

P.5 Mathematics class work Notes Week one(3/June/2020)

COMBINED OPERATION OF NUMBERS

We use "BODMAS"

1 st	B rackets	В
2 nd	O f	0
3 rd	Division	D
4 th	M ultiplication	Μ
5 th	Addition	Α
6 th	S ubtraction	S

EXAMPLE I

5 + (3 x 10) 5 + 30 remove the brackets then, add **5 + 30 = 35**

EXAMPLE II

1(8 + 7) x 10 15 x 10 remove the brackets 15 x 10 then multiply **15 x 10 = 150**

EXAMPLE III

2-8+9 rearrange 2+9-8 add first 11-8 then subtract = 3

EXAMPLE IV

 $5 \times 12 \div 4$ divide first 5×3 then multiply $5 \times 3 = 15$ WORK TO DO

WORK TO DO

- 1. $10 + 15 \div 5$
- 2. 4 x (4 + 3)
- 3. (6 x 6) + 3
- 4. 28 (4 x 5)
- 5. 8 + 4 x 5
- 6.4 10 +

BASES FIVE AND TEN

NON- DECIMAL SYSTEM

- i) Decimal system means grouping numbers in tens.
- ii) Non-decimal system means grouping numbers in other groups which are not tens.
- iii) To group numbers in fives, is the base five system of counting
- iv) The base five system is called **Quinary system.**

(Learners will be guided to study the table on page 68 Mk)

COUNTING IN BASE FIVE

In any system of counting, we count the number of groups made and the number of objects left.

EXAMPLE I

- In base ten, ////// means 7.
- If the same number is in base five we group ////// as ///// // which means 1 group of fives and 2 ones. This is written as $12_{\rm five}$

EXAMPLE II

Group the following sticks in fives and write down their number in base five.

- i)3 = /// = 3 ones = 3_{five} ii) = 6 = ///// = ///// = 1 group of fives, 1 ones = 11 five
- iii) = 14 = /////////// = ///// ////////// = 2 groups of fives, 4 ones = <u>24 _{five}</u>

<u>NB.</u> The basic digits for base five are 0,1,2,3 and 4.

WORK TO DO

Group the following number of sticks in fives and write down their number in base five

a)	5	d)	17
b)	9	e)	21
c)	13	f)	24