Collecting Like Terms

An **expression** can be separated into **terms** which are joined together by + or – signs. If there's no + or – in front of a term, it means there's an invisible + sign.

In the expression 5a + 3b, the terms are 5a and 3b.

Like terms are made from the same letters.

For example: 2*a* and 3*a* are **like terms**. 5*a* and 3*b* are unlike terms.

You can **simplify** an expression by collecting **like** terms. To collect like terms, we either **add** or **subtract** them.

Example 1 Simplify *a* + *a* + *a* + *a* + *a*

In this case, we just add up all the *a*s. a + a + a + a + a = 5a

Example 2 Simplify 4*y* + 5*y* – 2*y*

Again, just **combine the terms**; just don't forget there's a – before the 2y. 4y + 5y - 2y = 7y

If you have a mixture of **different terms**, it's a bit trickier. To **simplify** expressions like this, you must still only collect **like** terms.

Example 3

2x - 5 + 5x + 6

Step 1. Put bubbles round each term. Just make sure that the +/- sign is in front of each.

(2x) - 5 + 5x + 6

Step 2. Combine the like terms:

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2x + 5x = 7x
-5 + 6 = 1
Remember, if there is no sign in front of a term then we use + .
Our answer becomes 7x + 1.
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Your turn

Simplify each expression:		Collect the like terms to simplify each expression:	
1.	a + a + a + a	1.	3a + 6b + 2a
2.	2 <i>b</i> + 7 <i>b</i> + 4 <i>b</i>	2.	9y + 8p + 9y - 3p
3.	5x + 7x - 2x	3.	8k + 3u + 5u - 5k
4.	6y + 4y - 5y	4.	7s + 4q - 5s + 3q
5.	4x - 2x + 3x	5.	x - y + 4x + 4y
6.	2n + 3n - 4n	6.	5d + 5d + s - 7d
7.	$x^2 + 3x^2 - 2x^2$	7.	2a + 3b + 5a - 3c - 4b + 5c
8.	6 <i>c</i> – 5 <i>c</i> + 2 <i>c</i>	8.	$\overline{x+2y+3x-z-4z}$

Challenge

For each of the shapes, write the perimeter as a simplified expression. (All measurements are given in cm.)

