Maths – KS4 Higher

Fact Sheets:

- Number, Ratio and Proportion
- Algebra
- Geometry and Measures
- Probability and Statistics

Number Ratio and Proportion - Higher

Estimate
Round each value to one significant figure

Standard form
$a \times 10^n$, where $1 \leq a < 10$

Reciprocal
Reciprocal of 7 is $\frac{1}{7}$, reciprocal of $\frac{2}{3}$ is $\frac{3}{2}$ etc

Sequences
Fibonacci sequence: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21
Geometric Sequence: each term is multiplied but he same constant to get the next number.
E.g. 3, 12, 48, 191, …. (x by 4 each time)

Simplifying Surds
Find a factor that is a square number

$$\sqrt{96} = \sqrt{16 \times 6} = 4\sqrt{6}$$

Manipulating surds

$$\sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{b}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$$

Rationalising Surds
Rationalise by removing any surds from the denominator
E.G with surd.

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3 \times 5}}{\sqrt{5 \times 5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{2\sqrt{15}}{5}$$

E.G with surd expressions multiply by top and bottom by the denominator with the opposite sign.

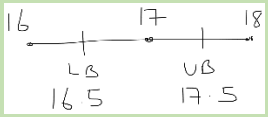
$$\frac{5}{3+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5 \times (3-\sqrt{2})}{(3+\sqrt{2}) \times (3-\sqrt{2})} = \frac{5(3-\sqrt{2})}{9-\sqrt{4}}$$

$$= \frac{5(3-\sqrt{2})}{7}$$

Recurring Decimals
Form two equations where the digits following the decimal point are the same, and therefore can be cancelled

Upper and lower bounds
Look at the value above and below for the same place value. LB and UB will be half way between these points

e.g. 17 rounded to the nearest integer



e.g. 24.6 roudned to one decimal place.
LB = 24.55, UB = 24.65

Fractions

Add and Subtract – ensure the fractions have the same denominator before adding numerators

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{12}{15} - \frac{5}{15} = \frac{7}{15}$$

Multiply – multiply numerators and denominators

$$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{15}$$

Divide – take reciprocal of the second fraction and then multiply the new numerators and denominators

$$\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{12}{5} = 2\frac{2}{5}$$

Percentages

Finding percentages of an amount

1%	÷100
5%	÷20
20%	÷5
25%	÷4
50%	÷2

Multipliers:
To find the multiplier for a percentage, divide by 100

Use multipliers on a calculator paper
e.g. 35% of 370 = 0.35 x 370

Increasing and decreasing a given amount
Calculator:

$$Orginal\ Amount\ x\ mutiplier = new\ amount$$

Non-calculator: find the increase or decrease and add to the original amount

Finding percentage increase or decrease (profit/loss)

$$\frac{value\ of\ increase/decrease}{Original} \times 100$$

Writing an amount as a percentage of the original

$$\frac{Amount}{Original} \times 100$$

Reverse Percentage – finding the original amount

$$Orginal\ Amount = \frac{New\ Amount}{multiplier}$$

Growth & Decay / Compound interest

$$original\ amount \times multiplier^{time}$$

Where the multiplier is the percentage, increase or decrease from 100%, converted to a decimal.
e.g.
30% decrease is 70% = 0.7
30% increase is 130% = 1.3

Dividing by decimals:

1. Write the calculation as a fraction
2. Form an equivalent fraction to makes integers (multiply by powers of 10)
3. Use short division (bus stop) to calculate

e.g. $460 \div 0.4 = \frac{460}{0.4} = \frac{4600}{4} = 1150$

Conversions

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre	15 minutes = 0.25 hours
100 centimetres = 1 metre	30 minutes = 0.5 hours
1000 metres = 1 kilometre	45 minutes = 0.75 hours
$1000cm^3$ = 1 litre	1000g = 1 kilogram
1000ml = 1 litre	1000kg = 1 tonne

Compound Units (rearrange as necessary)

$$Speed = \frac{Distance}{Time}$$

$$Area = \frac{Force}{Pressure}$$

$$Density = \frac{Mass}{Volume}$$

Error Intervals
least possible value $\leq x <$ greatest possible value

e.g. A fence is 30 m long to the nearest 10 m.
$25\text{ m} \leq l < 35\text{ m}$

Truncation
Truncation is a method of approximating a decimal number by dropping all decimal places past a certain point **without** rounding.

e.g. Truncate 3.14159265 to 4 decimal places.
= 3.1415

Negative numbers
<u>Adding and subtracting: (vertical number lines help)</u>
-3 – 5 = - 8
-3 + 5 = 2
-3 - - 5 = -3 + 5 = 2
-3 - + 5 = -3 – 5 = -8
-3 + - 5 = -3 – 5 = -8

<u>Multiplying and dividing:</u>
Different signs – answer will be negative
+ x - = -, - x + = -
Same signs – answer will be positive
- x - = +

Product rule
If there are ***m*** ways to do one thing and ***n*** ways to do another, then there are ***m*** x ***n*** ways to do *both*

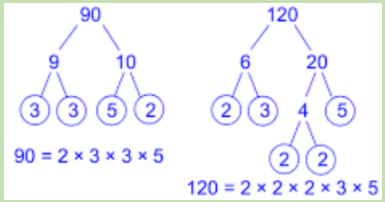
Order of operations
Bracket
Indices
Division and **M**ultiplication
Addition and **S**ubtraction

