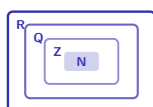


Number

IGCSE Mathematics ■ Topic 1

IGCSE Mathematics



Number

What we will cover

- 1 Types of number
- 2 Primes, HCF & LCM
- 3 Sets & Venn diagrams
- 4 Indices & standard form
- 5 Fractions, decimals & %
- 6 Ratio, rates & bounds

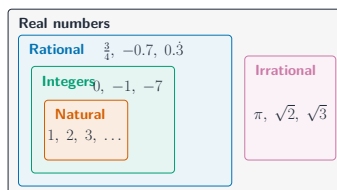
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Number types

Number

└─ Number types

Types of number



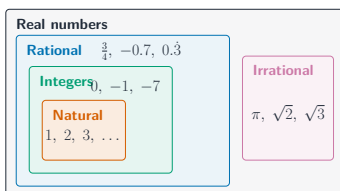
- **natural** 自然数 $1, 2, 3, \dots$;
integers 整数 $\dots, -1, 0, 1, \dots$
- **rational** 有理数 – a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$
- **irrational** 无理数 – e.g. $\pi, \sqrt{2}$
- **prime** 质数, **square** 平方数,
cube 立方数

Number

└─ Number types

The number families

- **natural numbers** 自然数 – the counting numbers $1, 2, 3, \dots$
- **integers** 整数 – whole numbers, positive, negative or zero
- **rational** 有理数 – can be written $\frac{a}{b}$ with a, b integers ($\frac{3}{4}, 5, 0.7$)
- **irrational** 无理数 – cannot be ($\pi, \sqrt{2}$)
- the **reciprocal** 倒数 of n is $\frac{1}{n}$: of 4 it is $\frac{1}{4}$, of $\frac{2}{3}$ it is $\frac{3}{2}$



Each set sits inside the next; irrationals are real but not rational

Number

└─ Number types

The families of number

- Rational and irrational** A rational number 有理数 can be written as a fraction of integers; an irrational number 无理数 cannot – $\sqrt{2}, \pi$.
- Prime number** A prime number 质数 has exactly two factors, itself and 1. So 1 is not prime, and 2 is the only even prime.
- Roots** The square root 平方根 undoes squaring, the cube root 立方根 undoes cubing – and a positive number has two square roots, $\pm$.
- Fraction parts** The numerator 分子 is on top, the denominator below.

Every integer above 1 is a unique **product** 乘积 of **prime factors** 质因数. That single fact is what HCF and LCM are built on.

The words for kinds of number, and the set notation

the number words	natural, integer, rational, irrational, real, prime, square, cube – examiners give marks for using them correctly
a set 集合	a collection of objects; each object in it is an element 元素
$\mathcal{E}$	the universal set 全集 – everything being talked about
$A \subseteq B$	A is a subset 子集 of B: every element of A is also in B
$A \cap B$ and $A \cup B$	intersection (in both) and union (in either)
A' and $n(A)$	the complement – everything <i>not</i> in A – and the number of elements in A

Set notation is examined for its *own* sake, not only inside probability. Learn the symbols as vocabulary.

Number
└─ Number types

Factors, multiples, primes, squares and cubes

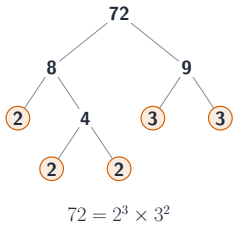
- A **factor** 因数 divides in exactly: the factors of 18 are 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18.
- A **multiple** 倍数 is that number times an integer: 6, 12, 18, 24, ...
- A **prime** 质数 has **exactly two** factors, 1 and itself: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, ...

- **square numbers** 平方数: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ...
- **cube numbers** 立方数: 1, 8, 27, 64, ...

1 is **not** prime – it has only one factor. Examiners ask this.

Number
└─ Number types

Primes, HCF and LCM



HCF & LCM of 72 and 120

$72 = 2^3 \times 3^2$, $120 = 2^3 \times 3 \times 5$
HCF = lowest powers = $2^3 \times 3 = 24$
LCM = highest powers = $2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5 = 360$

Keep splitting until every branch ends on a prime (circled); collecting them gives $72 = 2^3 \times 3^2$.

Number
└─ Number types

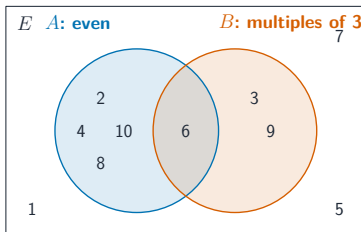
HCF, LCM, and where the remainder goes

Common factor	A common factor 公因数 divides both numbers; the highest common factor (HCF) 最大公因数 is the largest that does.
Common multiple	A common multiple 公倍数 is in both times-tables; the lowest common multiple (LCM) 最小公倍数 is the smallest such.
From prime factors	Write both as products of primes: the HCF takes the lowest power of each shared prime, the LCM the highest power of every prime.
Remainder	A division that does not go exactly leaves a remainder 余数 – which is exactly what having no common factor means.

