

Unit 5 - sequences

No.	Question	Answer
5.1	Linear/arithmetic sequence	A number pattern which increases or decreases by the same amount each time
5.2	Common difference	The amount the sequence increases or decreases by between each term
5.3	Geometric sequence	A number pattern that uses multiplication between each term
5.4	Term	A number in a sequence
5.5	The nth term	The general rule for a number pattern
5.6	N	The term number in the sequence e.g. when $n = 10$, this is the 10 th term in the sequence
5.5	The first 10 square numbers are	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144
5.6	The first 5 cube numbers are	1, 8, 27, 64, 125

Unit 6 – expanding and factorising

No.	Question	Answer	Example
6.1	Like terms have what?	“SAME LETTER, SAME INDEX”	$2x^2$ and $4x^2$ $2x$ and $4x$
6.2	Simplify	Collect like terms	$2x + 4x = 6x$
6.3	Expand	Multiply everything inside the bracket by the term (or number) outside the bracket	$2(x + 4) = 2x + 8$
6.4	Factorise	Find a common factor of each term and put the brackets back in	$2x + 8 = 2(x + 4)$ $2x^2 + 4x = 2x(x + 4)$
6.5	Solve	Find the unknown letter	$2x + 1 = 7$ $2x = 6$ $x = 3$
6.6	Subject	The letter on its own one side of the equals sign	$a = 2b + c$ $a = \text{the subject}$
6.7	Rearrange	Make the given letter the subject	Make b the subject $a = 2b + c$ $\frac{a - c}{2} = b$ b is now the subject because it's on its own on one side of the equals sign