## RATIO AND SCALE



## MULTIPLICATIVE CHANGE



Gradient－The extra cost incurred for every extra hour． $y$－intercept－The minimum payment to the plumber．

## sparx

M932，M658 M843，M771

Key Words Conversion graph：A graph which converts between two variables．
Intercept：Where two graphs cross．
y－intercept：Where a graph crosses the $y$－ axis．
Gradient：The rate of change of one variable with respect to another．This can be seen by the steepness．
Simultaneous：At the same time．

## Tip

The solution to two linear equations with two unknowns is the coordinates of the intercept（where they cross）．

## Examples



What is the minimum taxi fair？ $£ 2$ ，this is the $y$－ intercept．

What is the charge per mile？ 50p，every extra mile adds on 50p．

How much would a journey of 5 miles cost？ $£ 4.50$ ，See line drawn up from 5 miles to the graph， then drawn across to find the cost．

## Questions

1）For the graph above a）A journey is 8 miles，what is its cost？
b）A journey cost just $£ 3$ ，how far was the journey？
2）Draw a graph to show the exchange rate $£ 1=\$ 1.4$ ．

## OPERATIONS WITH FRACTIONS

## Key Concept

Mixed numbers
These are made up of a whole number and a fraction.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4 \frac{3}{5} \\
=\frac{4 \times 5+3}{5}
\end{array}
$$

$$
=\frac{23}{5}
$$

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M671, M939, M601, M835, M931, M157, M197, M110

## Key Words

Fraction: A fraction is made up of a numerator (top) and a denominator (bottom).


## Tip

- A larger denominator does not mean a larger fraction.
- To find equivalent fractions multiply/divide the numerator and denominator by the same number.


## Examples



Make the denominators the same

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{3}{5}+\frac{2}{7} \\
& \times\left. 7\right|^{21} \mid \times 5 \\
& \frac{21}{35}+\frac{10}{35}=\frac{31}{35}
\end{aligned}
$$



Just multiply the tops and bottoms

$$
=\frac{3 \times 2}{5 \times 7}=\frac{6}{35}
$$

Flip the second fraction and change to a times

$$
\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{7}{2}=\frac{21}{10}
$$

## Questions

1) $\frac{3}{5}+\frac{4}{15}$
2) $\frac{2}{7}+\frac{5}{8}$
3) $\frac{7}{9}-\frac{2}{5}$
4) $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{4}{9}$
5) $\frac{3}{11} \div \frac{14}{22}$

## NUMBER SENSE

## Key Concept

Metric units of length: $\mathrm{mm}, \mathrm{cm}, \mathrm{m}, \mathrm{km}$

Metric units of weight: $g, k g$

Metric units of capacity: ml, l

All of these units are metric units. They will always use conversions of multiples of 10 , eg.10, 100, 1000 etc.


Converting areas

$$
\text { Area }=1 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \quad \text { Area }=10000 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}
$$

Converting volumes

## Examples



$$
\text { Volume }=1 \mathrm{~m}^{3} \quad \text { Volume }=1000000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}
$$

$\times 100^{3}$
sparx
M487

Convert each of the following:
a) 12 cm into mm
b) 1783 g into kg
c) 2.5 litres into ml
d) 6.8 m into mm
e) $5000000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ into $\mathrm{m}^{3}$
f) $2 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ into $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$

