## Simplifying Terms (Multiplying and Dividing)

Watch out for these combinations in algebra that might catch you out:
$a \times a=a^{2}$ and not $2 a$. Powers tell you how many letters are multiplied together -
so $x^{5}=x \times x \times x \times x \times x$
$a b c=a \times b \times c$ and $3 a$ means $3 \times a$
The multiplication symbol $(\times)$ is often left out to make it clearer.
$a b^{2}=a \times b \times b$ (Only the $b$ is squared; not the $a$ as well).
$\frac{a}{b}=a \div b$

When we multiply algebraic expressions, combine the numbers first, then the letters. For example:
$4 a \times 7 w$
$4 \times 7=28$
$a \times w=a w$
Answer $=28 a w$

When we divide algebraic expressions, divide the numbers.
For example:
$32 b \div 8 b$ (You may also see this written as $\frac{32 b}{8 b}$ but you will still follow the same method).
$32 \div 8=4$
$b \div b=1$
Answer $=4$

When we multiply the same letters, combine them by adding their powers together.
For example:
$6 x^{2} \times 5 x^{4}$
$6 \times 5=30$
$x^{2} \times x^{4}=x^{2+4}$
Answer $=30 x^{6}$

When we divide the same letters, divide the numbers first, then combine the letters by subtracting the powers.

For example:
$8 x^{5} \div 2 x^{3}$
$8 \div 2=4$
$x^{5} \div x^{3}=x^{5-3}$
Answer $=4 x^{2}$

## Your Turn

Simplify the following:

1. $5 a \times 2$
$\qquad$
2. $12 \times 4 x$
$\qquad$
3. $2 y \times 4 y$
$\qquad$
4. $3 s \times 2 s$
$\qquad$
5. $7 a \times 2 a \times a$
$\qquad$
6. $40 x \div 5$
$\qquad$
7. $35 x \div 7$
$\qquad$
8. $\frac{121 d}{11}$
$\qquad$
9. $\frac{72 a}{8}$
$\qquad$
10. $165 t^{2} \div 15 t$

## Challenge:

Simplify each expression:
$9 a^{6} g^{7} \times 3 a^{4} g^{8}$
$\qquad$

