## Algebra

Algebraic expressions often look like long lines of numbers and letters:


1 - Exponent (power), 2 - coefficient, 3 - term, 4 - operator, 5 - constant, $x, y$ - variables
$\sqrt{ }$ This expression has 3 distinct parts. Each of these parts is called a $\qquad$ and they are separated by + or - signs.
$\sqrt{ }$ As you can see, there are two distinct parts to every term, the 'number part' and the 'letter part'.
$\sqrt{ }$ The $\qquad$ refers to the number (with its sign). It is always written to the left of the letters. Note that the term ' $c$ ' has no number. When a variable is written with no coefficient, the coefficient is always ' 1 '. A ' $+c$ ' has a coefficient of ' +1 '.
$\sqrt{ }$ The $\qquad$ refers to the letter(s) and their respective powers. It is written to the right of the coefficient, usually in alphabetical order.
$\sqrt{ }$ An expression with one term is called a $\rightarrow$ $\qquad$ two terms $\rightarrow$ $\qquad$ three terms $\rightarrow$ $\qquad$ more than three terms $\qquad$ .

| TERM | 4 x | $-3 c^{2} \mathrm{~d}^{4}$ | $-6 b a^{3}$ | 9 | -y | a |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| COEFFICIENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VARIABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Of the above terms, 4 are 'variable' terms and 1 is a 'constant' term. The term, $\qquad$ is called a constant term because $\qquad$ .

## Like and Unlike Terms

$2 x,-121 x, 5 x, x$, and $-2 x$ are all 'like terms' since their variables are all $\qquad$ .
$9 x y^{2}, 5 y^{2} x,-10 x y^{2}, x y^{2},-y^{2} x$ are ALSO like terms because their variables are all $\qquad$ (when put in alphabetical order).
$2 x^{2}$ and $4 x$ are 'UNLIKE TERMS because the variables $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ are not the same.

Terms can only be added or subtracted if they are 'LIKE TERMS'. Unlike terms can not be added or subtracted.

## Practice: Matching Game A

- Using a line, connect the like terms (one from list $A$ and one from list $B$ ).
- Remember, like terms have the exact same variables with the exact same exponents. Only the coefficients can be different.

| List A | List B |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3x | $5 n^{2}$ |
| 6ab | 9 |
| $-8 n^{2}$ | $-4 m^{3} n$ |
| $m^{3} \mathrm{n}$ | 9mnp |
| -11p | $-2 y x$ |
| 4 | $5 x^{3}$ |
| 16 mnp | P |
| $-4 x^{3}$ | $7 a^{2} \mathbf{b}$ |
| -8a ${ }^{2} b$ | 7ab |
| 3xy | -4x |

## Practice: Grouping Activity B

- Circle all the monomials. Underline all the binomials. Draw a rectangle around the trinomials.
$3 a+4 b-c$
$n^{2}-3 t$
$t+8+j u+t^{2}$
$4 m-k$
$-a^{2}$
$5 x y^{2}$
$r^{2}-r-12 n^{7}$
$1 / 2 y$
$5 t-y+6 r$
$3 x+3$

$$
1-6 y
$$

$x y$
$0.9 m n^{2}$
$4 m+2 n+4 k-3+r$
$2 x y^{2}-3 x+5$

## Collecting (Adding Like Terms)

To simplify an expression by collection like terms, you:

1. Determine which terms are like
2. Rearrange (optional) *remember the sign (+/-) stays with the term
3. Add the coefficients *remember the sign ( $+/-$ ) stays with the term
4. Keep the variable the same

Example A

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 x+3 x-5+7 x-4 x+2 \\
& =1 x+3 x+7 x-4 x--5+2 \\
& =7 x-3
\end{aligned}
$$

Example B

$$
1 x^{2}+3 x+7 x-2 x^{2}+2+4
$$

Practice: Simplify the following expressions by collecting like terms
a. $3 y+y^{2}-6 y^{2}+7-4 y+3 y-2 y-1$
b. $b-3 b+7-4 b-3$
c. $5 h+5 h^{2}-5$
d. $3+7-2+3 d-8 d+7-2 d^{2}$
e. $5 x-3 x-7 x+2 x$
f. $3 x^{2}+5 x-7-4 x^{2}-5 x+9$
g. $5 a^{2}-4 a+a^{2}-8 a-a$
h. $2 a+b+6 c-3 a+4 b-c$

ANSWERS: a) $-5 y^{2}+6$, b) $-6 b+4$, c) $5 h^{2}+5 h-5$, d) $-2 d^{2}-5 d+15$, e) $-3 x$, f) $-x^{2}+2$, g) $6 a^{2}-13 a$, h) $-a+5 b+5 c$

