

Review An Introduction to Algebra / 50

The Unknown

- in arithmetic, the unknown is the a _____ that comes after the e _____ sign
- in algebra, the unknown is the a _____ to any of the symbols in the eq _____
- in algebra, there can be more than one u _____ in an equation
- in arithmetic, the unknown is often shown with a l _____
- in algebra, the unknown is shown with a s _____
- in algebra, the most common s _____ for the unknown is _____

Equations

- an equation is a m _____ al st _____ that shows that the t _____ sides are eq _____
- both sides always have the same v _____
- solving equations means figuring out the v _____ of the u _____
- in arithmetic, the u _____ is always by itself on one side of the _____ sign
- in algebra, the _____ s can be in more than one place and are part of more mixed-up and com _____ eq _____

Rules

- in algebra, the unknown is shown by a s _____
- the same symbol or l _____ can stand for dif _____ numbers in _____ pr _____ or equation
- but the same symbol or l _____ must stand for the same n _____ within a single pr _____ or equation
- more than one _____ or _____ can be used within one eq _____
- the same s _____ can be represented by different s _____ s or l _____ s
- a va _____ is a symbol that has a va _____ that can change (or vary)

Operations

- $a \div b$ can also be written as _____ or _____
- a times b can be written as _____ because in algebra you don't need a symbol for m _____
- in algebra, multiplying is i _____ which means you do it without a direct written instruction

Practise

- 2×4 can be written as _____ or _____ or _____. It still equals 8.
- $(2 + 3)(4 - 2) =$ _____
- $(8 - 2)(1 + 2) =$ _____
- $12/4 + 6/2 =$ _____
- $\frac{6}{3} + (2 - 1) =$
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