

# Advanced Math

Accelerated Learning Lab

Variables

Lesson 150

# Variables

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Lesson 150

**SAMPLE**

# SAMPLE

## **Advanced Math**

Lesson 150 , Variables

CMA4150

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# To the Student

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In Lesson 150, *Variables*, you will learn what variables are. You will also learn simple operations with variables.

In this book you will find numbered parts that are called Frames. Within these Frames, you will be asked to respond to many questions about variables. Write your answers to the questions on a separate piece of paper. Then look at the top of the next page in the book and check your answers.

If you use the lesson in this way, you will easily learn how to solve problems involving variables. If you do not understand how to use this book, or if you need assistance with certain Frames, ask your instructor for help.

Now turn the page and begin.

**SAMPLE**

1. In this lesson you will learn what variables are. You will also learn to work simple problems with variables. **Variables are symbols (usually letters) used to stand for unknown numbers.** A variable can be a letter, a Greek letter, or even a shape that stands for an unknown number. A number is never used as a variable, however.

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2. The letter **a** can be used as a \_\_\_\_\_ (geometric shape / variable). However, the number 2 would not be used as a variable.

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3. The letter **Z** can be used as a \_\_\_\_\_. A variable can be written as an upper or lower case letter.

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4. The Greek letter  $\Omega$  can be used as a \_\_\_\_\_.

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5. A variable \_\_\_\_\_ (can / cannot) be lower or upper case.

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6. Write **yes** beside the letter if the symbol can be used as a variable. Write **no** beside the letter if the symbol cannot be used as a variable.

A. B \_\_\_\_\_

B. y \_\_\_\_\_

C. 5 \_\_\_\_\_

D.  $\Theta$  (the Greek letter Theta) \_\_\_\_\_

E. g \_\_\_\_\_

F. 10 \_\_\_\_\_

answers to page 1

- 2. variable
- 3. variable
- 4. variable
- 5. can
- 6. A. yes  
B. yes  
C. no  
D. yes  
E. yes  
F. no

- 
7. Since variables stand for numbers, you can add, subtract, multiply, and divide them just as you would numbers. When working problems with \_\_\_\_\_, you follow the same rules you follow when working with numbers.

- 
8. Look at the example below.

$a + a = 2a$

You can add two variables together as long as they are the **same** variable. In the example above, the result is \_\_\_\_\_ (2 / 3) times the variable. When using variables, we usually write “two times a” as  $2a$ ; however, we could also write  $2 \cdot a$ .

- 
9. Look at the following equations:

$B + B + B = 3B$

$3B$  stands for “3 times B.”

$x + x + x + x = 4x$

\_\_\_\_\_ stands for “4 times x”

$\Theta + \Theta + \Theta + \Theta + \Theta = 5\Theta$

$n + n + n + n + n + n =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $n$

$p + p + p + p + p =$  \_\_\_\_\_

answers to page 2

- 7. variables
- 8. 2
- 9.  $4x$ ; 6;  $5p$

---

10. Complete the following equations:

A.  $g + g + g = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

B.  $h + h + h + h + h + h = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

C.  $r + r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

When you have a number times a variable, like  $3g$ , the 3 is called the **coefficient**. The coefficient is **the number in front of the variable**.  $3g$  means the same as “multiply 3 by  $g$ .”

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SAMPLE

11. Look at this example:

$$2a + 3a = 5a$$

When you add two expressions that contain the same variable:

Add the coefficients:  $2 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

Then, write the sum of the coefficients in front of the variable:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  a.



answers to page 3

10. A. 3g  
B. 6h  
C. 2r
11. 5; 5

---

12. A variable without a coefficient written in front of it has a coefficient of 1.

n is the same thing as 1n

x is the same thing as 1x

m is the same thing as \_\_\_\_\_

You will need to remember that variables written by themselves have 1 as a coefficient when adding coefficients and variables.

