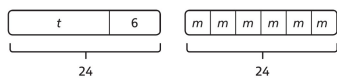
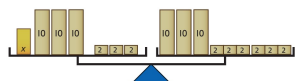


equation

a statement showing that two amounts equal each other

An **equation** must always have an equals sign.
 $25 + 10 = 100 - 65$

I can show an **equation** as a balance.
 This **equation** is $x + 36 = 42$.



I can show **equations** using bar models. These are
 $24 = t + 6$, and $6m = 24$

POWER MATHS

common factor

a number that is a factor of two given numbers

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 \times 24 = 24 & 1 \times 30 = 30 \\ 2 \times 12 = 24 & 2 \times 15 = 30 \\ 3 \times 8 = 24 & 3 \times 10 = 30 \\ 4 \times 6 = 24 & 5 \times 6 = 30 \end{array}$$

Factors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24. Factors of 30 are 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15 and 30.



I know that 4 is not a **common factor** of 24 and 30, because it is not a factor of both numbers.

POWER MATHS

common multiple

a number that is a multiple of two or more given numbers



multiples of 3 multiples of 5



multiples of 3 and 5



Common multiples are numbers that are in both lists.

I can see that 15 and 30 are **common multiples** of 3 and 5.



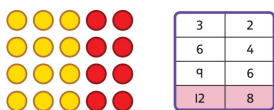
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ratio

A **ratio** compares two or more parts of the whole.



For every 3 bananas, there are 2 apples.
 The **ratio** of bananas to apples is 3 to 2.
 There are 12 yellow counters and 8 red counters. The **ratio** is 12:8.



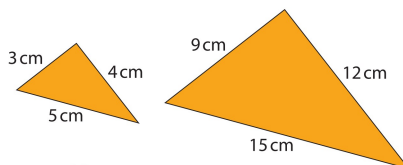
The ratio is equivalent to 3:2, 6:4, and 9:6.



POWER MATHS

scale factor

A **scale factor** says how many times bigger or smaller an object is than another one. The objects stay in the same proportion.



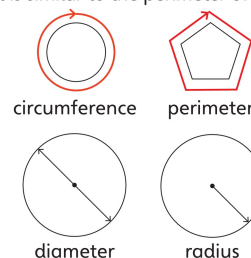
I can see that this triangle has been enlarged by a **scale factor** of 3. Each length has been multiplied by 3.

POWER MATHS

circumference, diameter and radius

These are all parts of a circle.

The **circumference** is the distance around a circle. It is similar to the perimeter of a polygon.



The widest part of a circle is called the **diameter**.

The **radius** is half the **diameter**. It is the distance from the centre to the **circumference**.

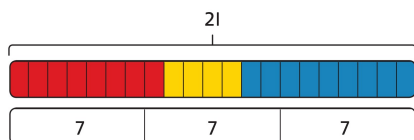
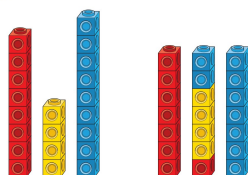
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mean

a type of average



To find the **mean**, you work out how big each group would be if they were rearranged to be equal.

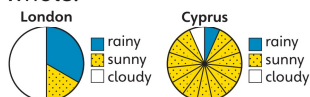


The **mean** of 8, 4 and 9 is 7.

POWER MATHS

pie chart

A **pie chart** is used to show fractions of a whole.

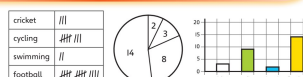


These **pie charts** show the weather in London and Cyprus in April.



I can see that in London $\frac{1}{3}$ of the month was rainy. In Cyprus, $\frac{1}{5}$ of the month was rainy.

You may be able to work out the exact fractions, or you may have to estimate.



Different charts can be used to show the same information.

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