| $15 a b^{2}$ | $4 a^{2} b$ | $5 a b c$ | $6 a^{2}$ | $4 a b c$ | $10 a b^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6 a b$ | $3 a^{2}$ | $9 a^{2}$ | $3 b^{3}$ | $6 a$ | $2 a^{2} b$ |
| $15 a^{2}$ | $8 a^{2}$ | $2 a^{2}$ | $a b$ | $2 a b$ | $18^{a}$ |
| $10 a^{2}$ | $5 a b$ | $b^{3}$ | $a b c$ | $2 b^{3}$ | $5 b^{3}$ |
| $12 a^{2}$ | $3 a b$ | $6 b^{3}$ | $4 a^{2}$ | $2 a b c$ | $12 a$ |
| $8 a b^{2}$ | $4 a b$ | $4 b^{3}$ | $3 a b c$ | $6 a b c$ | $6 a b^{2}$ |

## Factorisation Game

The object of the game is to make a line of six counters, vertically, horizontally or diagonally. Players take turn in rolling the two dice and use the number as a coefficient and the algebra dice as the pronumeral. e.g. if you roll $a^{2}$ and a 4 , you have made $4 a^{2}$.

If what you have rolled is a factor of an expression on the board (but not if it is identical to the expression on the board), you may place a counter down. If not, the turn is missed. Each player takes turns until a player makes a line of six.