For example,

$6r + r$  means the same as  $6r + 1r$ .

$$6r + 1r = 7r$$

$$6r + r = 7r$$

$8x + x$  means the same as \_\_\_\_\_.

answers to page 4

12.  $1m$ ;  $8x + 1x$  *or*  $9x$

- 
13. When adding coefficients with the same variable, add the coefficients, and write the coefficient in front of the variable.

$$12b + 3b = 15b$$

$$6b + b = 7b$$

You cannot add coefficients if the variables are not the same. For example,

$$8t + 5r \text{ cannot be added}$$

You also cannot add if the variables have different exponents. For example,

$$5s + 6s^2 \text{ cannot be added}$$

Finish the equations below by adding the coefficients:

$$3x^2 + 6x^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}x^2 \quad (\text{You can add the coefficients because the variables have the same exponent.})$$

$$y + 10y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- 
14. Solve the following. To add variables with coefficients, the variables must be the same and have the same exponent. If you cannot add a problem, write **can't add** beside the letter.

A.  $7y + y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

B.  $8n^3 + 20n^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

C.  $4s + 4g = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

D.  $27z + 8z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

answers to page 5

13. 9; 11y  
14. A. 8y  
B.  $28n^3$   
C. can't add (the variables are not the same)  
D. 35z

- 
15. You can also add variables involving negative numbers. Follow the same rules you used above. Look at the example below:

$$(-8a) + (-7a) = -15a$$

Add the coefficients:  $(-8) + (-7) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

Write the sum of the coefficients in front of the variable:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

- 
16. Work one more.

$$6w + (-7w) =$$

Add the coefficients:  $6 + (-7) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

Write the sum of the coefficients in front of the variable:  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

A negative sign before a variable is the same as having -1 as a coefficient. Normally you do not write the 1.

$$8x + (-9x) = -x$$

$$10n + (-11n) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

answers to page 6

15. -15; -15a  
16. -1; -1w **or** -w; -n

---

17. Find the sums of the following. If you can't add, write **can't add** beside the letter.

A.  $(-9t^2) + (-5t^2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

B.  $(-6p) + (5p) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

C.  $(-5w^2) + (4w^3) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

D.  $(-b) + (2c) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

E.  $17x + 13x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

18. To subtract variables, follow the same rules you used for addition. Subtract the coefficients instead of adding them. Look at the example below:

$$a - a = 0$$

Subtract the coefficients:  $1 - 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

Write the difference of the coefficients in front of the variable:  $0$ \_\_\_\_\_.

**When a variable has a coefficient of zero, the answer is zero.**

answers to page 7

17. A.  $-14t^2$   
B.  $-p$  (or  $-1p$ )  
C. can't add  
D. can't add  
E.  $30x$
18. 0; a

---

19. Work the next one.

$$23d - 15d =$$

Subtract the coefficients:  $23 - 15 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

Write the difference of the coefficients in front of the variable:  $8$ \_\_\_\_\_.

The difference is \_\_\_\_\_.

SAMPLE

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20. Work one more.

$$6x - (-5x) =$$

Subtract the coefficients:  $6 - (-5) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

Write the difference of the coefficients in front of the variable:  $11$ \_\_\_\_\_.

The difference is \_\_\_\_\_.

answers to page 8

19. 8; d; 8d  
20. 11; x; 11x

- 
21. Find the differences for the problems below. If you can't subtract, write **can't subtract** beside the letter.

A.  $18y - 12y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

B.  $\frac{1}{2}z - 6z =$  \_\_\_\_\_

C.  $3a^2 - (-4a^2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- 
22. Now, you will learn to multiply using variables. Look at the example below.

$a \cdot b = ab$

**SAMPLE**  
First, remember your multiplication signs. The expressions  $a \cdot b$  and  $ab$  mean \_\_\_\_\_ (different / the same) thing(s): ***a times b***. The expression  $ab$  is a shorter way to write  $a \cdot b$ . When multiplying two different variables, you simplify the expression by writing the variables side by side.

