## Four Operations

## **Short Division**

Start from the left. 5 ÷ 12 = 0 r5 4 4 0 · 5 52 ÷ 12 = 4 r4 6 <sup>6</sup>0 <sup>5</sup>2 <sup>4</sup>8 12 5  $48 \div 12 = 4$ 6 ÷ 12 = 0 r6

## Long Division

		1	2	0	r	3
14	1	6	8	3		
	1	4	0	0		
		2	8	3		
		2	8	0		
				3		



	<b>Common Factors</b> Factors of 48	<b>Common Multiples</b> Multiples of 3				
	1 2 3 4 6 8 12 16 24 48	3 18 21 24 39 42				
	Factors of 30	Multiples of 7				
	1 2 3 5 6 10 15 30	7 14 21 28 35 42				
	Common factors: 1, 2, 3, 6	Common multiples: 21, 42				
	Primes	Squares and Cubes				
	A prime number has only 1 and itself as factors: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 33, 37, 41, 43	Square numbers result from a number being multiplied by itself (e.g. 5 × 5 = 25): 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100				
	A composite number has factors other than 1 and itself.	Cube numbers result from a number being multiplied by itself twice (2 × 2 × 2 = 8): 1, 8, 27, 64, 125				
Ì	Mental Calculations and	Reason from Known Facts				
	Estimation	90 ÷ 10 = 9 so 90 ÷ 20 = 4.5 and 90 ÷ 5 = 18				
	<b>Order of calculations:</b> 50 × 34 × 2 = 50 × 2 × 34 = 100 × 34 = 3400	16 × 9 = 144 so 1.6 × 9 = 14.4				
	Money: £8.99 + £3.49 = £12.48 Use £9 + £3.50 = £12.50 and subtract 2p	4352 ÷ 17 = 256 <b>so 256 × 18 = 4352 + 256 = 4608</b>				
	Estimate on a number line	3786 + 2850 = 6636				
	-8 0 8 16 20 24 Subdivide line to estimate: <b>17</b>	so 4786 + 2850 = 7636 and 2786 + 3850 = 6636 and 8636 – 3786 = 4850				

## Knowledge Organiser