GCSE MATHS REVISION SHEET

STANDARD FORM

WHAT IS STANDARD FORM

Standard form, also known as scientific notation, is a way of writing very large or very small numbers.

$5320000 \rightarrow 5{,}32 \times 10^{6}$

RULES OF STANDARD FORM

- $a \times 10^{n}$
- $1 \leq a < 10$
- n is an integer

$a \times 10^{n}$

WRITING IN STANDARD FORM

5 places

$0{,}000047 \rightarrow 4{,}7 \times 10^{-5}$

CALCULATING WITH STANDARD FORM

$(3 \times 10^{2}) \times (4 \times 10^{5}) = 12 \times 10^{7}$

Multiply

$(6 \times 10^{9}) \div (2 \times 10^{6}) = 3 \times 10^{3}$

Divide

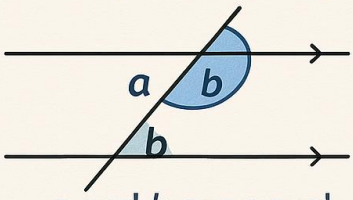
CALCULATING WITH STANDARD FORM

$(3 \times 10^{2}) \times (4 \times 10^{5}) = 12 \times 10^{7}$

ANGLES ON PARALLEL LINES

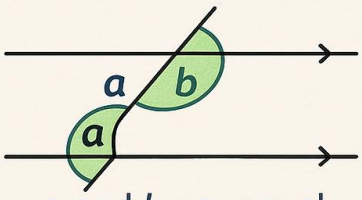
GCSE Maths revision sheet

Corresponding angles



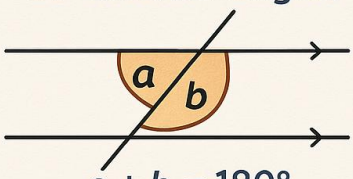
a and b are equal

Alternatie angles



a and b are equal

Co-interior angles



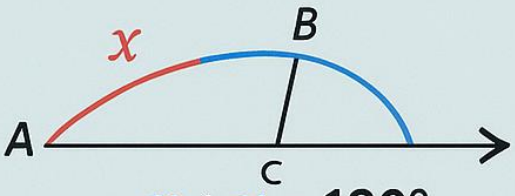
$a + b = 180°$

Vertically opposite angles

a and b are equal

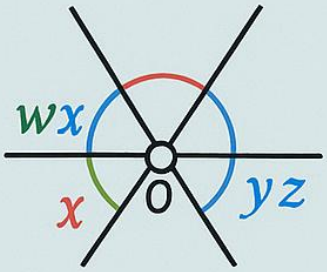
ANGLE FACTS

ANGLES ON A STRAIGHT LINE SUM TO 180°



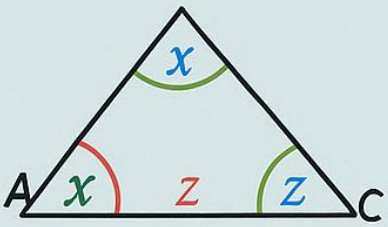
$x + y = 180°$

ANGLES AROUND A POINT SUM TO 360°



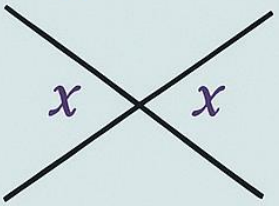
$w + x + y + z = 360°$

ANGLES IN A TRIANGLE SUM TO 180°

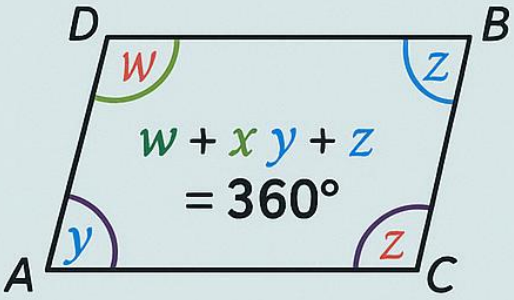


$x + y + z = 180°$

VERTICALLY OPPOSITE ANGLES ARE EQUAL



ANGLES IN A QUADRILATERAL SUM TO 360°

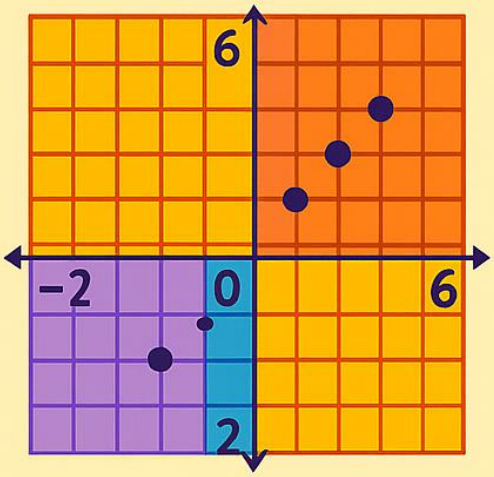


GCSE Maths Revision
PLOTTING GRAPHS

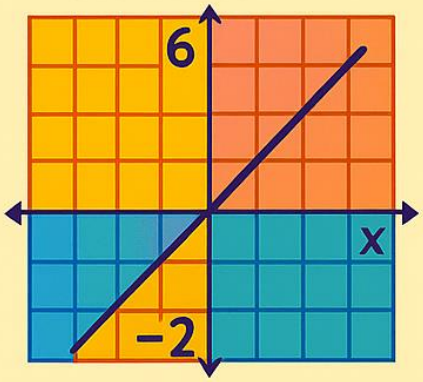
$y = 2x + 1$

x	y
−2	−3
−1	−1
0	1
1	3
2	5

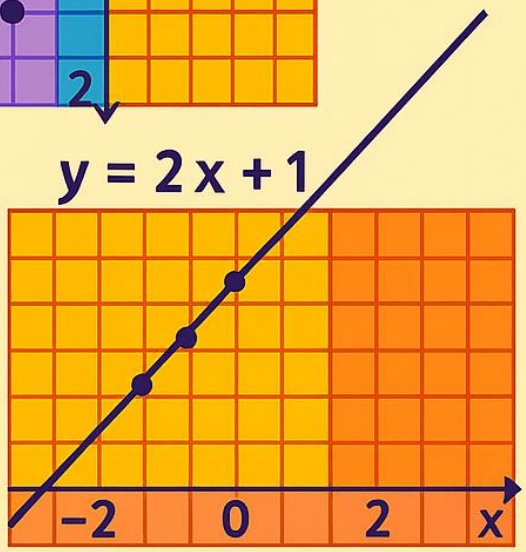
PLOTTING THE POINTS



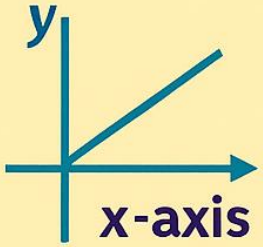
DRAWING THE LINE

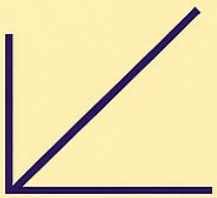


$y = 2x + 1$

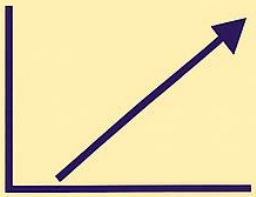


Line of best fit





Line of best fit



Linear relationship