- 
23. Look at the following equation:

$$2 \cdot z = 2z$$

Numbers work the same as variables. You write the problem in a simplified way. The expressions  $2 \cdot z$  and  $2z$  mean \_\_\_\_\_ (different / the same) thing(s).

answers to page 9

21. A.  $6y$   
B.  $-5\frac{1}{2}z$   
C.  $7a^2$
22. the same
23. the same

---

24. Simplify the following:

A.  $g \cdot h =$  \_\_\_\_\_

B.  $5 \cdot c =$  \_\_\_\_\_

C.  $y \cdot z =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

25. Look at the example below:

$2(3x) = 6x$

Here, you multiply the number outside the parentheses by the coefficient:  $2 \cdot 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

Write the product of the number and coefficient in front of the variable.

The product is \_\_\_\_\_.

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26. The product for the problem below is \_\_\_\_\_.

$8(2y) =$

answers to page 10

24. A. gh  
B. 5c  
C. yz
25. 6; 6x
26. 16y

- 
27. Placing variables side by side means the same as multiplying them. You place different variables together to signify multiplication. Look at the next example.

$$a \cdot 2 \cdot b = 2ab$$

Notice that the number is written first, and the letters \_\_\_\_\_ (are / are not) written in alphabetical order, making the solution easier to read.

When you write a solution, write the number or coefficient first and the letters last. Write the letters in alphabetical order.

SAMPLE

- 
28. Remember to write the coefficient \_\_\_\_\_ (first / last). Then write the letters in alphabetical order.

$$s \cdot 5 \cdot r = 5rs$$

$$y \cdot z \cdot 7 = 7yz$$

$$12 \cdot w \cdot v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$h \cdot g \cdot (-4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



answers to page 11

27. are  
28. first; 12vw; -4gh
- 

29. Find the products for the following:

A.  $a \cdot b \cdot 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

B.  $(-17) \cdot q \cdot p =$  \_\_\_\_\_

C.  $n \cdot 10 \cdot m =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

30. Look at the example below. In a problem with variables, a number by itself, without a variable, is called a **constant**.

$4 \cdot 5x \cdot y = 20xy$

In this example, multiply the constant, 4, by the coefficients, 5 and 1, and combine the variables. Then, write the number \_\_\_\_\_ (first / second) and write the letters in alphabetical order.

---

31. Work this problem.

$9b \cdot 8c \cdot a =$

First, multiply the coefficients in the problem:  $9 \cdot 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

Then, write the product of the problem in correct order. Remember to write the product of the numbers before the variables.

The product is \_\_\_\_\_.

answers to page 12

29. A.  $3ab$   
B.  $-17pq$   
C.  $10mn$
30. first
31.  $72; 72abc$

- 
32. Work one more.

$$10y \cdot (-5x) \cdot (-z) =$$

First, multiply the coefficients:  $10(-5)(-1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ . Remember, a negative variable means the same as having a coefficient of  $-1$ . You must include the  $-1$  when multiplying the numbers.

Then, write the product of the numbers before the letters.

The product is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

SAMPLE

- 
33. Find the products for the following.

A.  $6t \cdot r \cdot 5s = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

B.  $(-b) \cdot 8c \cdot 6a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

C.  $k \cdot 5l \cdot (-7j) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

answers to page 13

32. 50; 50xyz  
33. A. 30rst  
B. -48abc  
C. -35jkl

- 
34. So far, you have worked with different variables, and you have combined them when multiplying. When you multiply variables that are the same, you do something different. Look at the examples below:

$$a \cdot a = a^2$$

$$a \cdot a \cdot a = a^3$$

$$a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a = a^4$$

$$a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a \cdot a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

When you multiply numbers, you add the exponents, remember? Here, all of the exponents are 1. When you add the exponents, you get the exponent of the product. Then you write down the variable with the sum of the \_\_\_\_\_ (exponents / variables).

