



Year 6 Algebra

Key Vocabulary	Linear Number Sequences
term to term rule	<p>A linear number sequence is a sequence where each value increases or decreases by the same amount each time. Each number in a linear number sequence is called a term. The constant change between each number is called the term to term rule. To identify the term to term rule, find the difference between two adjacent terms.</p> <p>When you know the term to term rule, you can use it to find the next number in the sequence. It can also be used to find a missing number within a sequence.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{cccccc} & \overset{-5}{\curvearrowright} & & \overset{-5}{\curvearrowright} & & \\ 33 & 28 & 23 & 18 & 13 & 8 \end{array}$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{cccccc} & \overset{+0.4}{\curvearrowright} & & \overset{+0.4}{\curvearrowright} & \overset{+0.4}{\curvearrowright} & \\ 0.5 & 0.9 & 1.3 & 1.7 & ? & ? \end{array}$ </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{cccccc} & \overset{+\frac{2}{5}}{\curvearrowright} & & \overset{+\frac{2}{5}}{\curvearrowright} & \overset{+\frac{2}{5}}{\curvearrowright} & \\ \frac{2}{5} & ? & 1\frac{1}{5} & 1\frac{3}{5} & ? & 2\frac{2}{5} \end{array}$ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> $\begin{array}{cccccc} & \overset{+18}{\curvearrowright} & \overset{+18}{\curvearrowright} & & \overset{+18}{\curvearrowright} & \\ 127 & ? & ? & 181 & ? & 217 \end{array}$ $\overset{54 \div 3 = 18}{\curvearrowright}$ </div> </div>
variable	
unknown	
expression	
equation	
formula	
one-step question	
two-step question	
substitution	
pairs of unknown	
enumerate	
inch	
ounce	
pound	
stone	
pint	
gallon	

Forming Expressions

An expression is a group of numbers, letters and operation symbols.

Add 14 to a	$a + 14$
Subtract 20 from b	$b - 20$
Multiply c by 4	$4c$
12 more than d	$d + 12$
Multiply e by 3 and subtract 5	$3e - 5$
Add 12 to f and then multiply by 2	$2(f + 12)$

Forming Equations

$$a + 14 = 20$$
$$b - 20 = 15$$
$$4c = 28$$
$$d + 12 = 30$$
$$3e - 5 = 10$$
$$2(f + 12) = 44$$

An equation is a number statement with an equal sign (=). Expressions on either side of the equal sign are of equal value.

Formulas/Formulae

(The word formula has two possible plural forms, formulae and formulas.)

A formula is a special type of equation that shows the relationship between different substituted variables. Formulas are often used in geometry to find area and volume.

$$\text{Area of rectangle} = \text{length} \times \text{width}$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = (\text{base} \times \text{height}) \div 2$$

$$(12.5 \times \text{hours worked}) + 25 = \text{cost of job}$$

Equations with Pairs of Unknowns

In an equation with two unknown numbers, there may be **several** possible values for the unknowns that will balance the equation.

$ab = 18$	
a	b
1	18
2	9
3	6
6	3
9	2
18	1

$2a + b = 10$	
a	b
2	6
3	4
4	2
5	0

Enumerating Possibilities

Enumerating means making a complete list of answers to a problem.

- Use a system for finding the possibilities.
- Organise your findings in an ordered list or table.
- Have a way of deciding when all possibilities have been found.

There are four ice cream flavours.



Two scoops of two different flavours give six possible combinations.

- chocolate and strawberry
- chocolate and vanilla
- chocolate and mint
- strawberry and vanilla
- strawberry and mint
- vanilla and mint

Solving One-Step and Two-Step Equations

In algebra, missing numbers in equations are represented by letters. Any letter can be used but often the letter x is used. An algebraic x is written to look different to a normal letter 'x' to avoid confusion.

$3x = 15$

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The multiplication sign is not used in algebra to avoid confusing it with the algebraic x used to show a missing number. Inverse operations are used to isolate the letter on one side of the equation.

$2x + 4 = 10$