

DIVIDING (Tests for)

A number will divide by 2 if it ends with 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8

A number will divide by 3 if its digits, added up, divide by 3

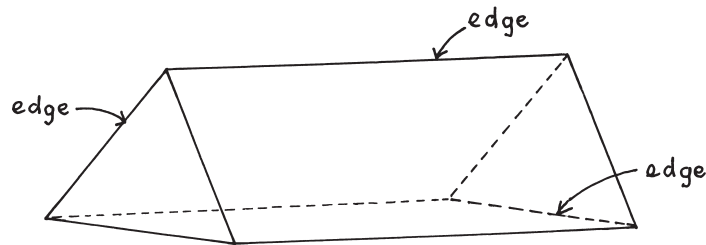
e.g. 5832 will divide by 3 because $5 + 8 + 3 + 2 = 18$,
and 18 will divide by 3

A number will divide by 5 if it ends with 0 or 5

A number will divide by 10 if it ends with 0

DIVISOR The number you divide BY in a division**EDGE** The line joining two corners of a solid

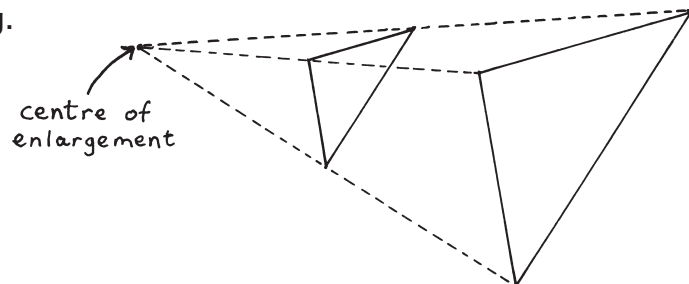
e.g.

**ELEMENT** One of the things in a set. A member of a set of things

e.g. 4 is an ELEMENT of the set 2, 4, 6

ENLARGEMENT Transforming a figure to make a larger similar figure

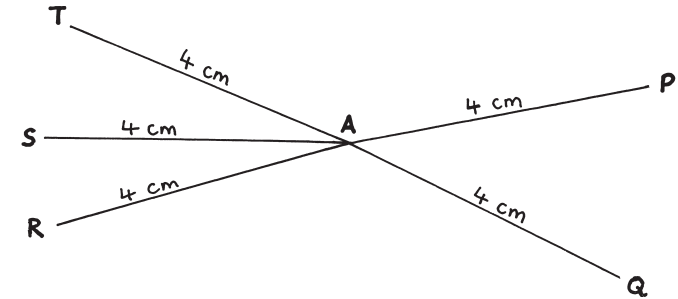
e.g.

**EQUATION** Two (or more) things which are equal

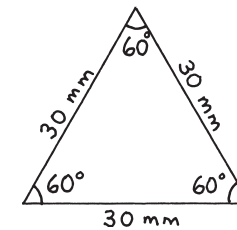
e.g. $2a - 5 = 27$

EQUIDISTANT Both (or all) the same distance from something

e.g. P, Q, R, S and T are equidistant from A

**EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE** A triangle with all its sides equal length and all its angles 60°

e.g.

**ESTIMATE** The rough answer. Find the rough answer**EULER'S THEOREM** for solids

$$\text{Faces} + \text{Corners} = \text{Edges} + 2$$

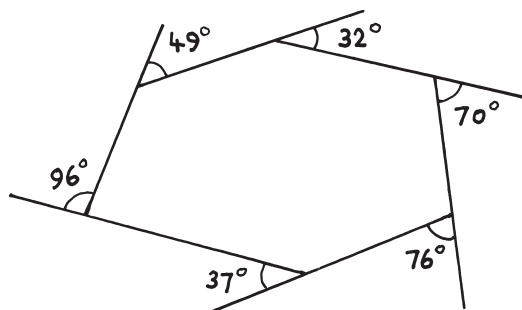
EVALUATE Find the value of. Find how much it comes to

EXPRESSION One or more terms expressing a quantity
e.g. The cost in pence of y loaves at 22p each,
 $(y - 3)$ cakes at 9p each and a chicken pie at 35p is given by the
expression

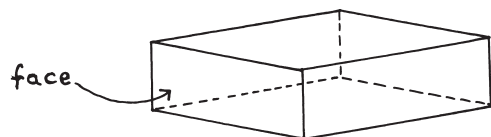
$$22y + 9(y - 3) + 35$$

EXTERIOR ANGLES The angles on the **OUTSIDE** of a polygon.
Exterior angles of any polygon add up to 360°

e.g.



FACE The flat part of the outside of a solid
e.g. This box has six faces (a base, a top and four faces round the sides)



FACTOR A number which divides into another number
e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 are all **FACTORS** of 24 because they all divide into 24

A prime factor is a prime number which divides into another number

e.g. 2 and 3 are prime factors of 24

24 expressed as a product of its prime factors

is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$ or $2^3 \times 3$

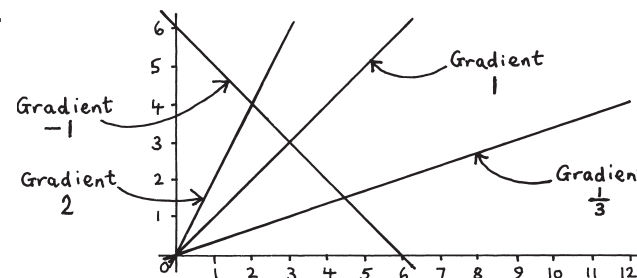
FACTORISE Find the factors of

e.g. Factorise $2a^2 - 6ab$
 $2a(a - 3b)$

FREQUENCY CHART Same as **DISTRIBUTION TABLE**

GRADIENT The slope of a graph. Gradient at any place on the graph is found by dividing y by x

e.g.



Gradient of a travel graph tells you the **SPEED**

H.C.F. Highest Common Factor. The highest number which will divide into two (or more) other numbers

e.g. The H.C.F. of 12, 20 and 32 is 4, because 4 is the highest number which will divide into them all. Of course, 2 is also a common factor but it is not the highest

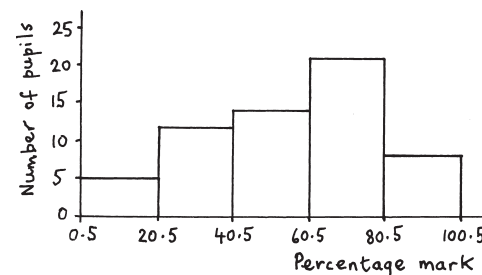
HENCE From what you have already done

HEPTAGON A plane figure with 7 sides

HEXAGON A plane figure with 6 sides

HISTOGRAM A statistical diagram, like a column graph with no gaps, for showing continuous (gradual) information

e.g.



Histogram to show percentage exam marks of 60 pupils at St. Gregory's School