HCF for cutting something into equal pieces; LCM for two cycles coming back into step.

Number
└─ Number types

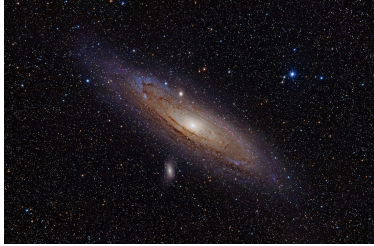
Sets and Venn diagrams



A **set** 集合 is a collection of **elements** 元素.

- $A \cap B$ – **intersection** 交集 (in **both**)
- $A \cup B$ – **union** 并集 (in **either**)
- A' – **complement** 补集; $\emptyset$ – **empty set** 空集

2 Powers and form

Number └ Powers and form	Number └ Powers and form
Indices	Standard form
$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n} \quad a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n} \quad (a^m)^n = a^{mn}$ $a^0 = 1 \quad a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \quad a^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{a}$ e.g. $2^{-3} \times 2^4 = 2^1 = 2$; $81^{1/2} = 9$; $8^{-2/3} = \frac{1}{4}$.	 Standard form 科学记数法 $A \times 10^n$, with $1 \leq A < 10$. ■ $4\,500\,000 = 4.5 \times 10^6$ ■ $0.00072 = 7.2 \times 10^{-4}$ $(3 \times 10^5)(2 \times 10^{-2}) = 6 \times 10^3$.

Number └ Powers and form	Number └ Powers and form
Standard form: a number written as a	Order of operations
Standard form: $A \times 10^n$, with $1 \leq A < 10$ 6 500 000 $\longrightarrow$ 6.5×10^6 <i>point moves 6 places</i> 0.00042 $\longrightarrow$ 4.2×10^{-4} <i>point moves 4 places</i> standard form: $a \times 10^n$ with $1 \leq a < 10$ Standard form: a number written as $a \times 10^n$ with $1 \leq a < 10$	work downwards Brackets ↓ Indices (powers, roots) ↓ Multiply and Divide left to right ↓ Add and Subtract left to right $-6 \times -3 + 7 \times 2$ $\downarrow$ multiply first: $-6 \times -3 = 18$, $7 \times 2 = 14$ $18 + 14$ $\downarrow$ then add 32 Brackets, then indices, then multiply/divide (left to right), then add/subtract (left to right). Work out $-6 \times -3 + 7 \times 2$ Multiplications first: $-6 \times -3 = 18$, $7 \times 2 = 14$. Then $18 + 14 = 32$. The order of operations, applied to the worked example

Number └ Powers and form	Number └ Powers and form
Negative numbers, and money	Using a calculator
■ Adding a negative: $5 + (-3) = 5 - 3 = 2$. ■ Subtracting a negative: $5 - (-3) = 5 + 3 = 8$. ■ Same signs multiply to a positive, different signs to a negative: $-6 \times -3 = 18$, $-12 \div 4 = -3$. A change from -5°C to 3°C is a rise of 8°C. Money is ordinary decimals, but answers go to 2 d.p. $-\\$4.8$ is written $\\$4.80$. $\\$1 = \text{€}0.92$. Convert $\\$150$, then convert back. $150 \times 0.92 = \text{€}138$, $138 \div 0.92 = \\$150$. The exchange rate 汇率 is a multiplier one way and a divisor the other.	■ Do not round part-way through a calculation. Keep the full value and round only the final answer. ■ Enter time as a decimal of an hour: 2 hours 30 minutes is 2.5 hours, not 2.30. ■ Read the display in context: in money, 4.8 means $\\$4.80$; in time, 3.25 hours means 3 hours 15 minutes.

Number
Powers and form

Surds (Extended)

A **surd** 根式 is an irrational root, kept in **exact** form:

$$\sqrt{a}\sqrt{b} = \sqrt{ab}, \quad \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$$

Simplify by taking out the largest **square factor**.

To **rationalise** 分母有理化 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1}$, multiply top and bottom by the **conjugate** $\sqrt{3}+1$ – the surd on the bottom disappears.

Simplify

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{20} &= \sqrt{4 \times 5} = 2\sqrt{5} \\ \sqrt{200} - \sqrt{32} &= 10\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{2} \\ \frac{10}{\sqrt{5}} &= \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{5} = 2\sqrt{5}\end{aligned}$$

Number
Powers and form

Exponential growth and decay (Extended)

A quantity that changes by the **same percent** each period grows or decays **exponentially** 指数变化:

$$\text{value} = P \times (\text{multiplier})^t$$

growth $\times(1+r)$, decay $\times(1-r)$.

