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.

$1 \cdot 5 = 5$	$1 \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$
$2 \cdot 5 = 5 + 5$	$2 \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}$
$3 \cdot 5 = 5 + 5 + 5$	$3 \cdot x = x + x + x$
$4 \cdot 5 = 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	$4 \cdot x = x + x + x + x$
$5 \cdot 5 = 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	$5 \cdot x = x + x + x + x + x$
$6 \cdot 5 = 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	$6 \cdot x = x + x + x + x + x + x$
$7 \cdot 5 = 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	$7\cdot x = x + x + x + x + x + x + x$

When a variable is involved, the multiplication sign can be dropped.

$$1x = x$$

$$2x = x + x$$

$$3x = x + x + x$$

$$4x = x + x + x + x$$

$$5x = x + x + x + x + x$$

$$6x = x + x + x + x + x + x + x$$

$$7x = x + x + x + x + x + x + x + x$$

Expressions like 1x, 2x, 3x, 4x, 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 \div y-termsø Simplify each of the following expressions.

1. x + x + x + x + x = 5x. 2. b + b + b = 3b

3.
$$(a + a + a + a) + (c + c + c) = 4a + 3c$$

The expression 4a + 3c can not be simplified. The terms 4a and 3c are not like terms.

4.
$$(d + d + d + d) + (d + d + d) = 4d + 3d = 7d$$

The expression 4d + 3d can be simplified. The terms 4d and 3d are \exists like terms α Like terms can be added. Simply add the coefficients !!

- 5. 6x + 4x = 10x6. 5y + y = 5y + 1y = 6y
- 7. ab + ab + ab = <u>4ab</u> 8. 8xy + 3xy = <u>11xy</u>

These examples can not be added because they are not like terms.

9. 6x + 7y 10. 3xy + 4y 11. 5x + 4

Like terms can also be subtracted.

12. 7x - 3x = 4x 13. 8a - 2a = 6a 14. 4xy - 3xy = 1xy or xy