## YEAR 9 - REASONING WITH ALGEBRA. Forming and Solving Equations

## Keywords

II Inequality: an inequality compares who values showing if one is greater than, less than or equal to another

## What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to

- Solve inequalities with negative numbers

I - Solve equations with unknowns on both sides I

- Solve inequalities with unknowns on both sides
I - Substitute into formulae and equations
- Rearrange formulae

Variable: a quantity that may change within the context of the problem
Rearrange: Change the order
Inverse operation the operation that reverses the action
I I Substitute: replace a variable with a numerical value
II Solve: find a numerical value that satisfies an equation

## I Solve equations with brackets

1, FFomand solve ineapaties -
$6 x=18$



## Inequalities with unknown on both sides

Solving inequalities has the same method as equations



Method I Make x positive first


Method 2 Keep the negative $x$


When you multiply or divide $x$ by a negative you need to reverse the inequality

Formulae - all expressed in symbols $\triangle$ Equations - include numbers and can be solved

## Rearranang Formube ( ore step)

| $x$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $y$ | $z$ |

$x=y+z$
Rearrange to make $y$ the subject.
$y=x-z$


Using inverse operations or fact families will guide you through rearranging formulae

Rearranging can also be checked by substitution Language of rearranging...

Make XXX the subject

Rearranging Formulae (two step)

In an equation (find $x$ )
$4 x-3=9$
$+3=+3$
$4 x=12$
$\div 4=3$
$\underline{x}=3^{\div 4}$

In a formula (make x the subject) $x y-s=a$
$x y=a+s$
$\div y \div y$

$$
x=\underline{a+s}
$$

$y$
$\longrightarrow$
The steps are the same for solving and rearranging
Rearranging is often needed when using $y=m x+c$
eg Find the gradient of the line $2 y-4 x=9$
Make $y$ the subject first $y=\frac{4 x+9}{2} \quad$ Gradient $=\frac{4}{2}=2$

