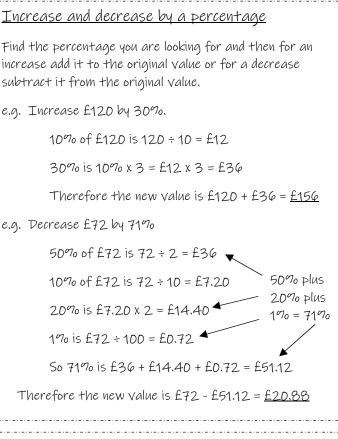
What must I be able to do?	Key vocabul	 ary				
New content: Be able to solve problems involving com	Rates of Pay	An amount of money paid in a given time, e.g. per week or per year The force per unit of area. The pressure exerted by a solid object onto another solid surface is the weight of the object divided by the area of the object's surface				
as speed, density, rates of pay and pres > Sparx U151(speed) > Sparx U910 (density) > Sparx U527 (pressure)	Pressure					
Speed	<u>Converting units</u>	of speed				
Speed = distance ÷ time	This is usually best done in stages.					
Speed is usually measured in:	e.g. Convert 60 km/	e.g. Convert 60 km/h into m/s				
Kilometres per hour km/h	1000m in a km	60 km/h	= 60,000 m/h	(x 1000)		
Miles per hour mph	60 minutes in an ho	ur 60,000 m	'h = 1000 m/min	(÷ 60)		
Metres per second m/s	60 seconds in an hou	1000 m/m	in = 16.67 m/s (2d.p.)	(÷ 60)		
The formula can also be rearranged to give:	Problem solving with speed					
Time = distance \div speed Distance = speed x time	second part of the j	n the first part of the journey a car travels 160 km in 3 hours. On the econd part of the journey the car travels at 70km/h for 2 hours. That is the average speed of the journey?				
Questions involving speed will often talk	During the second p					
about 'average speed'. Objects rarely		speed x time = 7				
travel at a constant speed and instead speed up and slow down during the journey.	So total distance =	140 + 160 = 301)km.			
To get around this we often use the average speed of the journey instead.	And total time = 3	+ 2 = 5 hours.				
Average speed = total distance ÷ total time	Average speed = to	tal distance ÷ to	tal time = 300 ÷ 5 = 6() km/h.		
Density	<u>Pressure</u>					
Density is mass ÷ Volume	Pressure is force ÷	area				
Density is usually measured in:	Pressure is usually measured in:					
Kilograms per metre cubed kg/m ³	Newtons per square metre N/m^2					
Grams per centimetre cubed g/cm ³						
	The formula can al	so be rearrange	d to give			
The formula can also be rearranged to give:	Force = pressure x	area	\F \			
Volume = mass ÷ density	Area = Force ÷ pre	ssure	P A	\ \		
ZMN	i			<u> </u>		

Mass = density x volume D V



<u>Converting between fractions, decimals and 905</u>

Any fraction can be written as a decimal or as a 70 and vice versa.

Fraction	Decimal	Пo	Fraction	Decimal	По
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%	1 1	1	100%
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	2570	<u>3</u> 4	0.75	7590
1 10	D.1	10%	2 10	0.2	20%
1 5	0.2	20%	25	0.4	40%
1 100	D.D1	170	<u>2</u> 100	0.02	270
1 3	0.3	33.370	2 3	D.Ġ	66.670

Multipliers

To quickly find a percentage of something, change the percentage into a decimal by dividing by 100. This is the multiplier. Then multiply your value by this decimal.

e.g. Find 18% of 320.

Multiplier: $18 \div 100 = 0.18$

_ This is 18% of 320

0.18 × 320 = 57.6

e.g. Decrease 1820 by 75%

0.25 × 1820 = 455

Multiplier: $25 \div 100 = 0.25$

If you decrease 100% by 75% there is 25% left

<u>Increasing and decreasing by a percentage using</u>

multipliers

The starting value is always 100%. An increase takes it over 100% and a decrease takes it below 100%. Change the new percentage to a decimal to find the multiplier.

e.g. Increase £210 by 15%. 100% + 15% = 115%.115% as a decimal is 1.15. So £210 x 1.15 = £241.50

e.g. Decrease £210 by 15% 100% - 15% = 85% 85% as a decimal is 0.85. So £210 x 0.85 = £178.50

Writing one number as a percentage of another

Divide the first number by the second to turn into a decimal then multiply by 100 to change into a percentage.

e.g. Simon scores 30 out of 75 in a test. What percentage is this?

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