

"I Can Combine Like Terms to Simplify and Generate Equivalent Expressions."

## Equivalent Expressions

One of the most important properties to remember when simplifying expressions is the **Commutative Property** where we can move terms around so that the **Like Terms** are right next to each other. With this property in mind and to save time we can put different shapes around like terms **and their signs** to combine them.

$$5x + 7 - 3x + 4$$

$$a + 4b - 3b + 2a + 9b$$

$$8 + 7p - 4q + 3p - 1 + 10q$$

**But...** When we have to ALWAYS perform the **Distributive Property** when needed before combining like terms.

$$4x + 3(2x - 9)$$

$$2a + 4(3a - b) + 7b$$

Let's try a Couple More

1. $5(6x)$	2. $2x + 5y + 7x$	3. $2a + 3b + a + 7$
4. $2(x + 6) - 8$	5. $3b + 4(2a + 4b)$	6. $4(7x + 5y) - 8x - 7y$

**This question appeared on the NYS test last year...**

Jimmy and 3 of his classmates wrote expressions that they all felt were equivalent. Jimmy wrote the expression  $4x + 8y$  and then looked at his classmates expressions that did not look at all like his. Decide which, if any, of the below expressions are equivalent to Jimmy's.

Mary Beth:  $5y + 2(2x + 3y)$

Jesse:  $2(2y) + 2(2y) + 2(2x)$

Samantha:  $4(x + 3y) - 4y$

First let's answer by simplifying each expression

Mary Beth

Jesse

Samantha

To check our thoughts, let's plug in some values for  $x$  and  $y$  see what happens.

**Let  $x = 4$  and  $y = 3$**

Jimmy:  $4x + 8y$	Mary Beth:  $5y + 2(2x + 3y)$
Jesse:  $2(2y) + 2(2y) + 2(2x)$	Samantha  $4(x + 3y) - 4y$

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## Equivalent Expressions

One of the most important properties to remember when simplifying expressions is the **Commutative Property** where we can move terms around so that the **Like Terms** are right next to each other. With this property in mind and to save time we can put different shapes around like terms **and their signs** to combine them.

$$(5x) + 7 - 3x + 4$$

$$2x + 11$$

$$(a + 4b) - 3b + 2a + 9b$$

$$3a + 10b$$

$$(8 + 7p) - 4q + 3p - 1 + 10q$$

$$10p + 6q + 7$$

**But...** When we have to, ALWAYS perform the **Distributive Property** when needed before combining like terms.

$$4x + 3(2x - 9)$$

$$4x + 6x - 27$$

$$10x - 27$$

$$2a + 4(3a - b) + 7b$$

$$2a + 12a - 4b + 7b$$

$$14a + 3b$$

Let's try a Couple More

1.  $5(6x)$

$$30x$$

2.  $2x + 5y + 7x$

$$9x + 5y$$

3.  $2a + 3b + a + 7$

$$3a + 3b + 7$$

4.  $2(x + 6) - 8$

$$(2x) + 12 - 8$$

$$2x + 4$$

5.  $3b + 4(2a + 4b)$

$$(3b) + 8a + 16b$$

$$19b + 8a$$

6.  $4(7x + 5y) - 8x - 7y$

$$(28x) + 20y - 8x - 7y$$

$$20x + 13y$$

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First let's answer by simplifying each expression

Mary Beth

$$5y + 2(2x + 3y)$$

$$(5y) + 4x + 6y$$

$$4x + 11y$$

Jesse

$$2(2y) + 2(2y) + 2(2x)$$

$$4y + 4y + 4x$$

$$8y + 4x$$

$$4x + 8y$$

Samantha

$$4(x + 3y) - 4y$$

$$4x + 12y - 4y$$

$$4x - 8y$$

To check our thoughts, let's plug in some values for  $x$  and  $y$  see what happens.

Let  $x = 4$  and  $y = 3$

Jimmy:

$$4x + 8y$$

$$4 \cdot 4 + 8 \cdot 3$$

$$16 + 24$$

$$40$$

Mary Beth:

$$5y + 2(2x + 3y)$$

$$5 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot (2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 3)$$

$$5 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot (8 + 9)$$

$$5 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 17$$

$$15 + 34$$

$$49$$

Jesse:

$$2(2y) + 2(2y) + 2(2x)$$

$$2(2 \cdot 3) + 2(2 \cdot 3) + 2(2 \cdot 4)$$

$$12 + 12 + 16$$

$$40$$

Samantha

$$4(x + 3y) - 4y$$

$$4 \cdot (4 + 3 \cdot 3) - 4 \cdot 3$$

$$4 \cdot (4 + 9) - 4 \cdot 3$$

$$4 \cdot 13 - 4 \cdot 3$$

$$52 - 12$$

$$40$$