

MATHEMATICS

Class-7th

Chapter-12

**Algebraic
Expressions**

Introduction

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Mathematics

class - VII

Ch - 12. Algebraic Expressions.

Introduction

constant:- A quantity which takes a fixed numerical value is called a constant.
ex - 2, 6, $-5/2$ etc.

variable:- A quantity which takes on various numerical values is called a variable. ex - a, b, c, x, y, z etc.

Expression:- An algebraic expression is an expression built up from integer constant, variables and the algebraic operations.
ex - $3x^2 - 2xy + c$ etc.

Terms of an expression:- In expression, we observe that '+' or '-' sign separate the expression into several parts, each part along with its sign is known as the term of the expression.

ex:- $8x^2 - 6xy$ is an expression
and $8x^2$ & $-6xy$ are terms.

Factors of a term:- The term $8x^2$ is a product of 8, x and x; we can say that 8, x and x are factors of the term $8x^2$.

coefficient :- The numerical factor is called the numerical coefficient or simply the coefficient in a term.

ex - Term is $3xy$,
numerical coefficient is 3.

An expression can be categorise on the basis of terms as :-

(i) Monomial :- An expression having only one term is called monomial. ex:- $5x, 2x^2$ etc.

(ii) Binomial :- An expression having two terms is called binomial. ex - $2x + 3y$.

(iii) Trinomial :- An expression having three terms is called trinomial.
ex:- $x + y + z, 3x^2 + 5x - 2$ etc.

(iv) Polynomial :- In general, an expression having two or more terms is called a polynomial. ex:- binomial and a trinomial are polynomials.

Like terms :- The terms which have the same algebraic factors are called like terms and which have different algebraic factors are called unlike terms.