

YEAR 8 - DEVELOPING NUMBER...

Standard Form

@whisto_maths

What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Write numbers in standard form and as ordinary numbers
- Order numbers in standard form
- Add/ Subtract with standard form
- Multiply/ Divide with standard form
- Use a calculator with standard form

Keywords

Standard (index) Form: A system of writing very big or very small numbers

Commutative: an operation is commutative if changing the order does not change the result.

Base: The number that gets multiplied by a power

Power: The exponent — or the number that tells you how many times to use the number in multiplication

Exponent: The power — or the number that tells you how many times to use the number in multiplication

Indices: The power or the exponent

Negative: A value below zero.

Positive powers of 10

1 billion = 1 000 000 000

$$10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10^9$$

Addition rule for indices $10^a \times 10^b = 10^{a+b}$

Subtraction rule for indices $10^a \div 10^b = 10^{a-b}$

Standard form with numbers > 1

Any number between 1 and less than 10 $\rightarrow A \times 10^n$ ← Any integer

Example

$$3.2 \times 10^4$$

$$= 3.2 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$$

$$= 32000$$

Non-example

0.8×10^4

5.3×10^{07}

Negative powers of 10

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 0.001 | 10 | 1 | • | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{100}$ | $\frac{1}{1000}$ |
| $1 \times \frac{1}{1000}$ | 10^1 | 10^0 | • | 10^{-1} | 10^{-2} | 10^{-3} |
| 1×10^{-3} | 0 | 0 | • | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Any value to the power 0 always = 1

Negative powers do not indicate negative solutions

Numbers between 0 and 1

0.054 = 5.4×10^{-2}

| | | | | |
|--------|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | • | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{100}$ | $\frac{1}{1000}$ |
| 10^0 | • | 10^{-1} | 10^{-2} | 10^{-3} |
| 0 | • | 0 | 5 | 4 |

A negative power does not mean a negative answer — it means a number closer to 0

Order numbers in standard form

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 10^2 | 10^1 | 10^0 | • | 10^{-1} | 10^{-2} | 10^{-3} | 10^{-4} |
| 6.4×10^{-2} | 2.4×10^2 | 3.3×10^0 | | 1.3×10^{-1} | | | |
| 0.064 | 240 | 1 | | 0.13 | | | |

Look at the power first will the number be = > or < than 1

Use a place value grid to compare the numbers for ordering

Mental calculations

$6.4 \times 10^2 \times 1000$ Not in Standard Form

= $6.4 \times 10^2 \times 10^3$

Use addition for indices rule

= 6.4×10^5

$(2 \times 10^3) \div 4$

Divide the values

= $(2 \div 4) \times 10^3$

= 0.5×10^3

$8 \times 10^5 \times 3$

= 24×10^5 Not in Standard Form

Use addition for indices rule

= $2.4 \times 10^1 \times 10^5$

= 2.4×10^6

Remember the layout for standard form

Any number between 1 and less than 10 $\rightarrow A \times 10^n$ ← Any integer

Addition and Subtraction

Tip: Convert into ordinary numbers first and back to standard form at the end

Method 1

= 600000 + 800000

= 1400000

= 1.4×10^6

$6 \times 10^5 + 8 \times 10^5$

Method 2

= $(6 + 8) \times 10^5$

= 14×10^5

= $1.4 \times 10^1 \times 10^5$

= 1.4×10^6

This is not the final answer

More robust method
Less room for misconceptions
Easier to do calculations with negative indices
Can use for different powers

Only works if the powers are the same

Multiplication and division

For multiplication and division you can look at the values for A and the powers of 10 as two separate calculations

Division questions can look like this

$\frac{1.5 \times 10^5}{0.3 \times 10^3}$

$(1.5 \times 10^5) \div (0.3 \times 10^3)$

$15 \div 0.3 \times 10^5 \div 10^3$

= 5×10^2

Addition law for indices
 $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$