Rounding to significant figures
Start from the first **non-zero** number and round as normal, but ensure the place value is correct
e.g. 345,635 to 2SF = 350,000
0.0060821 to 3SF = 0.0608

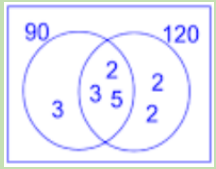
Index Laws

$$a^n \times a^m = a^{n+m}$$
$$a^n \div a^m = a^{n-m}$$
$$(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$$
$$a^0 = 1$$
$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$
$$a^{\frac{n}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{a^n}$$

Prime Factorisation



HCF and LCM of 90 and 120 <u>(Factor Tree & Venn Diagram)</u>
HCF is the product of common factors
LCM is the product of common factors and remaining factors.



HCF: 2x3x5
LCM: 2^3x3^2x5

Number Ratio and Proportion - Foundation

Estimate
Round each value to _____

Standard form
$a \times$ _____^{n}, where $1 \leq a < 10$

Reciprocal
Reciprocal of 7 is _____, reciprocal of $\frac{2}{3}$ is ___ etc

Sequences
Fibonacci sequence: _____
Geometric Sequence: _____
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E.g. 3, 12, 48, 191, …. (x by 4 each time)

Recurring Decimals
To change a recurring decimal into a fraction you _____
_____
_____
_____

Upper and lower bounds
Look at the value above and below for the same place value. LB and UB will be half way between these points

e.g. 17 rounded to the nearest integer

e.g. 24.6 roudned to one decimal place.
LB = _____, UB = _____,

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$$\sqrt{96} =$$

Manipulating surds

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$$\frac{5}{3+\sqrt{2}} =$$

Fractions

Add and Subtract – ensure the fractions have the same _____ before adding the _____

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{3} =$$

Multiply – multiply _____ and _____

$$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} =$$

Divide – take _____of the second fraction and then _____the new _____and _____

$$\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{1}{3} =$$

Percentages

Finding percentages of an amount
1% ÷_____
5% ÷_____
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Multipliers:
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Use multipliers on a calculator paper
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Increasing and decreasing a given amount
Calculator:

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Writing an amount as a percentage of the original

$$\frac{Amount}{\_\_\_\_\_} \times \_\_\_\_\_$$

Reverse Percentage – finding the original amount

$$Orginal\ Amount = \_\_\_\_\_$$

Growth & Decay / Compound interest

_____ × _____

Where the multiplier is the percentage, increase or decrease from 100%, converted to a decimal.
e.g.
30% decrease is 70% = _____
30% increase is 130% = _____

Dividing by decimals:

1.
2.
3.

e.g. 460 ÷ 0.4 =

Conversions

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Compound Units (rearrange as necessary)

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Truncation is _____
_____
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e.g. Truncate 3.14159265 to 4 decimal places.
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Negative numbers

Adding and subtracting: (vertical number lines help)

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Multiplying and dividing:

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If there are ***m*** ways to do one thing and ***n*** ways to do another, then there are ***m*** x ***n*** ways to do *both*

Order of operations

B_____
I_____
D_____ and **M**_____
A_____ and **S**_____

Rounding to significant figures

Start from the first _____ number and round as normal, but ensure the place value is correct
e.g. 345,635 to 2SF =
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Index Laws

$a^n \times a^m =$
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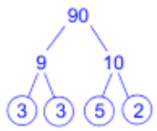
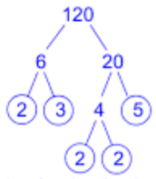
$(a^n)^m =$
$a^0 =$
$a^{-n} =$
$a^{\frac{n}{m}} =$

Prime Factorisation

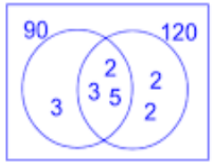




=_____ = _____

HCF and LCM of 90 and 120 (Factor Tree & Venn Diagram)

HCF is the _____
LCM is the _____



HCF: _____

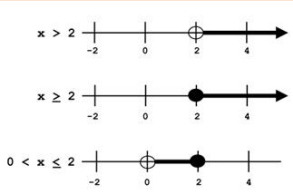
LCM: _____

Algebra - Higher

Quadratic Formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

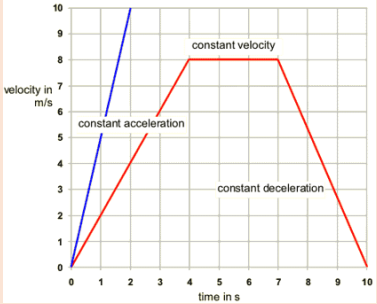
Linear Inequalities



Open circle: < / >

Closed circle: ≤ / ≥

Velocity / Time Graphs



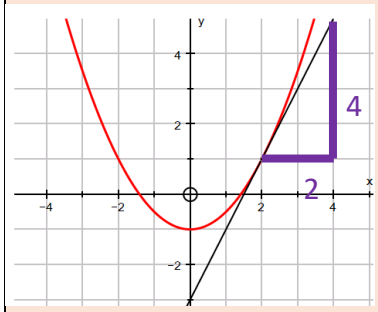
Gradient = acceleration

Area = distance travelled

Iteration – showing a root lies between 2 points:

If there is **a change in sign** for *y* for two particular values of *x* then we can say there is **a root** between these values of *x* and we can say that the equation f(*x*) = 0 will have a solution between these two values of *x*.

