## Year 9

## EXPRESSIONS/EQUATIONS/IDENTITIES AND SUBSTITUTION

## Key Concepts

A formula involves two or more letters, where one letter equals an expression of other letters.

An expression is a sentence in algebra that does NOT have an equals sign.

An identity is where one side is the equivalent to the other side.

When substituting a number into an expression, replace the letter with the given value.

## Examples

1) $5(y+6) \equiv 6 y+30$ is an identity as when the brackets are expanded we get the answer on the right hand side
2) $5 m-7$ is an expression since there is no equals sign
3) $3 x-6=12$ is an equation as it can be solved to give a solution
4) $\mathrm{C}=\frac{5(F-32)}{9}$ is a formula (involves more than one letter
and
includes an equal sign)
5) Find the value of $3 x+2$ when $x=5$

$$
(3 \times 5)+2=17
$$

6) Where $A=b^{2}+c$, find $A$ when $b=2$ and $c=3$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A=2^{2}+3 \\
& A=4+3
\end{aligned}
$$

## Key Words

Substitute
Equation
Formula Identity Expression

## A =Questions

1) Identify the equation, expression, identity, formula from the list (a) $v=u+a t$
(b) $u^{2}-2 a s$
(c)
$4 x(x-2)=x^{2}-8 x$
(d) $5 b-2=13$
2) Find the value of $5 x-7$ when $x=3$
3) Where $A=d^{2}+e$, find $A$ when $d=\angle \bar{B}$ and $\$=2$

## Year 9

## ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS

## Key Concepts

When collecting like terms involving addition or subtraction, add/subtract the numbers in front of the letters.

If the like terms are multiplied, multiply the numbers in front of the letters and put the letters next to each other.

If the like terms are divided, divide the numbers in front of the letters.

## Examples

Simplify the following expressions:

1) $4 p+6 t+p-2 t=5 p+4 t$
2) $3+2 t+p-t+2=5+t+p$
3) $f+3 g-4 f=3 g-3 g$
4) $f^{2}+4 f^{2}-2 f^{2}=3 f^{2}$
5) $6 a \times 3 b \times 2 c=36 a b c$
6) $\frac{9 b}{3}=3 b$

## Questions

## Simplify:

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&, hegartymaths
151-152, 156-157
```

Key Words
Simplify
Term
Collect

1) $7 p+3 q+p-3 q$

$$
3 p-2 t+7
$$

3) $m-8 g-5 m$ $+2 b^{2}$
4) $2 \mathrm{a} \times 5 \mathrm{~b} \times 4 \mathrm{c}_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}(8 \quad \mathrm{~d} \quad \mathrm{n} \times 2 \mathrm{~L}$
$3 n \times 2 m$
$36 p$
5) $5+4 t+$
6) $b^{2}-7 b^{2}$

