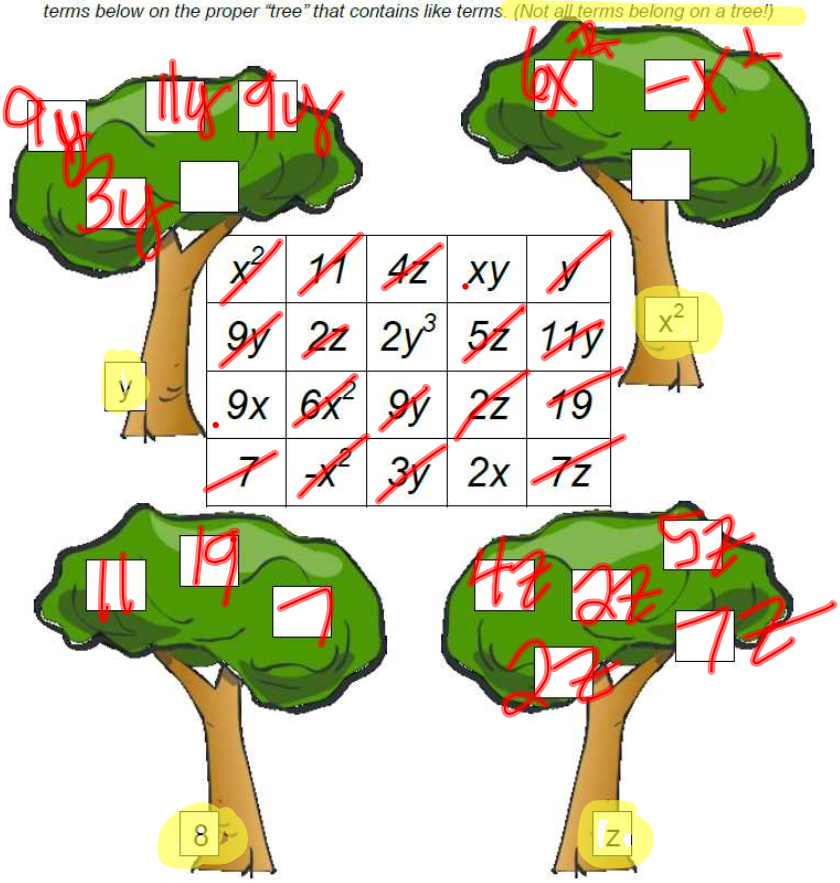
Starter
18 Jan 2018

Have you ever heard the phrase "you can't compare apples and oranges?" Place each of the terms below on the proper "tree" that contains like terms. (Not all terms belong on a tree!)



x^2	11	4z	xy	y
9y	2z	$2y^3$	5z	11y
9x	$6x^2$	9y	2z	19
7	$-x^2$	3y	2x	7z

Notes Day 01/02 Combining Like Terms

Like Terms are terms that have the same variable(s) and exponents or just plain numbers.

Write "like" if each pair of terms are like terms. Write "Not" if they are not like terms.

1) $-8x$, $7x^2$ NOT

2) -7, 25 LIKE

3) $4y$, $\frac{1}{3}y$ LIKE

Combine like terms to simplify the expression.

4) $-2x-8-7x+2$

$-9x-6$

5) $6-7n+2n-8$

$-2-5n$

6) $-2y-(-4y)$

$-2y+4y=2y$

7) $5y+(-9y)-5x+(-3x)-2y$

$-6y-8x$

8) $14-6x^2+3x-8+5x-3x^2$

$6-9x^2+8x$

$-9x^2+8x+6$

Distributive property – the distributive property is used to multiply a term to a parenthesis. The term must be "distributed" to every member of the parenthesis.

$n \cdot n = n^2$

Simplify by using the distributive property.

9) $3(-7-8n)$ 10) $3n(-7-8n)$ 11) $-3(-7-8n)$

$-21-24n$ $-21n-24n^2$ $21+24n$

PEMDAS

First, use the distributive property, then combine like terms to simplify each expression.

12) $-x+4(x+1)$ 13) $-2(2-3x)+4x$ 14) $-3p-(-8+4p)$