

II. Like terms may be combined (*i.e.*, simplified using either \pm), while unlike terms cannot...

$$\text{e.g., } 6x + 2x = \underline{\underline{8x}}$$

$$-3x^2 - 0.2x^2 = \underline{\underline{-3.2x^2}}$$

$-3x^2 + 2x$ can't be combined/simplified

note: the constants 6, 2, -3, -0.2, etc. are known as coefficients

III. Examples (pp.99-101): Problems #~~2-72~~(even),
#74-112

HW: pp.99-101 / Exercises #3-71(every other odd),
73-85(odd), 99, 105, 107, 111

Read section 2.2 (pp.103-107)

I. Terminology (p.103)

A statement that two expressions are equal is an “equation;” and when an equation contains a variable (*e.g.*, “ x ”) then any value for it which makes the equation true is a “solution.”

II. Examples (p.108): Problems #6,14

III. Addition Property of Equality (p.105):

$$a = b \iff a \pm c = b \pm c$$

IV. Examples (pp.108-109): Problems #10-70(even)

HW: [pp.108-109](#)/Exercises#1,3,7-47(every other odd)

53,57,65

Read section 2.3 (pp.111-115)

I. Multiplication Property of Equality (p.111):

$$a = b \Leftrightarrow a \times c = b \times c \quad \text{☞ similarly for "÷"}$$

II. Examples (p.116): Problems #2-44

HW: [pp.116-117](#) / Exercises#1-45(every other odd)
Read section 2.4 (pp.119-125)