Maths – Reasoning with Algebra

Year 9

Equations and Inequalities		Graphs		Types of num
Equation	This is a statement that indicates two things are equal , it contains expressions on both sides of the equal sign.	Cartesian co-ordinates	These use an ordered pair of values (x,y) to define the position of a point.	
·	e.g. 5 = 2x + 1		The four regions separated by the x and y axis.	Factors
Solve	Finding the value of the unknown e.g. solve x + 5 = 8 answer x = 3	Quadrants	QUADRANT 4 QUADRANT II 9 I 6 6 4 3 3 1 1 2 3 4 5 6	
Inverse Operations	Use inverse operations to solve equations.		QUADRANT 3 QUADRANT III 4 IV 6	Highest common factor (HCF)
	e.g. the inverse of addition is subtraction; the inverse of multiplication is division.	x - coordinate	This is the first number in a coordinate and is the horizontal value.	
Inequality	This is a statement that has solutions of multiple values. We use the following symbols:	y - coordinate	This is the second number in a coordinate and is the vertical value.	Multiples
	# not equal # not equal < less than	Origin	This is the name given to the coordinate (0,0).	
	A rule or relationship that is written with	Horizontal lines	These lines go in a left-right direction. Their equations are in the form y=n	
Formula	e.g. <i>f</i> = <i>ma</i>	Vertical lines	These lines go in an up-down direction. Their equations are in the form x=n	Lowest common multiple (LCM)
	The plural of formula is formulae .	Vertical and	These lines are perpendicular to each other	
Subject of a formula	The single variable that is equal to everything else.	horizontal lines Linear graph	A graph that produces a continuous straight line.	
Rearranging Formulae	We can change the subject of a formula by rearranging it.	Non-linear graph	A graph that does not produce a continuous straight line. y = x^2 is an example of a non-linear graph.	Prime numbers
Substitute	This is done using inverse operations. This is where we replace a letter with a number.	Equation of a straight line graph	Linear graphs are often written as equations in the form $y = mx + c$ where m is the gradient and c is the y intercept.	Even numbers
Evaluate	This means to calculate the value of something.	y-intercept	This is where a line crosses the y – axis.	Lven numbers
Trinity TV For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos: Trinity TV > Year 9 > Maths > Term 1		Gradient	This is the steepness of a line. Lines are parallel if they have the same gradient.	Odd numbers
		Ascending	A linear sequences that is ascending has a positive gradient when plotted.	
		Descending	A linear sequences that is descending has a negative gradient when plotted.	

Term 1



bers

They are the numbers that divide into another number without leaving any remainders.

e.g. factors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

This is the greatest number that is a factor of two or more numbers.

These are found by multiplying a given number by different integers.

e.g. the multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16....

This is the lowest number that is a multiple of two or more numbers.

These numbers have exactly 2 factors – itself and 1.

1 is <u>not</u> a prime number as it only has one factor.

All these numbers are divisible by 2.

Even numbers are written algebraically as **2n**

All these numbers leave a remainder of 1 when they are divided by 2.

Odd numbers are written algebraically as 2n+1