



# ALGEBRA

Algebra is the **most** vital part of your entire Junior Cert Maths Exam!

**30 to 40%** of questions will be entirely algebra.  
Algebra is used in every single area of maths!

1. What You **Must** Know.
2. What You **Should** know.
3. What **A+ Students** know.

# 1. What You Must Know

## X is just a number!

X is the most common letter you will see in Algebra, and really, it's just a **number** that you **don't know** just yet!

However, **any letter** could be in its place, like Y, Z, S, T or A for example, but they are all just numbers too!

# Question

(i) Write down in terms of  $x$ , the ages of Liam and Noah on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2020.

Liam's age:

Noah's age

# Answer

(i) Noah is 3 years younger than Liam. Write down in terms of  $x$ , the ages of Liam and Noah on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2020.

1. We don't know how old Liam is, so we let his age be  $x$ .
2. If Noah is 3 years younger than Liam, then we subtract 3 from  $x$ , giving us  $x - 3$ .
3. Therefore, **Liam's age is  $x$  and Noah's age is  $x - 3$ .**

# Answers

(ii) Ava's age is 2 years older than Liam.

Write down in terms of  $x$ , the ages of Ava, Liam, and Noah on the 1st of January 2022.

Ava's age:

Liam's age:

Noah's age:

1. Liam was  $x$  in 2020. Two years later, he is  $x + 2$
2. Ava is 2 years older than Liam. She is  $x + 4$
3. Two years later, Noah is  $(x - 3) + 2 = x - 1$

That's it. That's your answer.

If they say 'Leave your answer in terms of 'x"..... that's all you have to do. Don't be afraid of 'x'!

# 1. What You Must Know

## Sum

The 'sum' of two numbers means that we add them together

## Product

The 'product' of two numbers means that we multiply them by each other.

## Split and Repeat

Split and repeat happens when there are 2 brackets with equations in them next to each other.

**Step 1:** Split the first bracket

**Step 2:** Put the whole 2nd bracket after the bits we just split.

**Step 3:** Solve and tidy!

**Example:**

$$(x+1)(x+2)$$

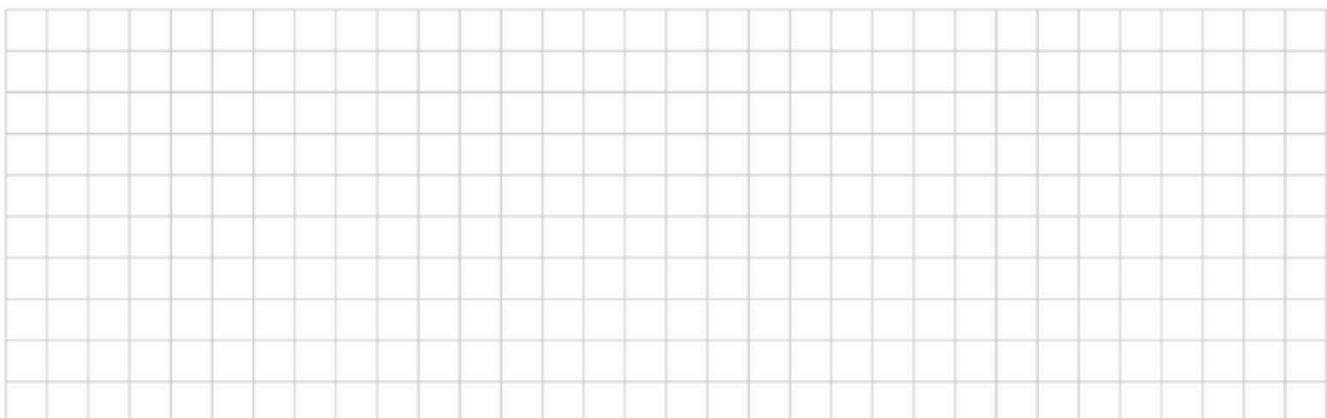

$$\begin{aligned} &= x(x + 2) + 1(x + 2) \\ &= x^2 + 2x + x + 2 \\ &= x^2 + 3x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

