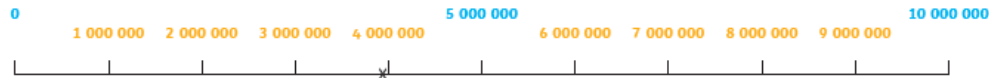


# 3 926 471

Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	9	2	6	4	7	1

three million, nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one

3 926 471
3 926 000      471

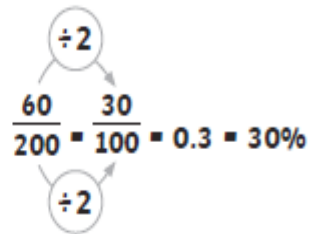
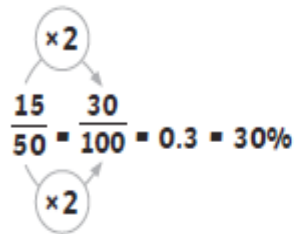


Tens	Ones	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
	● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ●	● ● ● ● ● ●

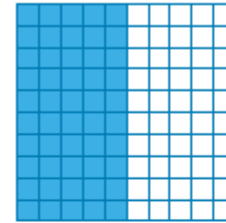
$$3 + \frac{4}{10} + \frac{2}{100} + \frac{6}{1000} \longleftrightarrow 3.426 \longleftrightarrow 3 + 0.4 + 0.02 + 0.006$$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009

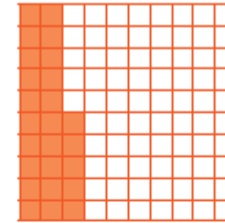
## Fractions to Percentages



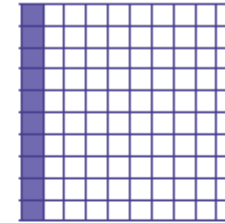
## Equivalent Fractions, Decimals and Percentages



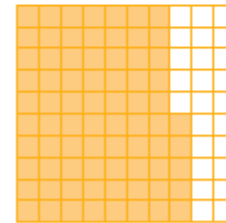
$$\frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 = 50\%$$



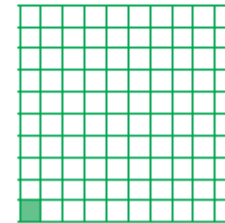
$$\frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 = 25\%$$



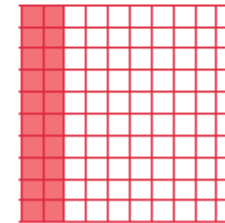
$$\frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 = 10\%$$



$$\frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 = 75\%$$



$$\frac{1}{100} = 0.01 = 1\%$$



$$\frac{20}{100} = \frac{2}{10} = 0.2 = 20\%$$

## Fractions to Decimals

$$\frac{7}{20} = \frac{35}{100} \text{ or } 0.35$$

$$\frac{7}{25} = \frac{28}{100} \text{ or } 0.28$$

$$\frac{7}{50} = \frac{14}{100} \text{ or } 0.14$$

$$\frac{8}{200} = \frac{4}{100} \text{ or } 0.04$$

When the denominator is not a factor or multiple of 100

$\frac{7}{8} = 7 \div 8$
0.875
875/1000

## Common Multiples

Multiples of 3

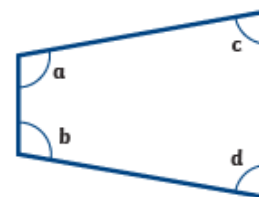
3	...	18	21	24	...	39	42
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Multiples of 7

7	14	21	28	35	42
---	----	----	----	----	----

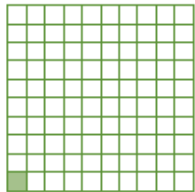
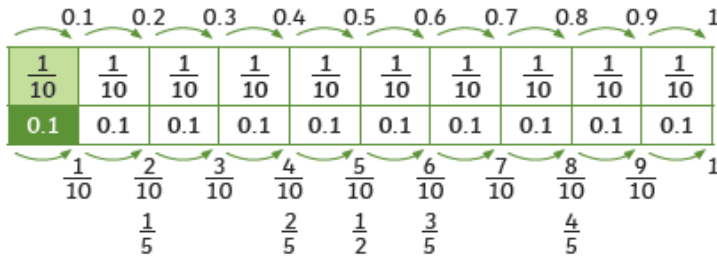
Common multiples: 21, 42...

