

Mathematics - Algebra

3 + s means "3 plus s"
or "s" more than 3

a - 5 means "take 5 from a"
or "5" less than a"

4b means "4 multiplied by
b" or "4 lots of b"

k/2 means "k divided by 2"

v² means "v x v"
"v squared"

Simplifying by collecting like terms

e.g. $3a + 4b - 2a + b - 3c$

Circle the first type of like terms.

Collect them together.

$$= 3a + 4b - 2a + b - 3c$$

$$= 3a - 2a + 4b + b - 3c$$

Underline the next set of like terms.

Collect them together.

$$= 3a - 2a + 4b + b - 3c$$

$$= a + 5b - 3c$$

Continue and tidy up!

$$= a + 5b - 3c$$

Indices (Powers)

p² means $p \times p$

p³ means $p \times p \times p$

pⁿ means $p \times p \times \dots \times p$
(n times)

p¹ = p

p⁰ = 1

p⁻ⁿ means $\frac{1}{p^n}$

e.g. $3^{-2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{1}{9}$

p^{1/n} means $\sqrt[n]{p}$

e.g. $27^{1/3} = \sqrt[3]{27} = 3$

Remember - common mistake!

$a^2 = a \times a$ and $2a = 2 \times a$

so

$a^2 + 2a$ cannot be simplified
further as a^2 is not LIKE a !!!

Rules of Indices

$$a^x \times a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$a^2 \div a^y = a^{x-y}$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{xy}$$

Simplifying Expressions

DEAL WITH THE DIGITS AND
THEN WITH THE INDICES!!!

e.g. $6a^2b \times 3ab^3$

$$= 6 \times 3 \times a^2 \times a \times b \times b^3$$

$$= 18 \times a^{(2+1)} \times b^{(1+3)}$$

$$= 18a^3b^4$$

e.g. $6a^2b \div 3ab^3$

$$= 6 \div 3 \times a^2 \div a \times b \div b^3$$

$$= 2 \times a^{(2-1)} \times b^{(1-3)}$$

$$= 2ab^{-2}$$

Multiplying brackets grid method

Multiplying brackets
Grid method
 $a(b+c)$

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| x | b | c |
| a | ab | ac |

$$= ab + ac$$

Multiplying brackets
Grid method
 $a(b-c)$

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| x | b | -c |
| a | ab | -ac |

$$= ab - ac$$

Multiplying Double
Brackets
 $(a+b)(a+c)$

| | | |
|---|----------------|----|
| x | a | b |
| a | a ² | ab |
| c | ac | cb |

$$= a^2 + ab + ac + bc$$

An example of
multiplying to get a
quadratic equation
 $(a+2)(a-3)$

| | | |
|---|----------------|-----|
| x | a | -3 |
| a | a ² | -3a |
| 2 | 2a | -6 |

$$= a^2 - 3a + 2a - 6$$

$$= a^2 - 2a - 6$$

Quadratic formula

For solving $ax^2+bx+c = 0$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Other useful websites:

Useful Web Addresses

- www.mathsnet.net
- www.counton.org
- www.schoolzone.co.uk
- www.nrich.maths.org
- www.bbc.co.uk/schools/revision/index.shtml
- www.bbc.co.uk/education/numberwork
- www.bbc.co.uk/education/megamaths
- www.learn.co.uk
- www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/numeracy