

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. $12 + 18a$

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. $\$19.96$

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

28

$$\frac{1}{5}(10 + 15r)$$

$$\frac{1}{\cancel{15}} \frac{2\cancel{10}}{1} + \frac{1}{\cancel{15}} \frac{1\cancel{15}r}{1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{2 + 3r}}$$

41

$$-3(r + 8)$$

$$-3(r) + -3(8)$$
$$-3r + -24$$
$$\underline{\underline{-3r - 24}}$$

(40) $5 \left(\frac{1}{10} x - 15 \right)$

$\frac{15}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2} x \right) - \frac{5}{5} (15)$

$\frac{1}{2} x - 15$

2.1 Combining Like Terms

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

ie: $-x + 3x^2$

-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.

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

$-x^2$ → 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

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

$$\text{ex 2)} \quad \cancel{2x^2} + \cancel{7x^2} - \cancel{xy} + 2 = \underline{\underline{8y^2 + 2}}$$

$$\text{ex 3)} \quad 8 - 2(x + 4) = 8 - 2(x) - 2(4)$$
$$= \underline{8} - 2x - \underline{8}$$

ex 4)

$$2(x + 3) + 3(5 - x) = 2(x) + 2(3) + 3(5) - 3(x)$$
$$= \underline{2x} + 6 + 15 - \underline{3x}$$
$$= \underline{\underline{-1x + 21}}$$

* Note: when writing the
Ans., write the variable
terms 1st by Alph. + Power

O.T.L.

- ① Pg 110: 1, 15-39(0) Show Work
or
No Credit
- ② Pg 111: 41-44 (all)
- ③ Ch. 2. Test Thursday