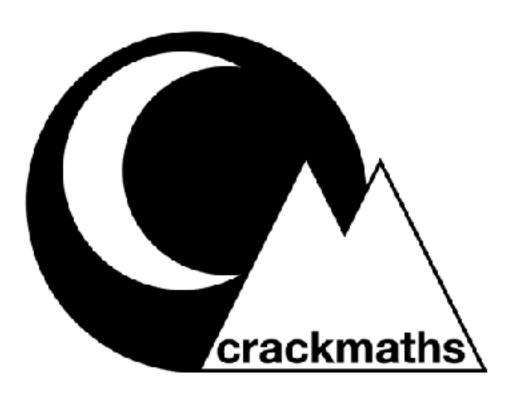
60 seconds = 1 minute 24 hours = 1 day

60 minutes = 1 hour 7 days = 1 week

#### **Decimal Time**

0.5 hours = 30 minutes 0.1 hours = 6 minutes

0.75 hours = 45 minutes 0.25 hours = 15 minutes



# Fraction - Decimal - Percentage: Equivalence

$$3/10 = 0.3 = 30\%$$

$$1/4 = 0.25 = 25\%$$

$$1/100 = 0.01 = 1\%$$

$$9/100 = 0.09 = 9\%$$

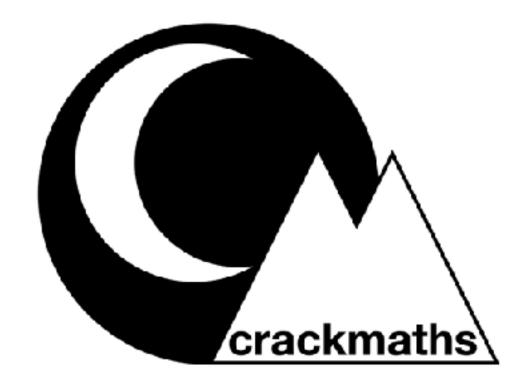
$$2/3 = 0.6666 = 66.7\%$$

Fraction to Decimal: top + bottom

Decimal to Percentage: decimal x 100

Percentage to decimal: percentage ÷ 100

Percentage to Fraction: put over 100 then simplify



### Fractions

# Multiplying

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{9} = \frac{10}{27}$$

top x top

bottom x bottom

## Dividing

$$\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{6}$$

top x bottom bottom x top

### Adding

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{8}{20} + \frac{15}{20} = \frac{23}{20}$$

- 1. Convert to equivalent fractions with same bottom
- 2. Add the new top numbers and keep the bottom number

### Subtracting

$$\frac{6}{7} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{18}{21} - \frac{14}{21} = \frac{4}{21}$$

- 1. Convert to equivalent fractions with same bottom
- 2. Add the new top numbers and keep the bottom number

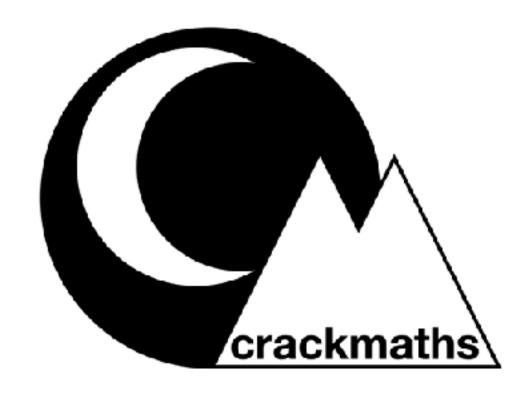
### Simplifying

$$\frac{80}{120} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

- 1. Look for a number you can divide the top and bottom by
- 2. Keep going until there is nothing you can divide by

### Mixed to Improper

- 1. Multiply whole part of the mixed number by the bottom part of the fraction
- 2. Add the fractions



# Data - Averages

#### Mode

The most common number from a list
The result with the highest frequency from a table

#### Median

The middle value when numbers are placed in size order. (If there are two middle values, add them and divide the result by 2)

### Range

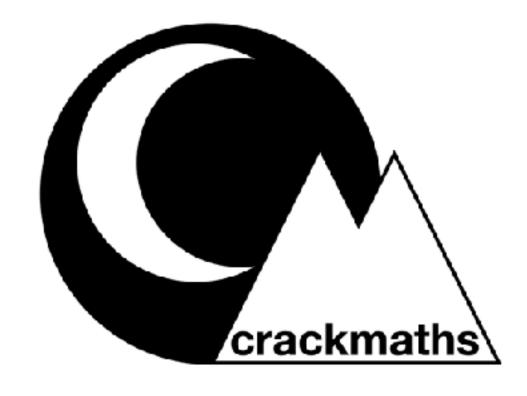
The difference between the smallest result and largest result.

(Calculated by largest - smallest)

### Mean

Add all the values together and divide by the number of values. (The total of the values equals mean x number of values)

Comparing means, modes, medians and ranges For mean, mode and median state highest. (e.g. Group A has higher mean, group B has high mode.) A lower range means the data is more consistent.



# Data - Estimate Mean from frequency table

Heights	Frequency	
$20 < x \le 30$	3	
$30 < x \le 40$	5	
$40 < x \le 50$	10	

## Find the midpoints of the intervals

Midpoint = (lower interval + upper interval)  $\div$  2 (20 + 30)  $\div$  2 = 25

lower interval  $\rightarrow$  20 < x  $\leq$  30  $\leftarrow$  upper interval

## Multiply midpoints by frequencies

Heights	Frequency	
$20 < x \le 30$	3	$25 \times 3 = 75$
$30 < x \le 40$	5	$35 \times 5 = 175$

# Total the (midpoint x frequencies)

$$(25 \times 3) + (35 \times 5) + (45 \times 10) = 700$$

## Find the total frequency

$$3 + 5 + 10 = 18$$

# (Total midpoint x frequency) ÷ (Total frequency)

(this is all values added together ÷ number of values)

Estimated Mean =  $700 \div 18 = 38.9$  (to 1 dp)