Knowledge Organiser
FRACTIONS

Key Concepts

Equivalent fractions have the same value as one another.
Eg. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{12}$

A number multiplied by it's **reciprocal** gives the answer of 1. Or the reciprocal of a number is 1 over the number.
Eg. $\frac{1}{8}$ is the reciprocal of 8.
$\frac{2}{5}$ is the reciprocal of $\frac{5}{2}$

Examples

Adding: $1\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{1}{4}$

$= \frac{5}{3} + \frac{9}{4}$ — Convert into an improper fraction

$= \frac{20}{12} + \frac{27}{12}$ — Find a common denominator

$= \frac{47}{12}$

$= 3\frac{11}{12}$ — Convert back into a mixed number

Subtracting: $2\frac{2}{3} - 1\frac{1}{4}$

$= \frac{8}{3} - \frac{5}{4}$ — Convert into an improper fraction

$= \frac{32}{12} - \frac{15}{12}$ — Find a common denominator

$= \frac{17}{12}$

$= 1\frac{5}{12}$ — Convert back into a mixed number

Multiplying: $1\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$

$= \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{11}{4}$ — Convert into an improper fraction

$= \frac{44}{12}$

$= 3\frac{8}{12}$

Dividing: $2\frac{1}{3} \div 1\frac{3}{5}$

$= \frac{7}{3} \div \frac{8}{5}$ — Find the reciprocal of the second fraction....

$= \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{5}{8}$ — ...and multiply

$= \frac{35}{24}$

$= 1\frac{11}{24}$

Key Words
Fraction
Equivalent
Reciprocal
Numerator
Denominator
Improper/Top heavy
Mixed number

hegartymaths
61, 63-70

Calculate:

1) $1\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{3}{4}$

2) $3\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{3}$

3) $3\frac{1}{5} \times 1\frac{2}{3}$

4) $1\frac{3}{5} \div 2\frac{7}{10}$

What is the reciprocal of:

5) $\frac{2}{3}$

6) 9

7) 0.75

ANSWERS A 1) $4\frac{5}{12}$ 2) $2\frac{5}{12}$ 3) $5\frac{1}{3}$ 4) $\frac{16}{27}$ 5) $\frac{3}{2}$ 6) $\frac{1}{9}$ 7) $\frac{4}{3}$

Knowledge Organiser
PERCENTAGE CHANGE AND REVERSE PERCENTAGES

Key Concepts

Calculating percentages of an amount without a calculator:

10% = divide the value by 10
1% = divide the value by 100

Calculating percentages of an amount with a calculator:

Amount × percentage as a decimal

Calculating percentage increase/decrease:

Amount × (1 ± percentage as a decimal)

Percentage change:

A dress is reduced in price by 35% from £80. What is it's **new price**?

$Value \times (1 - percentage\ as\ a\ decimal)$
$= 80 \times (1 - 0.35)$
= £52

A house price appreciates by 8% in a year. It originally costs £120,000, what is the **new value** of the house?

$Value \times (1 + percentage\ as\ a\ decimal)$
$= 120{,}000 \times (1 + 0.08)$
= £129,600

Reverse percentages: This is when we are trying to find out the original amount.

A pair of trainers cost £35 in a sale. If there was 20% off, what was the **original price** of the trainers?

$Value \div (1 - 0.20)$
$= 35 \div 0.8$
= £43.75

A vintage car has increased in value by 5%, it is now worth £55,000. What was it worth **originally**?

$Value \div (1 + 0.05)$
$= 55{,}000 \div 1.05$
= £52,380.95

Examples

hegartymaths
88-92, 96

Key Words
Percent
Increase/decrease
Reverse
Multiplier
Inverse

1a) Decrease £500 by 6%
b) Increase 70 by 8.5%
2) A camera costs £180 in a 10% **sale**. What was the **pre-sale** price
3) The cost of a holiday, including **VAT** at 20% is £540. What is the **pre-VAT** price?

ANSWERS A 1a) £470 b) £75.95 2) £200 3) £450

Knowledge Organiser

COMPOUND INTEREST AND DEPRECIATION

Key Concepts

We use **multipliers** to increase and decrease an amount by a particular percentage.

Percentage increase:

$$Value \times (1 + percentage\ as\ a\ decimal)$$

Percentage decrease:

$$Value \times (1 - percentage\ as\ a\ decimal)$$

Appreciation means that the value of something is going up or increasing.

Depreciation means that the value of something is going down or reducing.

Per annum is often used in monetary questions meaning **per year.**

Examples

Compound interest:

Joe invest £400 into a bank account that pays 3% **compound interest** per annum. Calculate how much money will be in the bank account after 4 years.

$Value$
$\times (1 + percentage\ as\ a\ decimal)^{years}$
$= 400 \times (1 + 0.03)^4$
$= 400 \times (1.03)^4$
= £450.20

Compound depreciation:

The original value of a car is £5000. The value of the car **depreciates** at a rate of 7.5% per annum. Calculate the value of the car after 3 years.

$Value \times (1 - percentage\ as\ a\ decimal)^{years}$
$= 5000 \times (1 - 0.075)^3$
$= 5000 \times (0.925)^3$
= £3957.27

hegartymaths

91-92, 94-95

Key Words

Percent
Appreciate
Depreciate
Interest
Annum
Compound
Multiplier

1) Jane invests £670 into a bank account that pays out 4% compound interest per annum. How much will be in the bank account after 2 years?
2) A house has decreased in value by 3% for the past 4 years. If originally it was worth £180,000, how much is it worth now?

ANSWERS A 1) £724.67 2) £159352.71