## Collecting Like Terms

'Terms' are objects that are added or subtracted. 'Like terms' are those that have the same algebraic (letter) parts. For instance, $15 a b$ and $-4 a b$ are like terms, but $15 a$ and $-4 b$ are not like terms.

We can only 'collect' like terms.
Recall that the number in front of the letter part signifies how many we have added together. That is, $3 x y$ represents $x y+x y+x y$. Also note that $x$ signifies $1 x$.

## Example 1

Consider the expression $12+4 P-13 L-P+3 L+10$.
Notice the 12 and the 10 are like terms, the $4 P$ and $-P$ are like terms, and the $-13 L$ and $3 L$ are like terms. So, by collecting like terms:

$$
\begin{aligned}
12+4 P-13 L-P+3 L+10 & =(12+10)+(4 P-P)+(-13 L+3 L) \\
& =22+3 P-10 L
\end{aligned}
$$

## Terms with powers

Recall that powers/exponents/indices signify how many we have multiplied together. That is, $a b^{2} c^{3}$ represents $a \cdot b \cdot b \cdot c \cdot c \cdot c$. This means that even though $x^{2} y^{3}$ and $x^{3} y^{2}$ both have $x$ 's and $y$ 's, they are not like terms since the first represents $x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y \cdot y$ and the second represents $x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot y \cdot y$.

## Example 2

By collecting like terms, simplify $4 a r^{2}-4 a r+3 a r r-r a+a^{2} r+a r^{2}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
4 a r^{2}-4 a r+3 a r r-r a+a^{2} r & =\left(4 a r^{2}+3 a r r+a r^{2}\right)+(-4 a r-r a)+a^{2} r \\
& =8 a r^{2}-5 a r+a^{2} r
\end{aligned}
$$

## Exercises

Simplify the following expressions by collecting like terms
a) $9+x+x$
b) $P+2 P+3 P+4+5$
c) $x+y+2 x-10 y$
d) $2+3 n+n-5 a-a+3$
e) $15 n^{2}-15+a n^{2}+10-2 a n^{2}$
f) $6 x y^{2} z-16 x y z+2 x y y z+10 z y x$
g) $a-2 b+3 a-4 c+5 c+6 b$
h) $-5-20 m n+17 x+3 m n-20 x+15$
i) $a^{3} b^{2}-a b+8+3 a^{3} b^{2}+a^{2} b^{4}-3-a^{3} b^{2}+9 a^{2} b^{4}-a b$

## Answers

a) $9-2 x$
b) $6 P+9$
c) $3 x-9 y$
d) $5+4 n-6 a$
e) $15 n^{2}-5-a n^{2}$
f) $8 x y^{2} z-6 x y z$
g) $4 a+4 b+c$
h) $10-17 m n-3 x$
i) $3 a^{3} b^{2}-2 a b+5+10 a^{2} b^{4}$

