FIRST TERM E-LEARNING NOTE

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

CLASS: JSS 2

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK TOPIC

- 1. Basic Operation of Integers
- 2. Whole Numbers and Decimal Numbers, Multiples and Factors
- 3. LCM & HCF and Perfect Squares
- 4. Fractions as Ratios, Decimals and Percentages
- 5. Household Arithmetic Relating to Profit, Interest, Discount and Commission
- 6. Approximation of Numbers Rounding off to Decimal Places, Significant Figures
- 7. Multiplication and Division of Directed and Non Directed Numbers
- 8. Algebraic Expressions
- 9. Algebraic Fractions (Addition and Subtraction)
- 10. Simple Algebraic Equations
- 11. Revision of First Term Lessons
- 12. Examination

WEEK ONE BASIC OPERATION OF INTEGERS

- Definition
- Indices
- Laws of Indices

Definition of Integer

An integer is any positive or negative whole number

Example:

Simplify the following (+8) + (+3) (ii) (+9) - (+4) Solution (+8) + (+3) = +11 (ii) (+9) - (+4) = 9-4 = +5 or 5

Evaluation

Simplify the following (+12) –(+7) (ii) 7-(-3)-(-2)

Indices

The plural of index is indices $10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10^3$ in index form, where 3 is the index or power of 10. P⁵=p x pxpxpxp. 5 is the power or index of p in the expression P⁵.

Laws of Indices

1. Multiplication law: $a^{x} x a^{y} = a^{x+y}$ E.g. $a^{5}xa^{3}=a x a x a x a x a x a x a x a x a = a^{8}$ $y^{1} x y^{4}=y^{1+4}$ $= y^{5}$ $a^{3} x a^{5} = a^{3+5} = a^{8}$ $4c^{4} x 3c^{2}$ $= 4 x 3 x c^{4} x c^{2} = 12 x c^{4+2} = 12c^{6}$

Class work Simplify the following (a) $10^3 \times 10^4$ (b) $3 \times 10^6 \times 4 \times 10^2$ (c) $p^3 \times p$ (d) $4f^3 \times 5f^7$

Division law

(1) $a^{x} \div a^{y} = a^{x} \div a^{y} = a^{x-y}$

Example