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## 1 Introduction <br> to Algebra

### 1.1 Basics of Algebra

- Algebra is the use of symbols to represent an unknown variable.
- A constant will have a fixed value. A variable is a value that is not fixed.
- Lower case alphabets are often used to represent the unknown, for example $x, m, n, t, r$.
- $x$ is just an algebraic symbol, it is not ' $x$ ' as in the multiplication sign. To avoid confusion, we use bracket ( ) or ' $\cdot$ '.
- An algebraic expression is made up of more than 1 algebraic terms and/or constant.

| Algebraic terms | Algebraic Expressions |
| :---: | :---: |
| $10 a$ | $10 a+20 b+5$ |
| $-25 y$ | $12 x-25 y$ |
| $\frac{1}{2} s$ | $\frac{1}{2} s+10 r-3$ |
| $x y$ | $x y+3 y$ |



## $10 a+20 b+5$

1
Coefficient of $a$ is 10


### 2.3 Simple Addition Involving Quadratic Terms

- Most schools introduce quadratic expressions in Secondary 2. However, some schools may do that in Secondary 1. Thus we shall cover this briefly in this book.
- Quadratic terms are terms that carry a power of 2 . Example of quadratic terms are $x^{2}, b^{2}, n^{2}, x^{2} y$ $a^{2} b$.
- $a \cdot a=a^{2}, y \cdot y=y^{2}$


## Examples

| Algebraic Expressions | Like terms | Add and Simplify |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $b^{2}+b^{2}$ | $b^{2}, b^{2}$ | $2 b^{2}$ |
| $x^{2}+3 x^{2}$ | $x^{2}, 3 x^{2}$ | $4 x^{2}$ |
| $12 y^{2}-9 y^{2}$ | $12 y^{2},-9 y^{2}$ | $3 y^{2}$ |
| $x^{2} y+3 x y^{2}$ | No like terms | $x^{2} y+3 x y^{2}$ |

## Note!

$x^{2} y$ and $x y^{2}$ are unlike terms. Just like $x$ and $x y$ are unlike terms.

## Practice 2.3

Simplify the following algebraic expressions.
(1) $y^{2}+10 y^{2}$
(2) $m^{2}+7 m^{2}+n^{2}$
(3) $y^{2}+5 x y^{2}+5 y^{2}$
(4) $a b^{2}+5 a b^{2}+15 a b^{2}$
(5) $8 x^{2}+5 y^{2}+37 x^{2}+15 y^{2}$
(6) $10 a+19 a^{2}+9 a^{2}+3 a$
(7) $5 m n^{2}+5 m^{2}+17 m n^{2}+10 m^{2}$
(8) $45 s^{2} t+5 s t^{2}+17 s t^{2}+10 s^{2} t$

### 3.2 Simple Subtraction Involving 2 or More Variables

- Similarly, we can subtract only like terms.
- If there is an addition and subtraction within one expression, you can add or subtract in any order.
- For example, $2 m-m+3 m$ will give same result as $3 m+2 m-m$ and $-m+2 m+3 m$


## 汤 <br> Examples

| Algebraic Expressions | Like terms | Add and Simplify |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $a-2 a+b$ | $a,-2 a$ | $-a+b$ |
| $s-10 s-3 t-7 t$ | $s,-10 s$ |  |
| $-3 t,-7 t$ | $-9 s-10 t$ |  |
| $12 x-4 x y-4 y$ | No like terms | $12 x-4 x \mathrm{y}-4 \mathrm{y}$ |
| $10 n-8 m n-12 m n$ | $-8 m n,-12 m n$ | $10 n-20 m n$ |

## Note!

$m n$ and $n$ are unlike terms. Just like $x$ and $x y$ are unlike terms.

## Practice 3.2

Simplify the following algebraic expressions.
(1) $9 x+2-x-8 y$
(2) $9 a b-8 a-2 a-6 a b$
(3) $5 y+5 x y-5 y$
(4) $-10 a b+12-b-17 b+a b$
(5) $10 a b-2+b-17 b-a b$
(6) $-8 d+23-c d-13 c d+4 d$
(7) $x y z-2 x y+x y-7 x y z-7 x y$
(8) $-8 m-2 m n-7 n-22 m+8 m n$