Gradients of curves



Gradient of a curve at a point = gradient of the tangent at the point

Algebriac proof – toolkit

Even numbers: 2n, 2n+2, 2n+4,…
Odd numbers: 2n+1, 2n+3, 2n+5,…
Sum: add
Product: multiply
Difference: subtract
Show it's a multiple: factorise
Show it's even: show it's a multiple of 2
Show it's odd: show it's a multiple of 2, plus 1

Completing the square

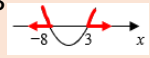
Quadratic expression factorised by completing the square:

$$(x + a)^2 + b$$

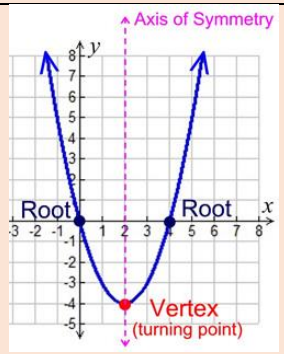
Turning point of graph occurs at $(-a, b)$

Solve quadratic inequalities

e.g solve $x^2 + 5x - 24 \geq 0$

1. Factorise: $(x + 8)(x - 3) \geq \mathbf{0}$
2. Solve: $x = -8$, $x = 3$
3. Sketch the graph 
4. Values that satisfy the inequality $x \leq -8$, $x \geq 3$

Turning point and roots of a quadratic equation



Straight line graphs

$y = mx + c$

$m = gradient$

$c = y - intercept$

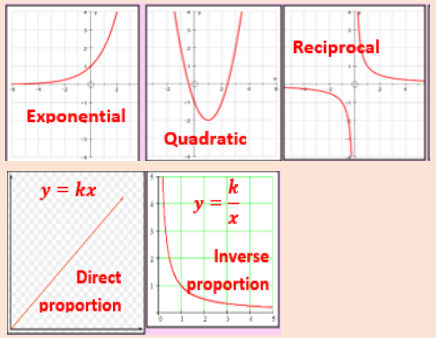
positive gradient / negative gradient

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{change\ in\ y}{change\ in\ x}$$

Parallel lines – have equal gradients

Perpendicular lines – If L_1 and L_2 are perpendicular then $m_2 = -\frac{1}{m_1}$

Graphs that need to be recognised:



Equation of a circle centre (0, 0)

$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

Functions

$f(4)$: *Substitute 4 into the function*

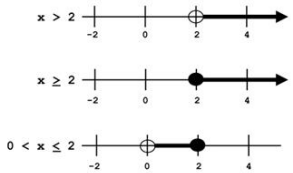
$f(g(x))$: *Substitute* $g(x)$ *into* $f(x)$ i.e. replace all values of x in $f(x)$ with the entire function $g(x)$

e.g. $f(x) = 2x + 3$, $g(x) = x - 3$, $fg(x) = 2(x-3) + 3$

Quadratic Formula

$x =$

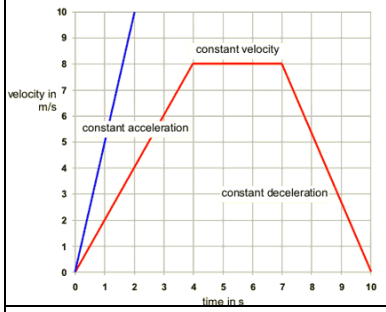
Linear Inequalities



Open circle: ____ or _____

Closed circle: ___ or _____

Velocity / Time Graphs



Gradient = _____

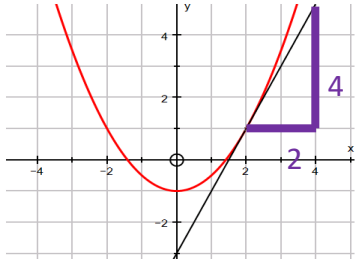
Area = _____

_____

Iteration – showing a root lies between 2 points:

If there is _____ for *y* for two particular values of *x* then we can say there is **a** _____ between these values of *x* and we can say that the equation f(*x*) = 0 will have a solution between these two values of *x*.

Gradients of curves



Gradient of a curve at a point = _____

_____

_____

Algebriac proof – toolkit

Even numbers: _____

Odd numbers: _____

Sum: _____

Product: _____

Difference: _____

Show it's a multiple: _____

Show it's even: show it's_____

Show it's odd: show it's _____

Completing the square

Quadratic expression factorised by completing the square:

$$(x + a)^2 + b$$

Turning point of graph occurs at (___, ___)

Solve quadratic inequalities

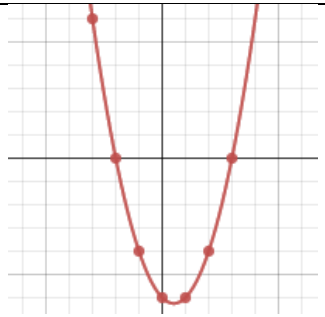
e.g solve $x^2 + 5x - 24 \geq 0$

1.

2.

3.

4.