## Angles in a Quadrilateral

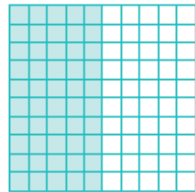


$$a + b + c + d = 360^\circ$$

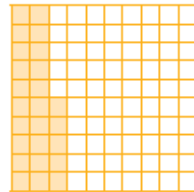
## Decimal Numbers as Fractions



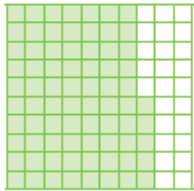
$$\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$$



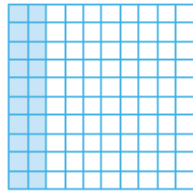
$$\frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$



$$\frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$



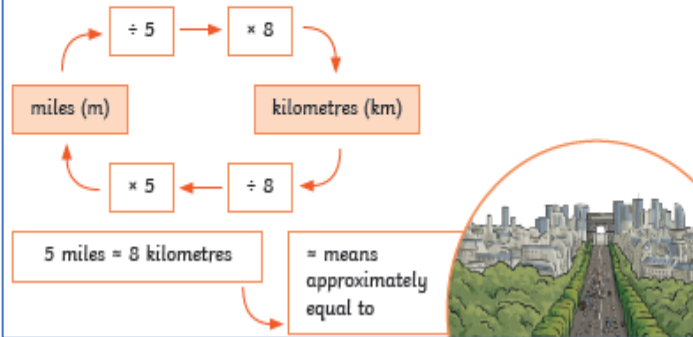
$$\frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$



$$\frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$

## Miles to Kilometres

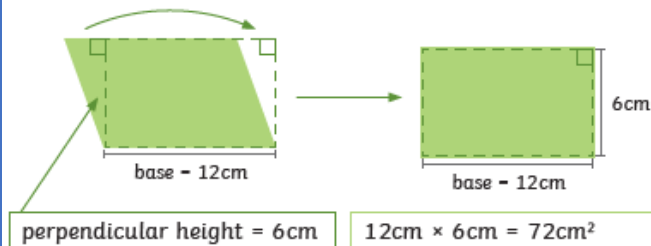
You might measure the length of a road or the distance between two cities in miles or kilometres.



## Area of Parallelograms

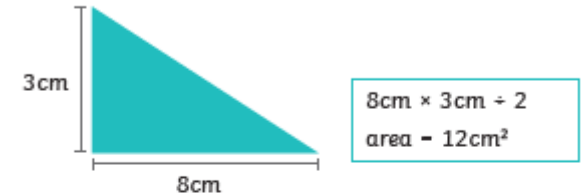
base × perpendicular height = area of a parallelogram

A parallelogram can be transformed into a rectangle.



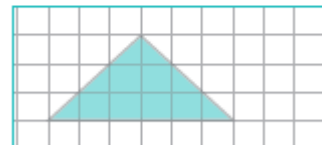
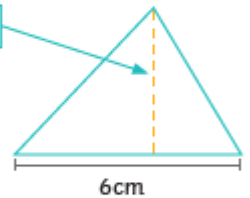
## Area of Triangles

base × perpendicular height ÷ 2 = area of a triangle



perpendicular height = 5cm

6cm × 5cm ÷ 2  
area = 15cm²

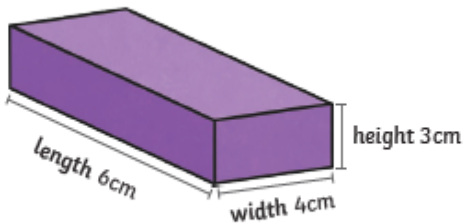


Counting squares:  
6 whole squares = 6cm²  
6 half squares = 3cm²  
6cm² + 3cm² = 9cm²  
area = 9cm²

Using formula:  
6cm × 3cm  
÷ 2 = 9cm²

## Volume of Cuboids

length × width × height = volume of a cuboid



Multiply dimensions in **any** order:  
3cm × 6cm × 4cm  
volume = 72cm³

## Mean Average

The mean is the average of a set of data.

To find the mean or average, add up all of the values to find the total. Divide the total by the number of values that you added together. This will give you the mean.

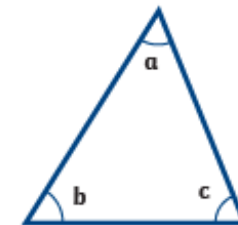
12	15	10	8	15
----	----	----	---	----

$$12 + 15 + 10 + 8 + 15 = 60$$

$$60 \div 5 = 12$$

The mean of this data is 12.

## Angles in a Triangle



$$a + b + c = 180^\circ$$