BASICS OF ALGEBRA

Algebra refers to the field of mathematics that primarily deals with variables and constants and the relationship between them to solve various mathematical equations and problems that can come in handy in real life. Algebra makes use of a variety of mathematical operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, and makes use of several mathematical entities like integers, rational numbers, whole numbers, and more.

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Q1: In the equation 2x + 5 = 11, what is the value of 'x'?

A: 2
B: 3
C: 4
D: 6

Q2: Which among the following can be called an algebraic expression?

A: 3 + 2
B: 4x - 7
C: √9
D: 2/3

Q3: What is the solution to the equation 3(x - 4) = 15?

A: x = 5
B: x = 6
C: x = 7
D: x = 9

Q4: A _____ has a fixed value.

A: Constant
B: Variable
C: Exponent
D: Radicle

Q5: A _____ has a value that can be changed frequently.

A: Constant
B: Variable
C: Exponent
D: Radicle

Q6: Equations represent entities that have the _____ values.

A: Different
B: Changing
C: Same
D: None of the above

Q7: Polynomials consist of

A: variables, constants, and exponents
B: Only variable
C: Only constants
D: Only exponents

Q8: A linear equation has the highest power of the variable as

A: 4
B: 3
C: 2
D: 1

Q9: A linear equation has the highest power of the variable as

A: 4
B: 3
C: 2
D: 1

Q10: _____ is a process of solving quadratic equations by breaking them down into simpler components.

A: Distribution
B: Factoring
C: Division
D: Multiplication

Answers

Q1: B - 3

Q2: B - 4x - 7

Q3: D - x = 9

Q4: A - Constant

Q5: B - Variable

Q6: C - Same

Q7: A - variables, constants, and exponents

Q8: D - 1

Q9: C - 2

Q10: B - Factoring