A \$20 000 car loses 15% a year. Value after 4 years?

multiplier = 0.85
 $20\,000 \times 0.85^4 \approx \$10\,440$

Raise the multiplier to the **power** t – do not subtract 15% four times.

Number
Powers and form

Rounding and estimation

- decimal places** 小数位: digits after the point (3.14159 $\rightarrow$ 3.14, 2 d.p.)
- significant figures** 有效数字: from the first non-zero digit
- to **estimate** 估算: round each number to **1 s.f.**, then work it out

Estimate

$$\frac{41.3}{9.79 \times 0.765} \approx \frac{40}{10 \times 0.8} = \frac{40}{8} = 5$$

An estimate **checks** a calculator answer – if they are far apart, you slipped.

Number
Powers and form

Rounding, accuracy and surds

Decimal places

Decimal places (d.p.) 小数位 count digits after the point; round by looking at the next one.

Significant figures

Significant figures (s.f.) 有效数字 start at the first non-zero digit – so 0.00406 to 2 s.f. is 0.0041.

Rationalise the denominator

To rationalise the **denominator** 分母有理化, multiply top and bottom by the surd (or by the conjugate), leaving no root underneath.

Same base

The index laws only combine powers with the **same base** 同底数: $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$, and nothing similar exists for different bases.

Round only at the end. Rounding at each step turns a small error into a wrong final answer.

3

Fractions and percentages

Number
Fractions and percentages

Fractions, decimals and percentages

One value, three forms:

- fraction $\rightarrow$ decimal: divide top by bottom
- decimal $\rightarrow$ % : $\times 100$
- simplify by the **HCF** 最大公因数

$\frac{3}{8} = 0.375 = 37.5\%$.

$\frac{1}{2}$

0.5

50%

fraction

decimal

percentage

Converting between forms

To change	Method	Example
fraction → decimal	divide top by bottom	$\frac{3}{8} = 0.375$
decimal → percentage	multiply by 100	$0.07 = 7\%$
percentage → fraction	put over 100, simplify	$7\% = \frac{7}{100}$
percentage → decimal	divide by 100	$34\% = 0.34$

Simplest form 最简形式:
divide top and bottom by
their HCF. $\frac{18}{24} = \frac{3}{4}$, both
divided by 6.

Percentages and interest



% change = $\frac{\text{change}}{\text{original}} \times 100$. Use
a **multiplier** 乘数
(+15% → $\times 1.15$).

Compound interest

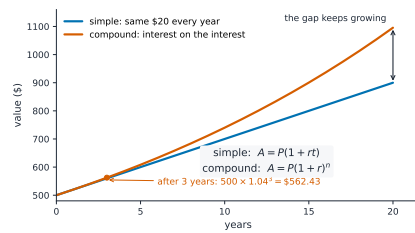
\$500 at 4% for 3 yr = $500 \times 1.04^3 = \$562.43$

Interest, ratio and rate

interest 利息	money paid for borrowing or for saving; the principal 本金 is the starting amount
simple interest	a fixed amount each period, always on the original principal
compound interest	$A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$ – interest earns interest, so it grows faster
proportion 比例	two ratios are equal – used for recipes, map scales 比例尺 and best value
a rate 比率	compares two quantities in different units : price per kilogram, distance per hour
the standard rates	speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$, density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$, and population density 人口密度

Depreciation 折旧 is compound interest with a **negative** rate – the same formula, with $1 - r/100$.

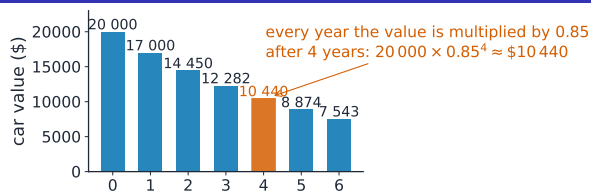
Simple against compound, and decay – one



Simple interest is a straight line; compound curves above it

Simple interest is a straight line; compound curves above it

Simple against compound, and decay – two



$V = V_0 r^t$ with $0 < r < 1$ for decay · here $r = 0.85$ each year

A car losing 15% of its *current* value every year

A car losing 15% of its *current* value every year

Ratio, rates and bounds

ratio 比

share \$48 as 3:5
→ \$18 & \$30

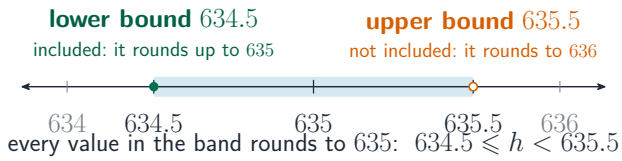
speed

$\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$;
density = $\frac{m}{V}$

bounds 界

635 m (nearest m):
 $634.5 \leq h < 635.5$

Limits of accuracy



Everything in the band rounds to 635: the lower bound is included, the upper bound is not

