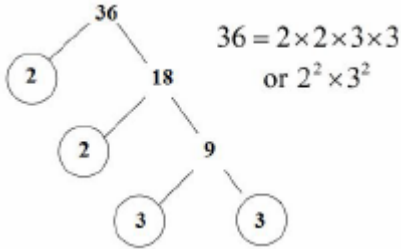
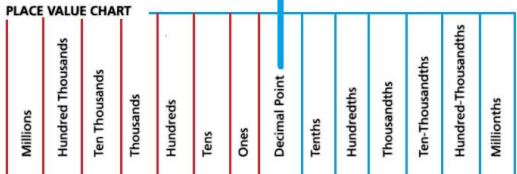


Topic: Number 2

Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example
Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by an integer. The times tables of a number.	The first five multiples of 7 are: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35
Factor	A number that divides exactly into another number without a remainder. It is useful to write factors in pairs	The factors of 18 are: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18 The factor pairs of 18 are: 1, 18 2, 9 3, 6
Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)	The smallest number that is in the times tables of each of the numbers given.	The LCM of 3, 4 and 5 is 60 because it is the smallest number in the 3, 4 and 5 times tables.
Highest Common Factor (HCF)	The biggest number that divides exactly into two or more numbers.	The HCF of 6 and 9 is 3 because it is the biggest number that divides into 6 and 9 exactly.
Prime Number	A number with exactly two factors . A number that can only be divided by itself and one. The number 1 is not prime , as it only has one factor, not two.	The first ten prime numbers are: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29
Prime Factor	A factor which is a prime number.	The prime factors of 18 are: 2, 3
Product of Prime Factors	Finding out which prime numbers multiply together to make the original number. Use a prime factor tree . Also known as 'prime factorisation'.	 $36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$ or $2^2 \times 3^2$
Place Value	The value of where a digit is within a number.	In 726, the value of the 2 is 20, as it is in the 'tens' column.
Place Value Columns	The names of the columns that determine the value of each digit . The 'ones' column is also known as the 'units' column.	
Rounding	To make a number simpler but keep its value close to what it was. If the digit to the right of the rounding digit is less than 5, round down . If the digit to the right of the rounding digit is 5 or more, round up .	74 rounded to the nearest ten is 70, because 74 is closer to 70 than 80. 152,879 rounded to the nearest thousand is 153,000.
Decimal Place	The position of a digit to the right of a decimal point .	In the number 0.372, the 7 is in the second decimal place. 0.372 rounded to two decimal places is 0.37, because the 2 tells us to round down.

		Careful with money - don't write £27.4, instead write £27.40
Significant Figure	The significant figures of a number are the digits which carry meaning (ie. are significant) to the size of the number. The first significant figure of a number cannot be zero. In a number with a decimal, trailing zeros are not significant.	In the number 0.00821, the first significant figure is the 8. In the number 2.740, the 0 is not a significant figure. 0.00821 rounded to 2 significant figures is 0.0082. 19357 rounded to 3 significant figures is 19400. We need to include the two zeros at the end to keep the digits in the same place value columns.
Truncation	A method of approximating a decimal number by dropping all decimal places past a certain point without rounding .	3.14159265... can be truncated to 3.1415 (note that if it had been rounded, it would become 3.1416)
Upper and Lower Bounds	A range of values that a number could have taken before being rounded or truncated. The lower bound is the smallest value that rounds up to the number. The upper bound is the largest value that rounds down to the number, however the value cannot be 'equal to' this.	0.6 has been rounded to 1 decimal place. The lower bound is 0.55 The upper bound is 0.65
Estimate	To find something close to the correct answer .	An estimate for the height of a man is 1.8 metres.
Approximation	When using approximations to estimate the solution to a calculation, round each number in the calculation to 1 significant figure. $\approx$ means 'approximately equal to'	$\frac{348 + 692}{0.526} \approx \frac{300 + 700}{0.5} = 2000$ 'Note that dividing by 0.5 is the same as multiplying by 2'
Where else is the Number topic used: Number 1 Fractions, Decimals and Percentages Measures Probability		Links to other subjects: