CHAPTER-18

FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

STUDY NOTE

- Algebra: Algebra is a generalized form of Arithmetic.
- In Arithmetic, we use numbers, such as: 3, 8, 0.63, etc., each of which has one definite value; whereas in Algebra, we use letters along with numbers.
- For Example: 5x, 3x 4, 7a + b, 3y 5x, x + 3y 9z, etc.
- The letters used in Algebra are called variables or literal numbers or simply literals. Signs and Symbols.
- In Algebra, the signs +, meaning as in Arithmetic. Following sign and symbols are -, x and ÷ are used with the same frequently used in algebra and have the same meanings as they have in any other branch of Mathematics. = means, "is equal to" ≠ means, "is not equal to" < means, "is less than" > means, "is greater than".
- ∴ means, "therefore"
- If two given numbers are divisible by a number, then their sum is also divisible by that number. Example: 16 and 20 are divisible by 4. 16 + 20 = 36 is also divisible by 4.

- If two given numbers are divisible by a number, then their difference is also divisible by that number.

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