Subtraction law for indices
 $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$

Revisit addition and subtraction laws for indices — they are needed for the calculations

Using a calculator

$14 \times 10^5 \times 3.9 \times 10^3$

Use a calculator to work out this question to a suitable degree of accuracy

Input 14 and press $\times 10^1$ Then press 5 (for the power)

Press \times

Input 3.9 and press $\times 10^3$ Then press 3 (for the power)

Press $=$

This gives you the solution



Click calculator for video tutorial

To put into standard form and a suitable degree of accuracy

Press **SHIFT** **SETUP** and then press 7 for sci mode

Choose a degree of accuracy so in most cases press 2

Answer: 5.5×10^8

YEAR 8 - DEVELOPING NUMBER... Fractions & Percentages

@whisto_maths

What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Convert between FDP less than and more than 100.
- Increase or decrease using multipliers.
- Express an amount as a percentage.
- Find percentage change.

Keywords

- Percent:** parts per 100 – written using the % symbol
- Decimal:** a number in our base 10 number system. Numbers to the right of the decimal place are called decimals.
- Fraction:** a fraction represents how many parts of a whole value you have.
- Equivalent:** of equal value.
- Reduce:** to make smaller in value.
- Growth:** to increase/ to grow.
- Integer:** whole number, can be positive, negative or zero.
- Invest:** use money with the goal of it increasing in value over time (usually in a bank).

Convert FDP

R

70/100 → This also means 70 out of 100 squares → 70 "hundredths" = 7 "tenths" = 0.7 → 70 hundredths = 70%.

Using a calculator → → S-D → Convert to a decimal → × 100 converts to a percentage.

This will give you the answer in the simplest form.

Be careful of recurring decimals

eg $\frac{1}{3} = 0.333333$

$\frac{3}{10} = 0.3$

The dot above the 3

Fraction/ Percentage of amount

R

Find $\frac{3}{5}$ of £60

← £60 →
| £12 | £12 | £12 | £12 | £12
← £36 →

Remember $\frac{3}{5} = 60\% = 0.6$

10% of £60 = £6
50% of £60 = £30
60% of £60 = £36

Remember $\frac{3}{5} = 60\% = 0.6$
60% of £60 = 0.6 × 60 = £36

Convert FDP < and > 100%

100 hundredths = 10 tenths = 100% → 40 hundredths = 4 tenths = 40% → 140 hundredths = 14 tenths = 140%

100% + 40%
1 + 0.40
= 1.40

Percentage decrease: Multipliers

← 100% →
← 42% → Decrease by 58%

100% - 58% = 42% ← Multiplier Less than 1

100 - 58 = 42

Percentage increase: Multipliers

← 100% → → 12% → Increase by 12%

100% + 12% = 112% ← Multiplier More than 1

100 + 12 = 112

Express as a % - Non-calculator

7 per every 10 are orange → This means that 70 per every 100 are orange → $\frac{70}{100}$ → 70%

27 per every 50 shaded → 54 per every 100 shaded → $\frac{54}{100}$ → 54%

Denominator 100 Equivalent fractions

Express as a % - Calculator

Rosie → $\frac{13}{30}$ → $\frac{13}{30}$ → × 100 → 43.333...% → 43%

Can't use equivalence easily to find 'per hundred'

This is the same as 13 ÷ 30

Decimal percentages are still a percentage.

Percentage change

I bought a phone for £200. A year later sold it for £125.

← 100% →
← £200 →
← £125 →

All values of change compare to the ORIGINAL value.

Percentage loss
 $\frac{75}{200} \times 100 = 37.5\%$

I bought a house for £180,000, I later sold it for £216,000.

← 100% →
← £180,000 →

Percentage profit
Money made (profit value) → $\frac{36000}{180000} \times 100 = 20\%$

Choose appropriate method

The language and wording of the question is the key.

Have you represented the question in a bar model?
Can you use a calculator?