Label the turning point, roots and axis of symmetry of the quadratic graph

Straight line graphs

$y = mx + c$

$m =$ _____

$c =$ _____

_____ _____

gradient gradient

$m =$ _____ $=$ _____

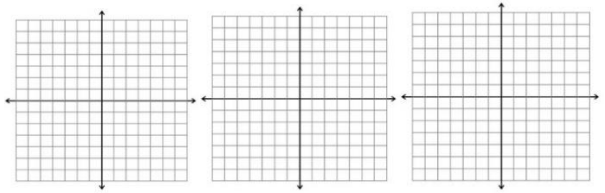
Parallel lines – have equal gradients

Perpendicular lines –

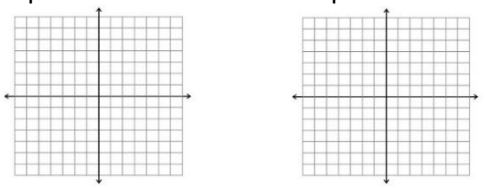
If L_1 and L_2 are perpendicular then m_2 =

Graphs that need to be recognised: sketch

Exponential Quadratic Reciprocal



Direct Proportion Inverse Proportion



Equation of a circle centre (0, 0) is _____

Functions

$f(4)$: _____

$f(g(x))$: _____. i.e. replace all values of ____ in _____ with the **entire** function _____

e.g. $f(x) = 2x + 3$, $g(x) = x - 3$, $fg(x)$ = _____

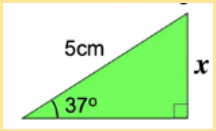
Geometry and measure - Higher

Trigonometry

$$S\frac{O}{H}C\frac{A}{H}T\frac{O}{A}$$

Example – finding a side:

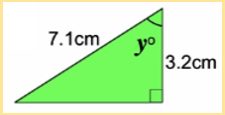
$\sin 37 = \frac{x}{5}$



x = 5 x sin 37^0

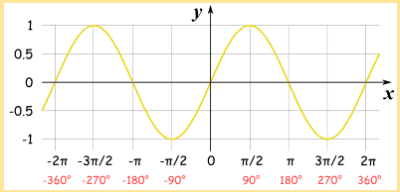
Example – finding a side:

$\tan y = \frac{3.2}{7.1}$

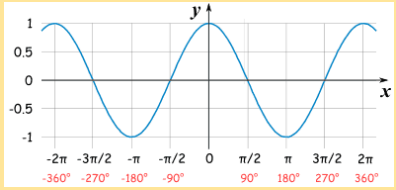


$y = tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3.2}{7.1}\right)$.

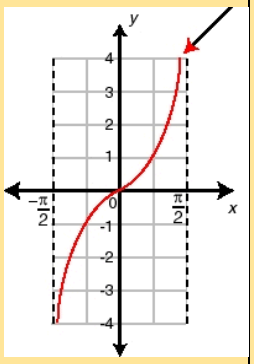
Sine Curve



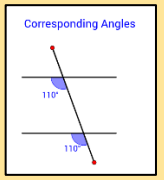
Cosine Curve

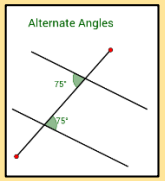


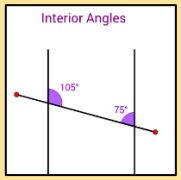
Tangent Curve



Angles in parallel lines







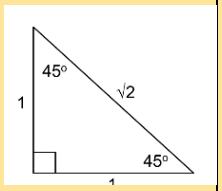
Corresponding angles are equal

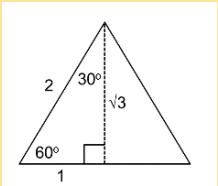
Alternate angles are equal

Co-interior angles are equal

Exact Trig values

Angle (θ)	sin(θ)	cos(θ)	tan(θ)
0°	0	1	0
30°	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
45°	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	1
60°	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$
90°	1	0	undefined





Simple vector notation

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

a: movement along the x-axis (left or right)

b: movement along the y-axis (up or down)

$-a$: movement left $\quad\quad$ $-b$: movement down

Operations with vectors

$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

If $b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, then $3b = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$

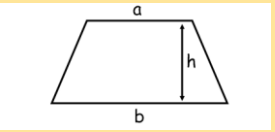
Volume & surface area

Learn the cylinder

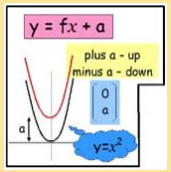
$$V = \pi r^2 h$$
$$SA = 2\pi r^2 + \pi dl$$

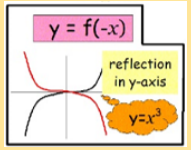
Area of a trapezium

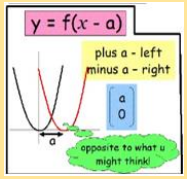
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$$

