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| **Topic/Skill**  | **Definition/Tips** | **Example****Topic: Algebra**  |
| 1. Expression | A mathematical statement written using **symbols**, **numbers** or **letters**, | 3x + 2 or 5y2 |
| 2. Equation | A statement showing that **two expressions are equal** | 2y – 17 = 15 |
| 3. Identity | An equation that is **true for all values** of the variablesAn identity uses the symbol: $≡$ | *2x ≡ x+x* |
| 4. Formula | Shows the **relationship** between **two or more variables** | Area of a rectangle = length x width or A= LxW |
| 5. Simplifying Expressions | **Collect ‘like terms’.** Be careful with negatives. $x^{2}$ and $x$ are not like terms. | $$2x+3y+4x-5y+3=6x-2y+3$$$$3x+4-x^{2}+2x-1=5x-x^{2}+3$$ |
| 6. $x $times $x$ | The answer is $x^{2}$ not $2x$. | Squaring is multiplying by itself, not by 2. |
| 7. $p×p×p$  | The answer is $p^{3}$ not $3p$ | If p=2, then $p^{3}$=2x2x2=8, not 2x3=6 |
| 8. $p+p+p$  | The answer is 3p not $p^{3}$ | If p=2, then 2+2+2=6, not $2^{3}=8$ |
| 9. Expand | To expand a bracket, **multiply** each term **in the bracket** by the expression **outside** the bracket. | $$3\left(m+7\right)=3x+21$$ |
| 10. Factorise | The **reverse** of **expanding**.Factorising is writing an expression as a product of terms by ‘**taking out’ a common factor**. | $6x-15=3(2x-5)$, where 3 is the common factor. |

**Knowledge Organiser**