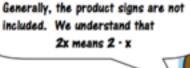
ALGEBRAIC LANGUAGE MONOMIALS

Monomials are the simplest algebraic expressions. They are formed by the product of a number (called coefficient) and letters or variables with exponents (called the literal part).

Like monomials are those monomials which have the same literal part.

5. Match each monomial on the left column with its like monomial on the right:

- 1) x2
- a) 2x
- 2) 17x
- b) -a²b
- 3) 1.3 a² b
- c) 9xy³
- 4) 4ab
- d) x³y
- 5) 5xy³
- e) 1.3 ab
- 6) 9x³y
- f) 17x²





6. Complete the table below:

	coefficient	variables	literal part
4x³y	4	x and y	x³y
1.2 x ⁴			
-3 a ⁵ b ²			
xy³z			
7			

Simplifying means writing something more simply. You can only group together the expressions of the same type, that is, the like monomials.

For example, the expression x + x + x can be written more simply as $3 \cdot x$ or 3x.

7. Complete the following sentences:

The expression $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}$ can be written more simply as

The expression 10y - 8y can be written more simply as

The expression ab + 5ab can be written more simply as

When the literal part is different, the addition is left indicated: x + 4x + 2y = 5x + 2y

The expression 4x + 3x² + x can be written more simply as

The expression a + 5a + b + 5b can be written more simply as

The expression 7x + 3y - x + y can be written more simply as

The expression 18n +8 + 4m - 6n - 3 can be written more simply as