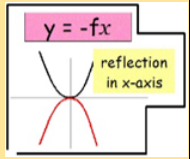


Transformation of a graph





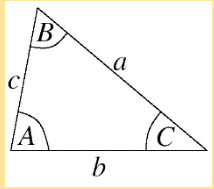




Sine rule

angles: $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$

sides: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$



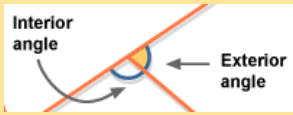
Cosine rule

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$$

Area of a triangle

$$\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$$

Angles in regular polygons



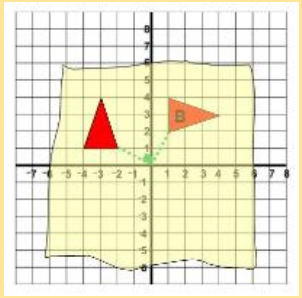
$n = number\ of\ sides$

Interior angle + exterior angle = 180^0

Exterior angle = $\frac{360}{n}$

$$n = \frac{360}{Exterior\ angle}$$

Transformations – rotation – describing:



Always use tracing paper.
Describe:

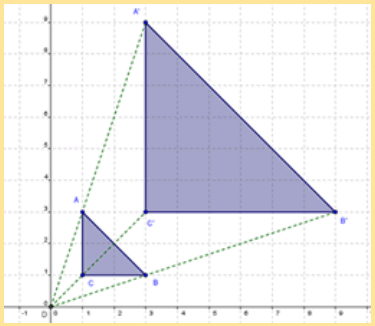
1. It's a rotation
2. Size of rotation in degrees
3. Orientations: clockwise or anticlockwise
4. Centre of rotation given as a coordinate (x,y)

Transformation – translation

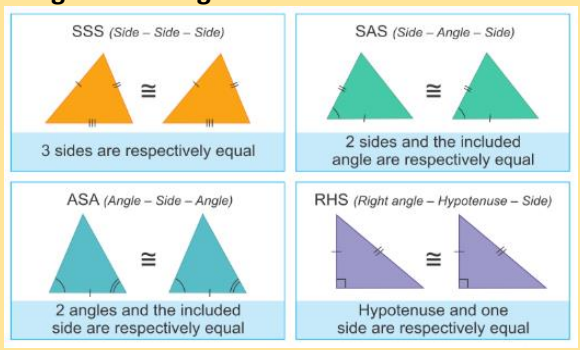
Vector $\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ 6 right, 4 down

Transformations – enlargement - describing:

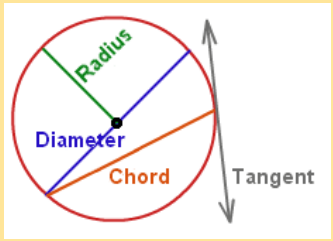
1. It's an enlargement
2. The scale factor (if the image is smaller than the object the scale factor is fractional e.g. ½)
3. The centre of enlargement given as a coordinate

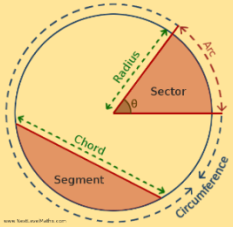


Congruent triangles



Circles





$Area = \pi r^2$

$Circumference = \pi d$

Sector $Area = \frac{\theta}{360}\pi r^2$

Arc length = $\frac{\theta}{360}\pi d$

Similar shapes

Same shape, different sides
The ratio of the lengths of corresponding sides are equal

Length scale factor = x

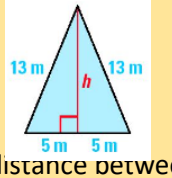
Area scale factor = x^2

Volume scale factor = x^3

Pythagoras' Theorem

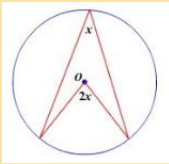
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Only applies to right angled triangles.
Can be used to find the height of an isosceles triangle

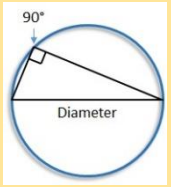


Can be used to find the length distance between two coordinates

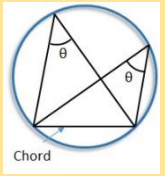
Circle Theorems



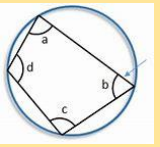
Angle at the centre is twice the angle at the circumference



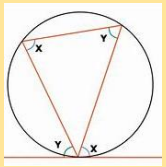
Angles in a semicircle are 90°.



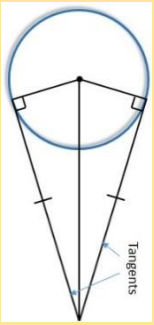
Angles in the same segment are equal.



Opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral add up to 180).



Alternate segment theorem.



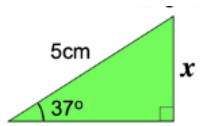
Tangents from an external point are equal in length.

The tangent to a circle is perpendicular (90°) to the radius

Trigonometry

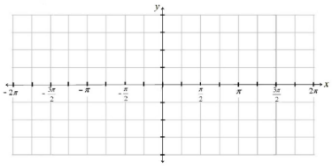
Fill the blanks: $S - C - T -$

Show how to find x:

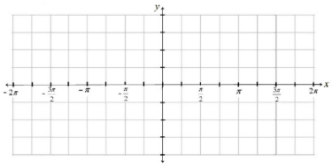


Show how to find y:

