## ALGEBRA

## Topics

- Forming expressions/equations
- Expanding/factorising (single)
- Substitution
- Solving 1 and 2 step equations


## What do I need to be able to do?

- Multiply a single term over a bracket and simplify by factorising
- Substitute numbers into formulae
- Derive a formula and set up equations from worded problems
- Solve linear equations

Key Vocabulary

| Expression | Numbers, symbols and operators (such as + and $\times$ ) grouped together that show the <br> value of something |
| :--- | :--- |
| Equation | An equation says that two things are equal. <br> It will have an equals sign " $="$ |
| Substitute | Putting values where the letters are |
| Solve | To find a value (or values) we can put in place of a variable that makes the equation <br> true |
| Simplify | In general, an expression is in simplest form when it is easiest to use |
| Expand | Expand is when we multiply to remove the ( ) |
| Factorise | Finding what to multiply to get an expression |
| Inverse | Opposite in effect. The reverse of |

## Linear expressions

Expand and simplify where appropriate

1) $7(3+a)=21+7 a$
2) $2(5+a)+3(2+a)=10+2 a+6+3 a$
$=5 a+16$
Note - collect like terms to simplify
3) Factorise $9 x+18=9(x+2)$
4) Factorise $6 e^{2}-3 e=3 e(2 e-1)$

Note - to 'factorise fully' means take out the HCF.

## Career Links

Being able to confidently work with algebra is a great skill to have and has lots of links with a number of careers such as:

- Cryptologist
- Carpenter
- Astronomer
- Electrician
- Architect


Simplify the expression: $\mathbf{4 w + 3 + 2 w - 1}$
$4 w+3+2 w-1$ (Now Group Like Terms)
$=4 w+2 w+3-1$ (Combine Like Terms)
$=6 w+2$


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