**Language of algebra:**

**Key ideas**

* **A pronumeral is a letter that stands for a number. If it could represent any number rather than just one, it is also called a variable**
* $a×b$ **Is written as**$ ab$ **and** $a÷b$ **as** $\frac{a}{b}$
* **A term consists of numbers and pronumerals combined with multiplication or division.**
	+ **For example:**
	+ $5$ **is a term,** $x$ **is a term,** $9a$ **is a term, and** $\frac{4xyz}{3}$ **is a term**
* **A term that does not contain any pronumerals is called a constant term. All numbers by themselves are constant terms. They never change their value.**
* **An expression consist of numbers and pronumerals combined with any operations. It does not include an equal sign.**
* **A coefficient is the number in front of the pronumeral. For example, the coefficient of** $y$ **in the expression** $8y$ **is** $8$**. This is the same as** $8×y.$ **If there is no number in front, then the coefficient is 1.**
* **Sometimes different language is used in algebra:**
	+ **Sum means** $+$
	+ **Product means** $×$
	+ **Difference means** $-$
	+ **Quotient means** $÷$

**Example**

* $8x-2y+z+13$
	+ **How many terms are there in this expression?**
	+ **What is the coefficient of** $x$**?**
	+ **What is the coefficient of** $y$**?**
	+ **What is the coefficient of** $z$**?**
	+ **What is the constant term?**