The laws of indices

multiply the powers

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

add:

$$2^{-3} \times 2^4 = 2^1 = 2$$

divide the powers

$$a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$$

subtract:

$$2^3 \div 2^4 = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

power of a power

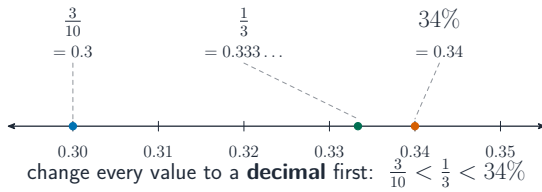
$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

multiply:

$$(2^3)^2 = 2^6 = 64$$

The three index laws: multiply adds the powers, divide subtracts them, a power of a power multiplies them

Ordering



Convert every value to a decimal, then place them on a number line

Ratio and proportion

Share \$48 in the ratio 3 : 5 - $3 + 5 = 8$ parts, one part = $48 \div 8 = \$6$



A bar model for sharing 48 dollars in the ratio 3 to 5

Recurring decimals (Extended)

Write $x = 0.1\dot{7}$ as a fraction:

$$\begin{array}{r} 100x = 17.\overline{777\dots} \\ 10x = 1.\overline{777\dots} \\ \hline 90x = 16 \\ \text{so } x = \frac{16}{90} = \frac{8}{45} \end{array}$$

the repeating tails
line up exactly

subtract: the tails **cancel** -
no dots left

Line up the repeating tails, subtract, and the tails cancel

Rates and average speed



$$S = \frac{D}{T} \quad (\text{cover } S: D \text{ over } T)$$

$$D = S \times T \quad (\text{cover } D: S \text{ next to } T)$$

$$T = \frac{D}{S} \quad (\text{cover } T: D \text{ over } S)$$

$$\text{cyclist: } 45 \text{ km in } 3 \text{ h } 45 \text{ min} = 3.75 \text{ h} \Rightarrow S = \frac{45}{3.75} = 12 \text{ km/h}$$

The distance-speed-time triangle: cover the one you want

Working with fractions, order and time

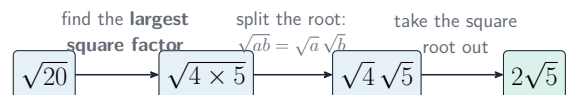
add or subtract	use a common denominator – the LCM of the bottoms
multiply	tops together, bottoms together, cancelling first where you can
divide	multiply by the reciprocal – turn the second fraction upside down
ordering by magnitude 大小	$<, \leq, >, \geq$ – and remember a negative number is smaller the further it is from zero
special powers	$a^0 = 1$, $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$, $a^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{a}$
time zones 时区	for timetables and time-zone problems, add or subtract the difference between the two places

Convert a mixed number to an improper fraction **before** multiplying or dividing. Trying to do it in place is the standard source of error.

Number

Fractions and percentages

Surds (Extended)



picking a smaller square factor ($\sqrt{20} = \sqrt{2 \times 10}$) gets stuck – always take out the **largest** square: 4, 9, 16, 25, ...

Simplifying a surd: take out the largest square factor

Number

Fractions and percentages

Exam tips

- Follow **BIDMAS** (brackets, indices, division/multiplication, addition/subtraction) in order, and remember a negative times a negative is positive.
- In **standard form** the number in front is between 1 and 10; a small number (like 0.0004) has a **negative** power of 10.
- A percentage **change** is worked out on the **original** amount. For a reverse percentage, divide by the multiplier (e.g. $\div 1.2$ undoes a 20% rise).
- Do not round part-way through – keep the full value and round only at the end, to the accuracy the question asks for (decimal places or significant figures).
- For **limits of accuracy**, a value rounded to the nearest whole number can be up to 0.5 either side (so 8 means $7.5 \leq x < 8.5$).

4 Recap

Number

Recap

Topic 1 – key takeaways

1 HCF & LCM

lowest vs highest powers of the primes

2 Indices

add powers to multiply, subtract to divide

3 Standard form

$A \times 10^n$ with $1 \leq A < 10$

4 Percentages

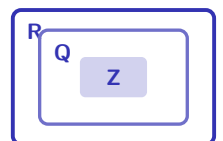
multiplier; compound = $P(1 + r/100)^t$

Number

Recap

Check yourself

- Is $\sqrt{2}$ rational or irrational?
- What is $2^3 \times 2^4$?
- Write 0.00072 in standard form.
- Increase \$40 by 25% using a multiplier.



Answers 1. irrational 2. $2^7 = 128$ 3. 7.2×10^{-4} 4. $40 \times 1.25 = \$50$