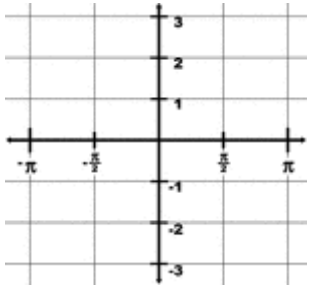
Sine Curve



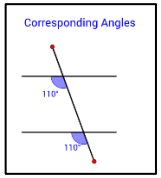
Cosine Curve

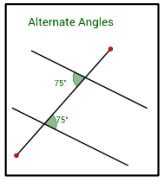


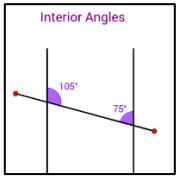
Tangent Curve



Angles in parallel lines







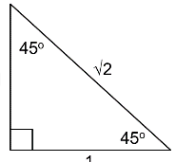
Corresponding angles are _____

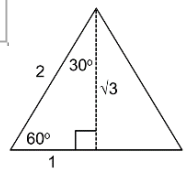
Alternate angles are _____

Co-interior angles are _____

Exact Trig values

	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
sinθ					
cosθ					
tanθ					





Simple vector notation

$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$

a: movement along the _____ (_____)

b: movement along the _____ (_____)

$-a$: movement _____ $-b$: movement _____

Operations with vectors

$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = (\ )$ If $b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, then $3b = (\ )$

Volume & surface area

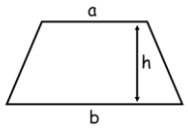
Learn the cylinder

$V =$

$SA =$

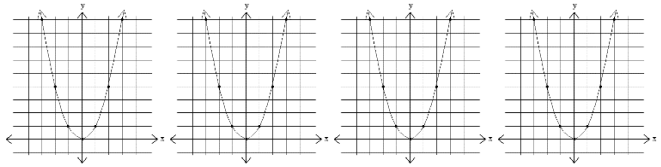
Area of a trapezium

$A =$



Transformation of a graph: sketch

y=fx + a **y=f(-x)** **y=f(x-a)** **y=-fx**



Write down:

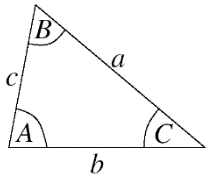
Sine rule

angles:

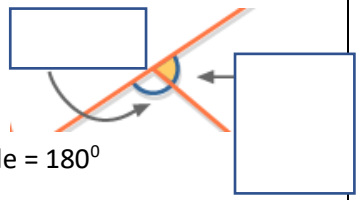
sides:

Cosine rule

Area of a triangle



Angles in regular polygons



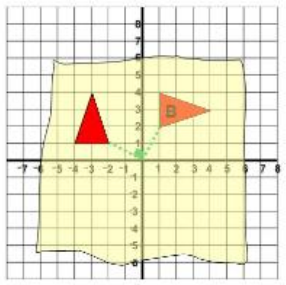
$n = number\ of\ sides$

Interior angle + exterior angle = 180^0

Exterior angle = ——

$n =$ _____

Transformations – rotation – describing:



Always use tracing paper.

Describe:

1.

2.

3.

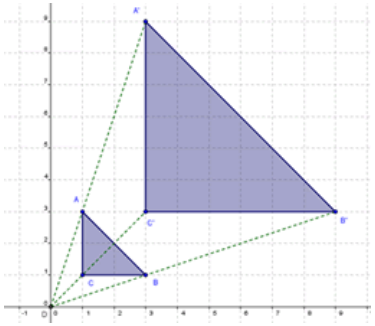
4.

Transformation – translation

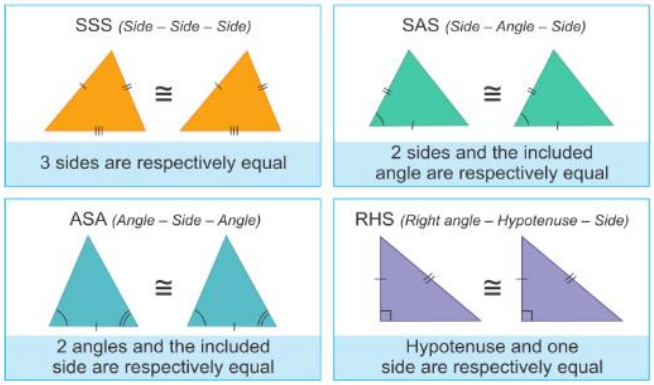
Vector $\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$ 6 _____, 4 _____

Transformations – enlargement - describing:

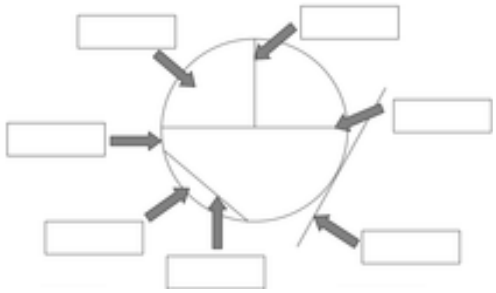
1.
2.
3.



Congruent triangles



Circles



Draw your own arrow to label an arc on the diagram

$Area =$

Sector $Area =$

$Circumference =$

Arc length =

Similar shapes

Same shape, different sides

The ratio of the lengths of corresponding sides are equal

Length scale factor =

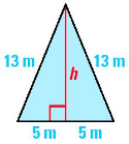
Area scale factor =

Volume scale factor =

Pythagoras' Theorem

_____

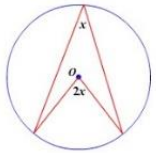
Only applies to _____ triangles.

