Subject	Maths
Unit/Topic	Year 9 – Forming and Solving Equations

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Equation	An equation says that two things are equal.
Inequality	An inequality compares two values, showing if one is less than, greater than, or simply not equal to another value.
Solution	A value, or values, we can put in place of a variable that makes an equation true.
Unknown	A number we do not know. They are also known as variables
Inverse	The opposite operation. The reverse of. e.g. The inverse of adding 9 is subtracting 9. The inverse of multiplying by 5 is dividing by 5.
Solve	To find a value (or values) we can put in place of a variable that makes the equation true.
Expand	Expand is when we multiply to remove brackets.
Reverse	This is another way of saying 'inverse' (see above).
Coefficient	A number used to multiply a variable. Example: 6z means 6 times z, and "z" is a variable, so 6 is a coefficient.
Balance	When both sides of a scale have the same quantity or mass. In maths we use it to keep the two sides of an equation the same.
Substitute	Putting values where the letters are in algebra.
Form	To create e.g. 'form an equation' means create an equation to represent a problem.
Formula	A rule or fact written with mathematical symbols. Formulae usually have: • an equals sign • two or more variables

Variable	A symbol for a value we don't know yet. It is usually a letter like x or y. Example: in x + 2 = 6, x is the variable.
Subject	The subject of a formula is the variable that is being worked out. It can be recognised as the letter on its own on one side of the equals sign.
Rearrange	To move the terms in an equation or formula around.