Oct. 02, 2006:  Pg. 103-104...

13.  $3(4 + x) = 12 + 3x$
15.  $(x + 5)11 = 11x + 55$
17.  $3x + 12$
21.  $12 + 6u$
25.  $12 + 18a$

$3(4 + 6a)$
$3(4) + 3(6a)$

28.  $2 + 3r$
29.  $5y - 10$
33.  $28 - 4m$
37.  $18x - 18$

39.  $-9.3u - 2.4$
40.  $(1/2)x - 2/3$
41.  $-3r - 24$
45.  $-y - 9$
49.  $-6y + 5$
52.  $(-3/8)x - 9$
56.  $72.50$
65.  $-54.95$
67.  $\$19.96$

(25) $3(4 + 6a)$

$3(4) + 3(6a)$

$12 + 18a$
_____

## 2.5 Combining Like Terms

—Coefficients: The Number that is Multiplied by a Variable in a term

ie: $-1x + 3x^2$

$3 \And -1$

$-1$ is the coef. of $-x$

$3$ is the coef. of $3x^2$

# Like Terms: terms in an expression that have the same Variable raised to the same Power.

ie: $8x + 3x$    they are like terms

$-x + 2x^2$

No... Not Like terms
they have x but the 1st is raised to ①+ the 2nd is to ②

All Numbers are Considered Like terms.

# Identify the Like Terms.

$$-x^2 + 5x - 4 - 3x + 2$$

$-x^2 \Rightarrow$ By itself

$5x$ & $^-3x$ are Like terms!

$^-4$ & $2$ are Like terms!

## Combine the Like Terms
## Simplify: No grouping signs and All like terms Combined

ex 1) $8x + 3x = \underline{11x}$

ex 2) $2y^2 + 7y^2 - y^2 + 2 = \underline{8y^2 + 2}$

ex 3) $8 - 2(x+4) = 8 - 2(x) + 2(4)$
$= 8 - 2x + 8 = 2x$

ex 4)
$2(x+3) + 3(5-x) = 2(x) + 2(3) + 3(5) - 3(x)$
$= 2x + 6 + 15 - 3x$
$= -1x + 21$

**\*Note: when writing the Ans., write the variable terms 1$^{st}$ by Alph. + Power**

# O.T.L.

① pg 110: 1, 15-39(o)    Show Work
                          or
② Pg 111: 41-44(all)      NoCredit

③ Ch. 2 Test Thursday!