



Monday, 30 October 2023

Simplifying

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|---|---|
| <p>Definition Like terms have the same variables raised to the same exponents. The order of the variables does <u>not</u> matter.</p> | <p>Characteristics We can combine like terms by adding or subtracting the <u>coefficients</u>. → numbers in front of the variables → <u>2x</u></p> |
| <h1>LIKE TERMS</h1> | |
| <p>Examples $9xy$ and $-10yx$ 5 and -2 $4x^2$ and x^2</p> | <p>Non-Examples $18xy^2$ and $9yx^2$ $-8x$ and $2x^2$ $11xyz$ and $12xy$</p> |

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| <h2>LIKE TERMS:</h2> | Same variables |
| | Same exponents |
| | Order doesn't matter |

* To combine like terms, add or subtract the coefficients and keep the variables/exponents the same.

* If the coefficient is missing, it is always a positive or negative one. Coefficients take the sign in front of them.

$$-2x + 3 - 4x + 5 - 4x^2 + 11 - 15x + 2x^2 - 15$$

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| $+2x^2$ $-4x^2$ | $-2x$ $-4x$ $-15x$ | $+5$ $+11$ -15 $+3$ |
| $2 - 4$ | $-2 - 4 - 15$ | $5 + 11 + 3 - 15$ |
| $= -2x^2$ | $= -21x$ | $= 4$ |

$$-2x^2 - 21x + 4$$