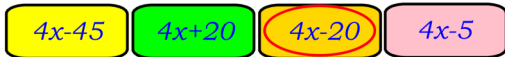


lots of ALGEBRA 5 ANSWERS

Expand

$$4(x-5)$$

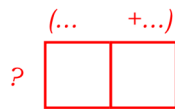
$$4x-20$$



Use the CLAW



or the BOXES



Expand and simplify

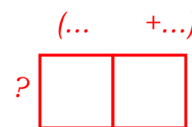
$$4m(x-5)$$

$$4mx - 20m$$

Use the CLAW



or the BOXES



Expand and simplify

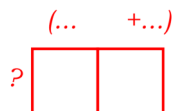
$$4m(e+5)$$

$$= 4em + 20m$$

Use the CLAW



or the BOXES



Expand and simplify

$$4(x+5) - 5(x-3)$$

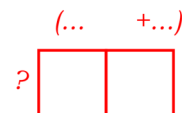
$$= 4x + 20 - 5x + 15$$

$$= 35 - x$$

Use the CLAW



or the BOXES



Expand and simplify

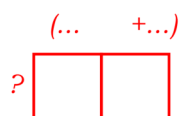
$$4m(9-5m)$$

$$= 36m - 20m^2$$

Use the CLAW



or the BOXES



Expand and simplify

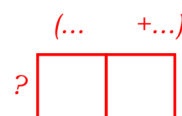
$$4m(m+5)$$

$$= 4m^2 + 20m$$

Use the CLAW



or the BOXES



Factorise

$$4x-10$$

$$2(2x - 5)$$

Remember

Factorise and Factories

Factories make (...)

Factorise

$$2x+8$$

$$2(x+4)$$

Remember

Factorise and Factories

Factories make (...)

Factorise

$$2xy - 3x$$

$$x(2y - 3)$$

*Remember
Factorise and Factories
Factories make (...)*

Factorise

$$2x^2 - 3x$$

$$x(2x - 3)$$

*Remember
Factorise and Factories
Factories make (...)*

Factorise

$$5z - 10z^2$$

$$5z(1 - 2z)$$

*Remember
Factorise and Factories
Factories make (...)*

Factorise

$$5ab - 4b^2$$

$$b(5a - 4b)$$

Find the next 2 terms of this sequence

$$11, 19, 27, 35, \underline{43}, \underline{51}$$

+8

Explain why 96 cannot be in this sequence

All these numbers are odd numbers and 96 is even so it will not be in the sequence

Find the next 2 terms of this sequence

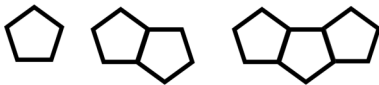
$$11, 21, 31, 41, 51, \underline{61}, \underline{71}$$

+10

Is 102 in this sequence?

No, because it always ends in 1

A sequence is made up from straight lines



Fill in this table

Shape	1	2	3	4	5	6
lines	5	9	13	17	21	25

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{+4} & \text{+4} & \text{+4} & \text{+4} & \text{+4} & \text{+4} \end{array}$$

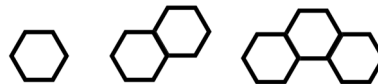
How many lines will pattern 100 have?

It is going up in 4 everytime

so the pattern is the multiples of 4 then add 1

so 4×100 then add 1 Answer 401 lines

A sequence is made up from straight lines



Fill in this table

Shape	1	2	3	4	5	6
lines	6	11	16	21	26	31

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \text{+5} & \text{+5} & \text{+5} & \text{+5} & \text{+5} & \text{+5} \end{array}$$

How many lines will pattern 100 have?

It is going up in 5 everytime

so the pattern is the multiples of 5 then add 1

so 5×100 then add 1 Answer 501 lines

Find the first 4 terms and the 10th term of the sequence given by

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = 4n + 1$$

Just substitute the numbers $n=1$ into the n^{th} term formula

then $n=2$ then $n=3$

5, 9, 13, 17 and 41

Find the first 4 terms and the 10th term of the sequence given by

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = 5n + 1$$

Just substitute the numbers $n=1$ into the n^{th} term formula

then $n=2$ then $n=3$

6, 11, 16, 21 and 51

Find the first 4 terms and the 10th term of the sequence given by

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ term} = n^2 + 1$$

Just substitute the numbers $n=1$ into the n^{th} term formula
then $n=2$ then $n=3$

2, 5, 10, 17 and 101

Find the n^{th} term of this sequence

$$11, 21, 31, 41, 51, \dots, \dots$$

10 10 10

Going up always in 10

$10n$ which is 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, ...

Answer $10n+1$

Find the n^{th} term of this sequence

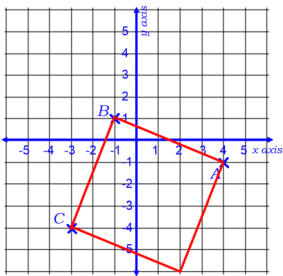
$$31, 27, 23, 19, \dots, \dots$$

-4 -4 -4

Going down always in 4

$-4n$ which is -4, -8, -12, -16

Answer $35-4n$



What are these coordinates?