**Note:**

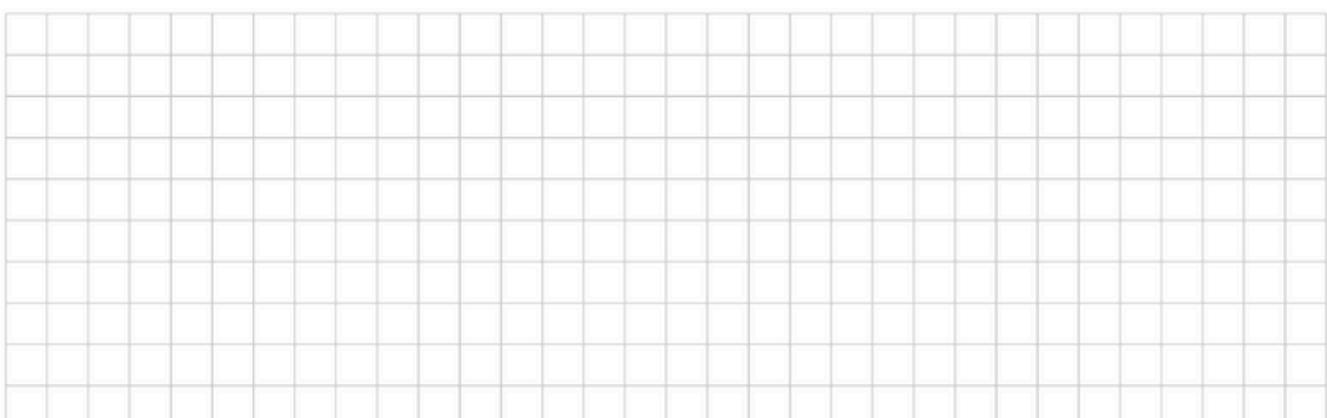
$x^2$  multiplied by  $x = x^3$

# Sum & Product

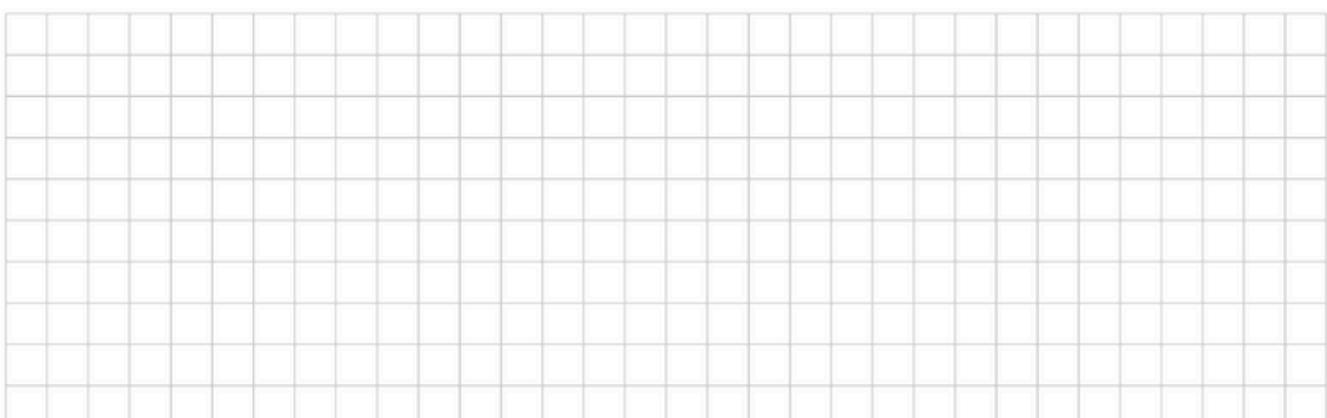
Find the sum of 12 and 18



Find the product of 7 and 9



Calculate the difference between the sum and product of 2,4 and 8



[Solution here](#)

# 1. What You Must Know

## Squaring Brackets

This happens when a bracket with an equation inside is squared.

