FADIA NAOUM

FALL 2020

FREQUNTELY USED STATEMENTS IN SOLVING MATH PROBLEMS

AND THEIR MEANINGS IN ARABIC

UNDO THE OPERATION: ألغِ العملية (قم بعكس العملية)

Ex: $x+2 = 0$ to find the value of x we have to undo $+2$ for both sides, which means do -2 for both sides ; $x+2-2 = 0-2$ then $X= -2$.

COMBINE LIKE TERMS: ضمّ (جمَع) الحدود المتشابهة

Ex: $13x+4y-6+7y-5x-2y-22+x^2 = x^2+8x+9y-28$ that is we gather all the terms of the same variable of the same power.

CROSS MULTIPLY : حاصل ضرب الطرفين يساوي حاصل ضرب الوسطين

Ex: $\frac{3x-1}{7} = \frac{4}{2}$, implies, $2(3x-1) = 4*7$, that is: $6x-2 = 28$. Now UNDO -2 is $+2$ both sides implies $6x = 30$ again UNDO $*6$ is divide by 6 implies $x=5$.

PLUG – IN : عوّض عن قيمة المتغير بما يساويها

Ex: Given $x=5$, find $y=3x+6$. To find the value of y we have to PLUG-IN $x=5$ to the equation implies $y=21$.

DISTRIBUTE: وزّع ماهو خارج الاقواس على داخل الاقواس

Ex: simplify, $y=7(4x-2z)$. We have to DISTRIBUTE 7 to both inside terms i.e;

$7*4x -7*2z = 28x-14z$.

RECIPROCAL: مقلوب العدد

Ex: To find the RECIPROCAL of any number (integer or fraction) you have just to flip it! i.e;

Exchange the denominator and the numerator. Ex: the RECIPROCAL of **3/7** is **7/3** , the RECIPROCAL of **9** is **1/9** and the RECIPROCAL of **-2/5** is -5/2.