

Chapter 0: Review

Adding & Subtracting like terms

In algebraic expressions, _____ are terms that contain the same variables raised to the same power. Only the _____ of like-terms are different.

To combine like terms, add the coefficients only. Leave the variables exactly as is.

Simplify

$$6xy + 3x^2y + xy + 6x^2y + 10xy$$



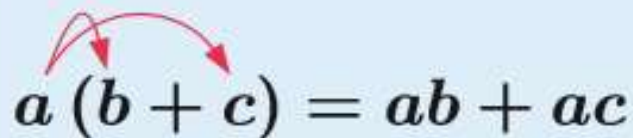
Be careful when combining!

Terms like $\mathbf{x^2yz}$ and $\mathbf{xy^2z}$ look a lot alike, but they aren't and cannot be combined. Write the terms carefully when working out problems.

Don't overlook terms that are alike!

Terms obey the associative property of multiplication: that is, xy and \mathbf{yx} are like terms, as are $\mathbf{xy^2}$ and $\mathbf{y^2x}$.

The Distributive Law


$$a(b + c) = ab + ac$$

The distributive law says that we must multiply the coefficient by each term within the brackets, and add the results.

$$-4(x - 2) - (3 - x) \qquad -x^2 - x(x - 2)$$

Solving an equation

To solve, we can add, subtract, multiply, and divide a number to _____ sides of an equation without changing the solution.

Solve $-(x + 4) + 4(2x - 3) = 12$

Nassif