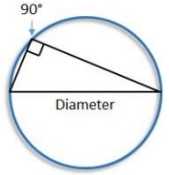


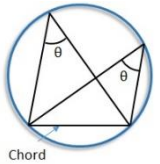
Can be used to find the height of an _____ triangle

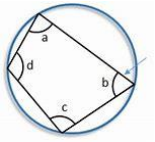
Can be used to find the length distance between two _____

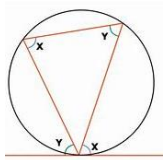
Circle Theorems

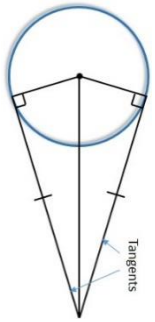










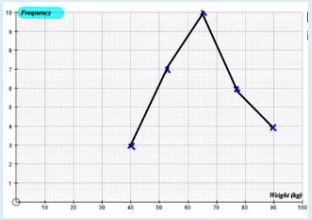


Probability and Statistics - Higher

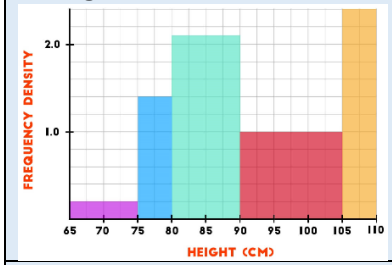
Frequency Polygons

1. Plot frequency at the mid-point
2. Join with straight lines

Weight w (kg)	Frequency
$30 \leq w < 50$	3
$50 \leq w < 55$	7
$55 \leq w < 75$	10
$75 \leq w < 80$	6
$80 \leq w < 100$	4



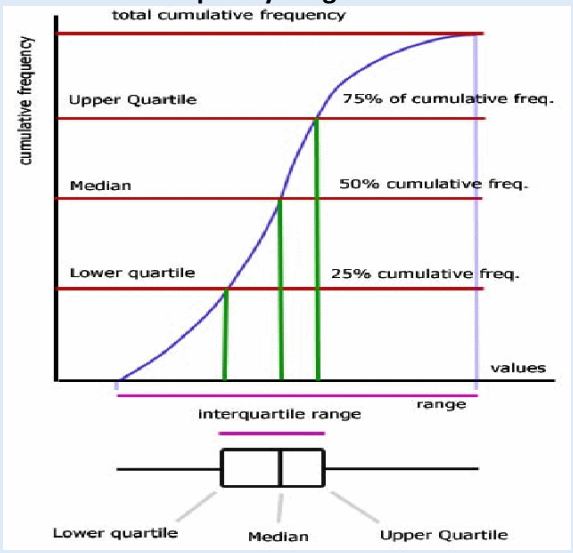
Histograms



FD = Frequency density

$$FD = \frac{Frequency}{Class\ Width}$$

Cumulative Frequency Diagrams and Box Plots



Averages from a frequency table

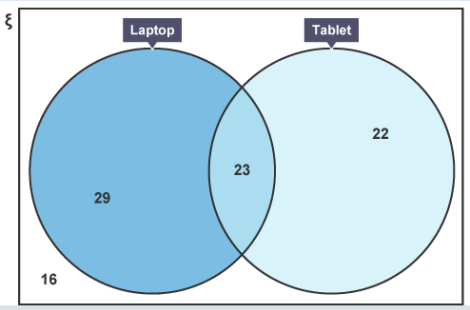
Mean: $\frac{\sum fw}{\sum f}$; where, w is the midpoint of the group.

Median group: find which group the $\frac{n+1}{2}th$, value lies.
Where, n is the total frequency.

E.G. in this table 51.5th value which lies in group $8 < w \leq 12$ (using the cumulative frequency

Weight of box (w kg)	Frequency
$0 < w \leq 4$	11
$4 < w \leq 8$	16
$8 < w \leq 12$	29
$12 < w \leq 16$	26
$16 < w \leq 20$	20

Venn Diagrams



Information given:
90 pupils were surveyed
52 said they owned a laptop.
45 said they owned a tablet.
23 said they owned both.

Notation

A – all elements **in A**
A' – all elements **not in A**
B – all elements **in B**
B' – all elements **not in B**
A ∪ B – all the elements **in A or B or both**
A ∩ B – all the elements **in both A and B**

Expected outcomes

Relative frequency: $frequency \div total\ trials$

Expected outcome = probability x number of trials

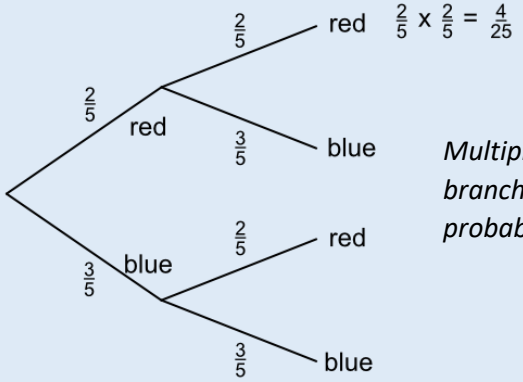
E.g. A biased spinner is spun 800 times. The probabilities is lands on each colour is below. The probability of it landing on red is the same as the probability of it landing on green. How many times would you expect yellow to come up.

