## In this exercise we are going to:

- identify variables and constants in given formulae and equations.
- revise Term 1 work on page 47 of the Learner's Book.
- remember that the sign at the front of the term belongs to that term.
- remember that the degree of an expression is the highest power of the variable.


## Look at these examples:

For each of the following expressions:

1. $-3 x^{2}-4 x-11$
2. $9 y^{2}-7 x z$
write down:
a. the variables used
b. the constant term
c. one mathematical rule

## Answers:

1. a. the variable used is $x$
b. the constant term is -11
c. $3 x^{2}$ means 3 multiplied by $x^{2}$ or $-4 x$ is -4 multiplied by $x$
2. a. the variables used are $x, y$ and $z$
b. there is no constant term
c. $9 y^{2}$ means 9 multiplied by $y^{2}$ or $-7 x y$ means $-7 \times x \times y$

## Complete these exercises.

For each of the following expressions, write down:
a. the variables used
b. the constant term
c. one mathematical rule

1. $-4 a^{2}+6 a-5$
2. $3 a b c-6 b c$
3. $10-3 b^{2}+4 a$
4. $3 f g-5 g h-2 f$
5. $-8-a b-2 m n$
6. $-4-\frac{x}{y}+5 x-7 y$
7. $\frac{3 x+y}{2 x y}-1$
8. $a x^{3}-2 b x^{3}+a$
9. Consider the expression: $4 a^{2}-5 a^{3}+6-3 a$
a. Write the expression in descending powers of $a$.
b. What is the degree of the expression?
c. What is the constant term?
d. What is the coefficient of $a^{3}$ ?
10. Consider the expression: $-3 x^{2}+8 x^{3}+2 x^{6}-3 x^{4}$
a. Write the expression in descending powers of $x$.
b. What is the degree of the expression?
c. What is the constant term?
d. What is the coefficient of $x^{4}$ ?