**Example:**  $(x + 6)^2$

This is the same thing as saying  $(x + 6)(x + 6)$

So in this case, separate the brackets and use the rule of  
**Split and Repeat**

# Multiplying Brackets

Expand the following brackets using multiplication:

$$(x + 1)(x + 4)$$

$$(2x + 1)(x + 3)$$

$$(3x + 4)^2$$

[Solution here](#)

# 1. What You Should Know

## Algebraic Fractions

'+' or '-' in the middle

$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{y}{6}$$

$$\frac{(3)(6) + (5)(y)}{(5)(6)}$$

$$\frac{(8) + (3x)}{12}$$

'=' in the middle

$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{y}{6}$$

$$(3)(6) + (5)(y)$$

$$18 + 5y$$

1. When a number and a letter are 'stuck together'

e.g.  $3x = 9$

We must **divide** by the number next to 'x' on both sides!

$$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{9}{3}$$

$$x = 3$$

2. When you're **adding/subtracting** a number from a letter

e.g.  $m - 5 = 7$

We must bring the '**-2**' across the equals, and change its sign!

$$\begin{aligned} m - 5 &= 7 \\ m &= 7 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$m = 12$$



# 1. What You Should Know

$$1. \frac{4}{5} + \frac{12}{x}$$

Note:

Any number can be put over 1,  
do it with the 3 and solve as fractions!

$$2. \frac{x+3}{5} - \frac{5}{10}$$

$$3. \frac{15}{x} = 5$$

$$4. x + 4 = 7$$

$$5. 5x - 4 = 11$$

$$6. \frac{4t - b}{2} = c$$

# Algebraic Fractions

Solve & Simplify!

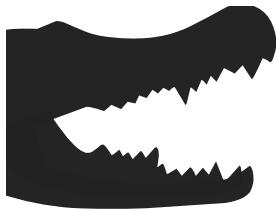
$$\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{8x}{5}$$

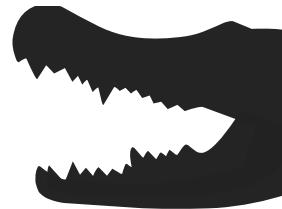
$$\frac{3x+2}{4} - \frac{x}{2} = 6$$

[Solution here](#)

# 1. What Students Know



Less than



Greater than

vs

## Inequalities

### Example 1

$$3x - 4 \geq 5$$

We solve this much like how we would solve for 'x' when there is an '=' sign, but **there is 1 difference!**

When we bring a number added/subtracted from 'x' to the other side, we must **change the sign** and **turn the inequality around!**

$$3x - 4 \geq 5$$

$$3x \geq 5 + 4$$

$$3x \geq 9$$

$$\frac{3x}{3} \geq 9 \div 3$$

$$x \leq 3$$



# 1. What You Should Know

## Example 1

$$-4 < 2x + 2 \leq 8$$

### THE CLAW METHOD

When there is more than one inequalities sign, use your claws to split up the equation and solve as a normal inequalities!

$$\begin{aligned} -4 &< 2x + 2 \leq 8 \\ -4 &< 2x + 2 \quad 2x + 2 \leq 8 \end{aligned}$$

#### Note

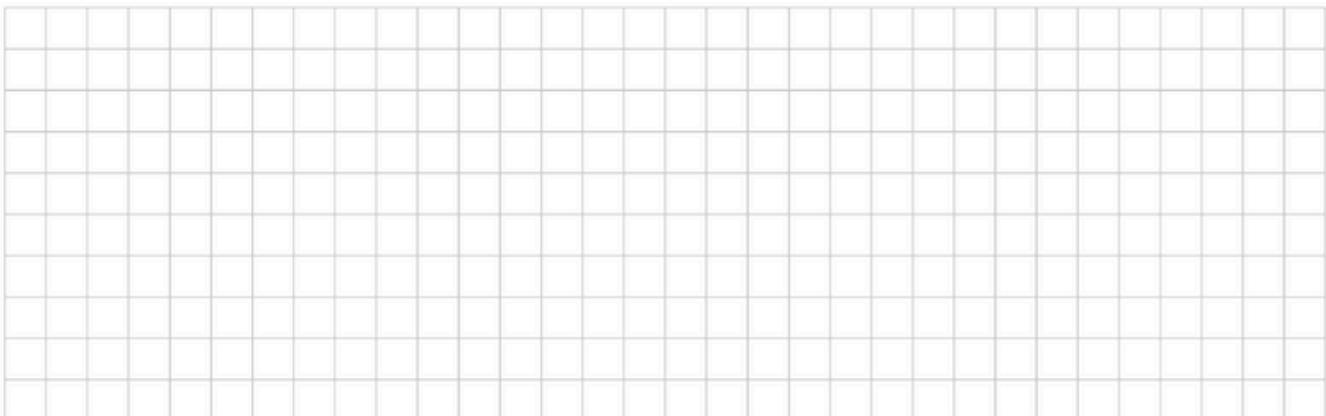
Don't forget to put it back together at the end