Result	Red	Green	Brown	Yellow
Probability		0.48	0.2	

P(Y) = (1 – 0.48 – 0.2) ÷ 2 = 0.32 ÷ 2 = 0.16

Expected yellow = 0.16 x 800 = 128

Tree diagrams



Multiply along the branches to find each probability.

1. Probability that a red counter is picked both times $P(RR) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{25}$

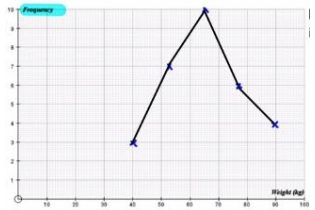
2. Probability that the counters are different colours = $P(RB) + P(BR) = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{25}$

Probability and Statistics - Higher

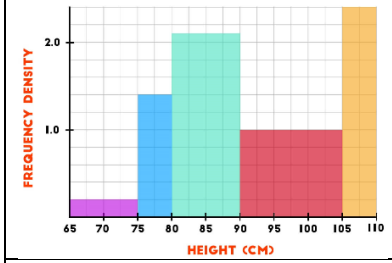
Frequency Polygons

1.
2.

Weight w (kg)	Frequency
$30 \leq w < 50$	3
$50 \leq w < 55$	7
$55 \leq w < 75$	10
$75 \leq w < 80$	6
$80 \leq w < 100$	4



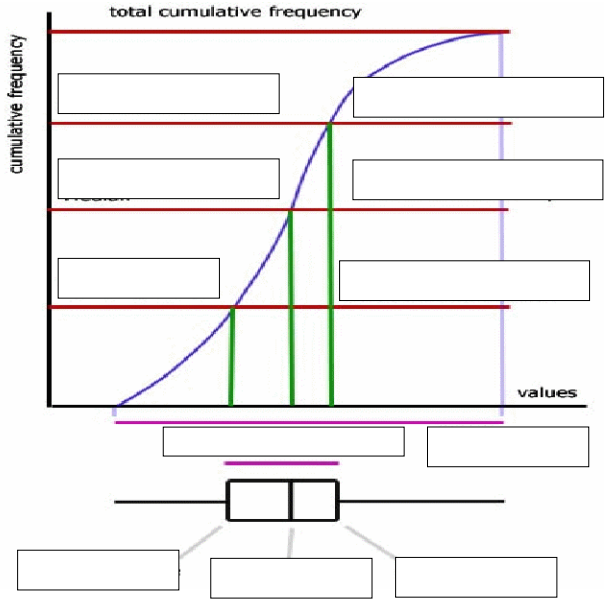
Histograms



FD = Frequency density

$FD =$

Cumulative Frequency Diagrams and Box Plots



Averages from a frequency table

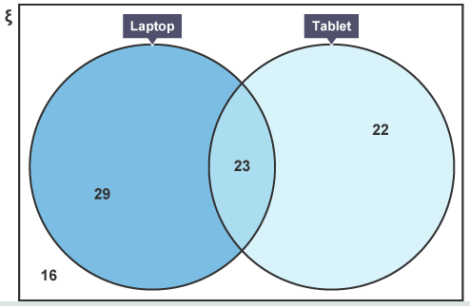
Mean: $\frac{\sum fw}{\sum f}$; where, w is the _____ of the group.

Median group: find which group the $\frac{n+1}{2}th$, value lies. Where, n is the total frequency.

E.G. in this table 51.5th value which lies in _____ (using the cumulative frequency)

Weight of box (w kg)	Frequency
$0 < w \leq 4$	11
$4 < w \leq 8$	16
$8 < w \leq 12$	29
$12 < w \leq 16$	26
$16 < w \leq 20$	20

Venn Diagrams



Information given:
____ pupils were surveyed
____ said they owned a laptop.
____ said they owned a tablet.
____ said they owned both.

Notation

A –
A' –
B –
B' –
A ∪ B –
A ∩ B –

Expected outcomes

Expected outcome = _____ x number of _____

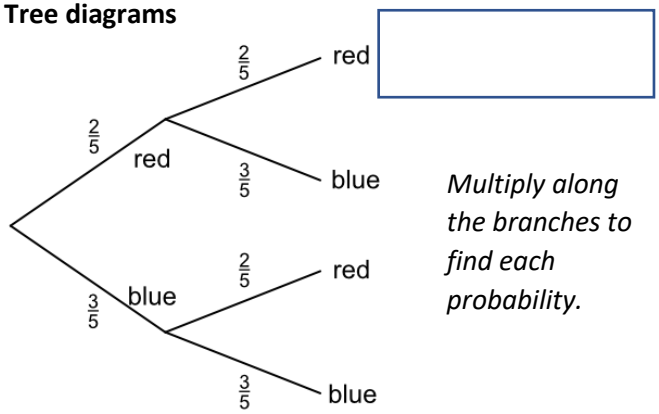
E.g. A biased spinner is spun 800 times. The probabilities is lands on each colour is below. The probability of it landing on red is the same as the probability of it landing on green. How many times would you expect yellow to come up.

Result	Red	Green	Brown	Yellow
Probability		0.48	0.2	

P(Y) =

Expected yellow =

Tree diagrams



Multiply along the branches to find each probability.

3. Probability that a red counter is picked both times P(RR) =

4. Probability that the counters are different colours =