

- The collection of whole numbers and negative numbers is called integers.
- An equation is a statement of equality which contains a variable on one or on both the sides of the equation.
- An equation involving only a linear polynomial is called a linear equation.
For example: $3x + 12 = 90$ etc.
- An equation remains the same if the LHS and the RHS are interchanged.
- Taking terms of one side to other side is called transposing. When we transpose a number from one side of the equation to the other side, we change its sign
Example $12 p - 11 = 25 \Rightarrow 12 p = 25 + 11$.
- An equation does not change, if
 - o Same quantity is added to both sides
 - o Same quantity is subtracted from both sides
 - o Both sides are multiplied by same non zero quantity.
 - o Both sides are divided by same non zero quantity.