Solve these yourself:

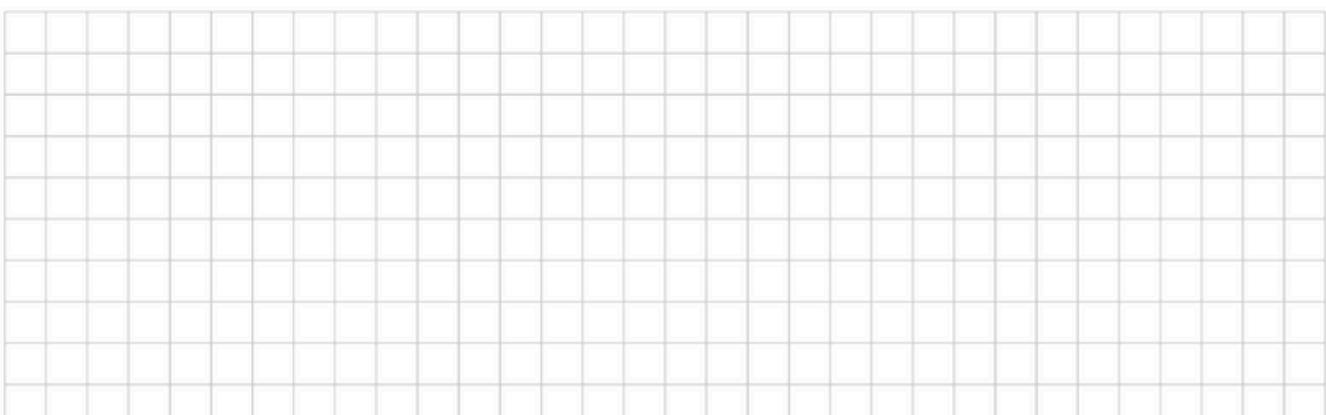
# Inequalities

Solve the following inequalities

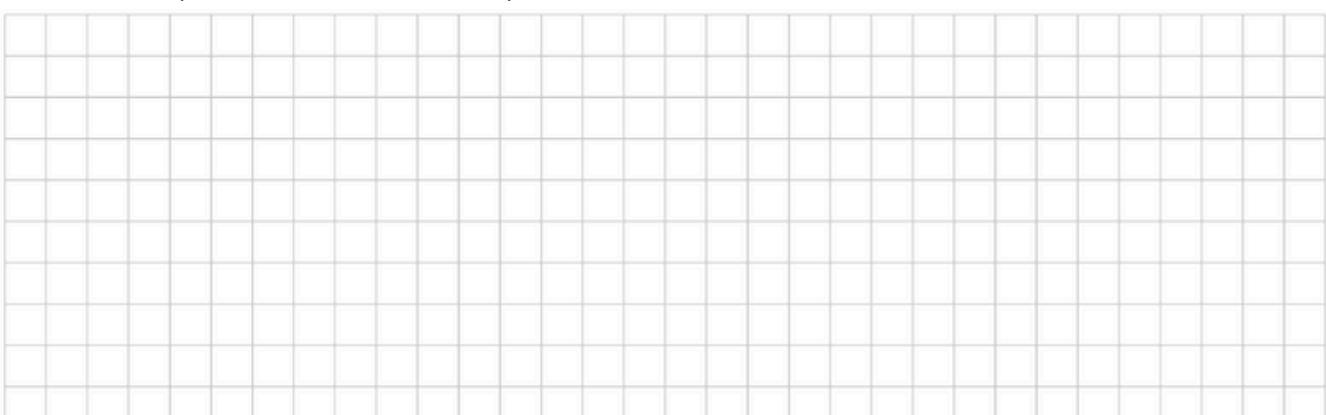
$$2x + 3 > 15$$



$$8x - 6 \leqslant 7x + 12$$



$$-3 \leqslant 4x + 5 \leqslant 9$$



[Solution here](#)