## Algebra I Notes \#2 Terms and Coefficients Unit 1

The left-hand column below illustrates the relationship between multiplication and addition.
For example, $4 \cdot 5$ means 4 groups of 5 or $5+5+5+5$. The right-hand column simply illustrates the same relationship using the variable x .
$1 \cdot 5=5$

1. $x=x$
$2 \cdot 5=5+5$
2. $\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}$
$3 \cdot 5=5+5+5$
3. $\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}$
$4 \cdot 5=5+5+5+5$
4. $x=x+x+x+x$
$5 \cdot 5=5+5+5+5+5$
5. $x=x+x+x+x+x$
$6 \cdot 5=5+5+5+5+5+5$
6. $x=x+x+x+x+x+x$
$7 \cdot 5=5+5+5+5+5+5+5$
$7 \cdot x=x+x+x+x+x+x+x$
When a variable is involved, the multiplication sign can be dropped.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x} \\
& 2 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x} \\
& 3 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x} \\
& 4 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x} \\
& 5 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x} \\
& 6 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x} \\
& 7 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{x}
\end{aligned}
$$

Expressions like $1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{x}$, etc. are called x -terms. The numbers $1,2,3,4$, etc. are called numerical coefficients (or just coefficients). Similarly, y, 2y, 3y, 4y, etc. are called ó-termsô Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. $\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{x}=\underline{\mathbf{5 x}}$.
2. $\mathbf{b}+\mathbf{b}+\mathbf{b}=\underline{\mathbf{3 b}}$
3. $(\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{a})+(\mathbf{c}+\mathbf{c}+\mathbf{c})=\underline{\mathbf{4 a}+\mathbf{3 c}}$

The expression $4 a+3 c$ can not be simplified. The terms $4 a$ and $3 c$ are not like terms.
4. $(d+d+d+d)+(d+d+d)=\mathbf{4 d}+\mathbf{3 d}=\underline{\mathbf{7 d}}$

The expression $4 \mathrm{~d}+3 \mathrm{~d}$ can be simplified. The terms 4 d and 3 d are đike termsô Like terms can be added. Simply add the coefficients !!
5. $\mathbf{6 x}+4 x=\underline{10 x}$
6. $\mathbf{5 y}+\mathrm{y}=\mathbf{5 y}+\mathbf{1 y}=\underline{\mathbf{6 y}}$
7. $\mathbf{a b}+\mathbf{a b}+\mathbf{a b}+\mathbf{a b}=\underline{4 a b}$
8. $\mathbf{8 x y}+\mathbf{3 x y}=\underline{\mathbf{1 1} \mathbf{x y}}$

These examples can not be added because they are not like terms.
9. $\mathbf{6 x}+7 \mathbf{y}$
10. $\mathbf{3 x y}+4 y$
11. $5 x+4$

Like terms can also be subtracted.
12. $7 \mathbf{x}-\mathbf{3 x}=\underline{4 x}$
13. $\mathbf{8 a}-\mathbf{2 a}=\underline{\mathbf{6 a}}$
14. $4 \mathrm{xy}-3 \mathrm{xy}=\underline{1 \mathrm{xy}}$ or $\underline{\mathrm{xy}}$

