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Year 9 Maths Maximise 1



Mathematics Learning Cycle 1





Percentage Change

The table shows how ordinary numbers can be written in standard form. Numbers written in standard form are written as $a \times 10^n$ where n is between 1 and 10.

Ordinary Number	Standard Form
29	2.9 x 10 ¹
350	3.50 x 10 ²
4716	4.716 x 10 ³
60000000	6 x 10 ⁸
0.3	3 x 10 ⁻¹
0.09	9 x 10 ⁻²
0.0071	7.1 x 10 ⁻³
0.000502	5.02 x 10 ⁻⁴



Two quantities are said to be in direct proportion if they increase or decrease in the same ratio. If two amounts are directly proportional we can scale the quantities up by multiplying.

Two quantities are said to be in in inverse proportion if one quantity increases at the same rate that the other quantity decreases.

Direct and Inverse Proportion

Statement	Equation
y is proportional to x	y = kx
y is proportional to the square	$y = kx^2$
of x	
y is proportional to x cubed	$y = kx^3$
y is proportional to the square	
root of x	$\gamma = \kappa \sqrt{x}$

Statement	Equation
y is inversely proportional to x	$y = \frac{k}{x}$
y is inversely proportional to	k k
the square of x	$y = \frac{1}{x^2}$
y is inversely proportional to x	k
cubed	$y = \frac{1}{x^3}$
y is inversely proportional to	k
the square root of x	$\gamma = \sqrt{x}$







INDICES - Written as a small number to its upper right. • the small number is called an exponent, index, power or order, e.g. $10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10^4$

INTEREST- interest is a fee paid for borrowing money or other assets

DEDRECIATION-a decrease in the value of something over time

CONSTANT- a quantity having a fixed value that does not. change or vary

VARIABLE- a quantity that can change or vary, taking on different values

SCALE FACTOR- the number used to multiply one object by to get another object that looks the same but is a different size

