# 2.6 Adding / Subtracting Expressions

Review: Expression – a combination of numbers, variables, and operations.

Example: $8x+5$ , $\frac{1}{2}x-6$ , $x+y$

Each part of an expression is called a term.

$\underbrace{8x}_{\text{term}}+\underbrace{5}_{\text{term}}$ , $\underbrace{\frac{1}{2}x}_{\text{term}}-\underbrace{6}_{\text{term}}$ , $\underbrace{x}_{\text{term}}+\underbrace{y}_{\text{term}}$

Like terms – contain the same form of the variable

Ex: $8x+7x$ ⟶ both have just $x$

The number part of a term is called a ~~variable~~ coefficient.

A number with no variable is called a constant

An expression has been simplified when all like terms have been combined and all parentheses have been removed.

Examples:

a. $(3x+4)+(2x-1) = 3x+2x+4-1 = 5x+3$

Note: subtracting whole quantity →

b. $(4d-2)-(5d-3) = 4d-5d-2+3 = -1d+1$

c. $(8x-2y)+(5x+6y) = 8x+5x+6y-2y = 13x+4y$

d. $(5a+3b)-(2a+5b) = 5a-2a+3b-5b = 3a-2b$

HW. Pg 92
(21-30)(50-52)