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