A = (4, -1) B = (-1, 1)

C = (-3, -4)

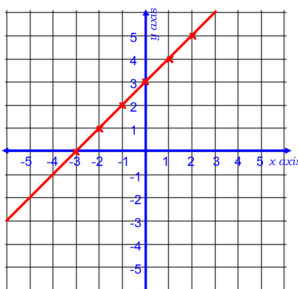
Another point D makes ABCD a square.

Where is D?

D = (2, -6)

Remember

- Crawl before you walk
- Along the corridor then up the stairs



Fill in this table for the graph

$$y = x + 3$$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	0	1	2	3	4	5

Now plot the points and draw the line.

Find the n^{th} term of this sequence

$$4, 7, 10, 13, \dots, \dots$$

3 3 3

Going up always in 3

$3n$ which is 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, ...

Answer $3n+1$

A sequence is made up from straight lines



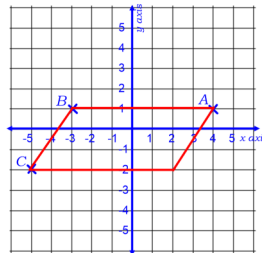
Find the n^{th} term of this sequence

4 4 4

Going up always in 4

$4n$ which is 4, 8, 12, 16, 20

Answer $4n+1$



What are these coordinates?

A = (4, 1) B = (-3, 1)

C = (-5, -2)

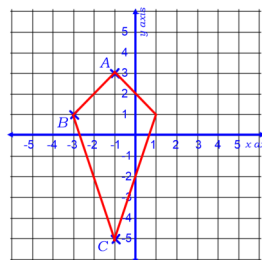
Another point D makes ABCD a parallelogram.

Where is D?

D = (2, -2)

Remember

- Crawl before you walk
- Along the corridor then up the stairs



What are these coordinates?

A = (-1, 3) B = (-3, 1)

C = (-1, -5)

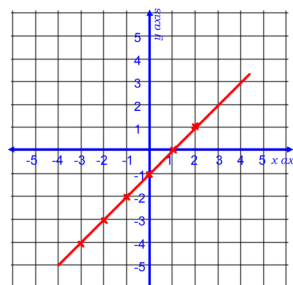
Another point D makes ABCD a kite

Where is D?

D = (1, 1)

Remember

- Crawl before you walk
- Along the corridor then up the stairs

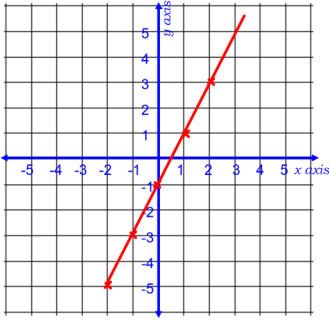


Fill in this table for the graph

$$y = x - 1$$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1

Now plot the points and draw the line.

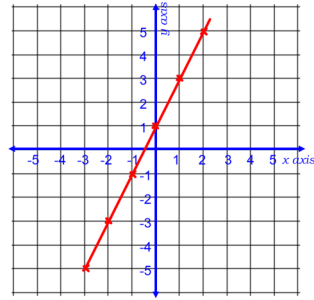


Fill in this table for the graph

$$y=2x-1$$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	-7	-5	-3	-1	1	3

Now plot the points and draw the line.

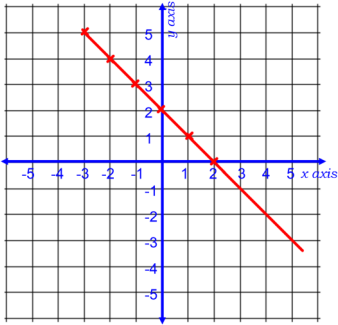


Fill in this table for the graph

$$y=2x+1$$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	-5	-3	-1	1	3	5

Now plot the points and draw the line.

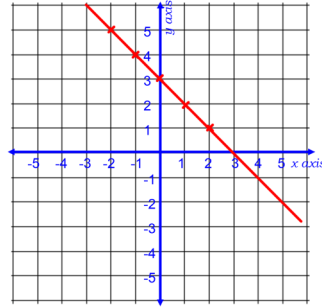


Fill in this table for the graph

$$x+y=2$$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	5	4	3	2	1	0

Now plot the points and draw the line.

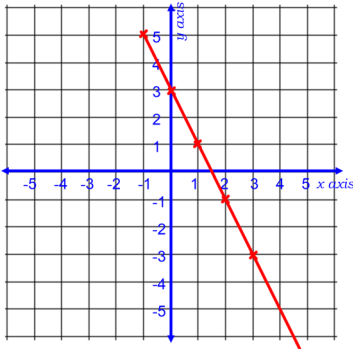


Fill in this table for the graph

$$x+y=3$$

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2
y	6	5	4	3	2	1

Now plot the points and draw the line.



Fill in this table for the graph

$$2x+y=3$$

x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
y	7	5	3	1	-1	-3

Now plot the points and draw the line.