
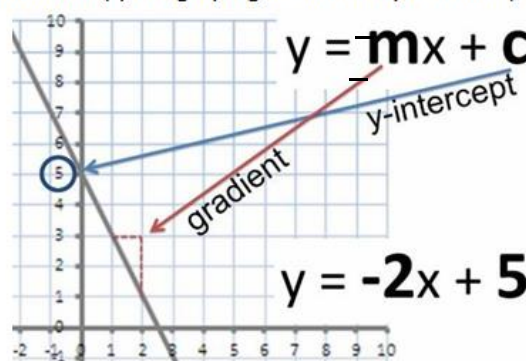



Y8 Autumn Maths Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Key fact	Hegarty maths clip number
Expanding single brackets	 $2(y - 3) = 2 \times y - 2 \times 3 = 2y - 6 \checkmark$	160 - 161
Plotting linear graphs using a table of values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need minimum 3 pairs of coordinates. ▪ Start at $x = 0$. ▪ Do the positive x co-ordinates first. ▪ x co-ordinate: along the corridor ▪ y co-ordinate: up the stairs. ▪ $y = mx + c$ will be a straight line. 	206
Identifying gradient and y -intercept	<p>The number in front of x is called the gradient and tells us how many up (+) or down (-) the graph goes for every 1 across (right).</p> 	207
Calculating with Decimals	<p>Addition and subtraction: line up the decimal point.</p> <p>Multiplication: Change to whole numbers and remember to put the point in at the end.</p> <p>Division: If dividing by a decimal times both numbers by 10, 100 or 1000. Do not put decimal back in.</p>	47 - 51
Four Operations with Fractions	<p>To add and subtract fractions you need to write all fractions in a sum with the same denominator by writing equivalent fractions.</p> <p>Multiplying: Cancel down whenever possible, then multiply the numerators together and multiply the denominators together.</p> <p>Dividing fractions: KFC (Keep the first, Flip the second and Change the sign to \times)</p>	65 - 78
Sharing in a given ratio	Always find 1 part	332 to 334
Ratio problems	Set out in columns and put information below the appropriate column	335 to 338
Proportion	<p>Direct proportion: as one quantity increases so does the other</p> <p>Inverse proportion: as one quantity increases the other decreases</p>	339 to 342
Mean, Median, Mode and Range (recap averages)	<p>Mean: Add up all the numbers and then divide by the number of items.</p> <p>Median: Put in order and then find the middle. If two middle values then add the two middle numbers and divide by 2.</p> <p>Mode: The number that appears the most. There can be more than one mode.</p> <p>Range: The difference between the largest and smallest numbers.</p>	404 - 410 And 419 - 421

Multi-step Angle Reasoning	<p>Angles on a straight line add up to 180°.</p> <p>Angles in a triangle add up to 180°.</p> <p>Angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°.</p> <p>Vertically opposite angles are equal.</p> <p>Angles around a point add up to 360°.</p>	<p>477 - 480,</p> <p>484 - 491,</p> <p>812 - 815</p>
Pie Charts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find the angle for each category: $360^\circ \div \text{total frequency} =$ the number of degrees per piece of data To work out each category's associated angle we multiply the number of degrees per piece of data by each frequency.  <p>Top Tip: Always draw each angle clockwise, using the previous line drawn to start.</p>	<p>427 - 429</p>

Key Vocabulary

- Numerator - the top number in a fraction.
- Denominator - the bottom number in a fraction.
- Mixed number - a number consisting of an integer and a proper fraction.
- Improper fraction - an improper fraction is a fraction where the top number (numerator) is greater than or equal to the bottom number (denominator): it is top-heavy.
- Direct proportion - one quantity increases at the same rate as the other quantity increases.
- Inverse proportion - one quantity increases at the same rate as the other quantity decreases.
- Rate - a price or charge set according to a scale or standard hotel rates.
- Quantity – the amount of something.
- Expand – to multiply the term before bracket by the terms in the bracket.
- Expression – collection of terms. E.g $4x + 8p$.
- Gradient – the steepness of a curve
- Linear Graph – straight line graph $y = mx + c$
- Y-intercept – where the graph crosses the y axis