- 
35. Look at the example below:

$$6a \cdot 3a = 18a^2$$

First, multiply the coefficients as you did when working with different variables:

$$6 \cdot 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

Then multiply the variables:  $a \cdot a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ . (Remember, add the exponents.)

Now, write the product of the numbers in front of the product of the variables:

          .

answers to page 14

34.  $a^5, a^6$ ; exponents

35. 18;  $a^2$ ;  $18a^2$

---

36. Work this problem.

$$5y^2 \cdot 2y^3 =$$

First, multiply the coefficients. \_\_\_\_\_

Then, multiply the variables. Remember, add the exponents. \_\_\_\_\_

The product is \_\_\_\_\_.

---

37. When multiplying with variables and exponents, you \_\_\_\_\_ the exponents in the product. Sometimes exponents may be negative. You will still add the exponents using what you've learned about adding positive and negative numbers.

For instance,

$$x^4 \cdot x^{-2} = x^2 \quad (4 + (-2) = 2)$$

$$y^5 \cdot y^{-3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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38.  $n^{-4} \cdot n^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  A product can have a negative exponent.

answers to page 15

36.  $10; y^5; 10y^5$   
37. add;  $y^2$   
38.  $n^{-2}$

---

39. A variable without an exponent written has an exponent of 1.

$x$  is the same thing as  $x^1$

---

40. \_\_\_\_\_ the exponents when multiplying variables with exponents. Do not forget that a variable by itself has an exponent of \_\_\_\_\_.

$x^4 \cdot x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$x^3 \cdot x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

---

41.  $n^2 \cdot n^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$n \cdot n^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

SAMPLE

answers to page 16

40. Add; 1;  $x^{-3}$ ;  $x^{-2}$

41.  $n^7$ ;  $n^5$

- 
42. When doing more complicated multiplication with coefficients, variables, and exponents, you must remember the operations and pay attention to the signs.

$$3x^5 \cdot x^{-2} =$$

1. Multiply the coefficients.  $3 \cdot 1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
2. Add the exponents.  $5 + -2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
3. Combine coefficients, variables, and exponents. The product is  $3x^3$ .

---

43.  $5x \cdot -3x^4 =$

The product of the coefficients is \_\_\_\_\_.

The product of the variables is \_\_\_\_\_.

$$5x \cdot -3x^4 = -15x^5$$

---

44.  $n \cdot 4n^{-3} =$

The product of the coefficients is \_\_\_\_\_.

The product of the variables is \_\_\_\_\_.

$$n \cdot 4n^{-3} = 4n^{-2}$$

answers to page 17

42. 3; 3  
43. -15;  $x^5$   
44. 4;  $n^{-2}$

---

45.  $5n \cdot 3n =$

The product of the coefficients is \_\_\_\_\_.

The product of the variables is \_\_\_\_\_.

$5n \cdot 3n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

- 
46. A negative coefficient multiplied by another negative coefficient yields a \_\_\_\_\_ product.

**SAMPLE**

$-x \cdot -3x^3$   $\begin{cases} -1 \cdot -3 = 3 & \text{multiply coefficients} \\ x \cdot x^3 = x^4 & \text{multiply variables} \\ -x \cdot -3x^3 = 3x^4 & \text{combine for the product} \end{cases}$

---

47.  $-3y^4 \cdot -5y^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

48.  $-2n^2 \cdot -3n^4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

49.  $3x^4 \cdot x =$  \_\_\_\_\_

answers to page 18

- 45.  $15; n^2; 15n^2$
- 46. positive
- 47.  $15y^7$
- 48.  $6n^{-2}$
- 49.  $3x^{-3}$

---

50. A variable without a written exponent has an exponent of \_\_\_\_\_.

A variable without a written coefficient has a coefficient of \_\_\_\_\_.

$$x \cdot x^2 = x^1 \cdot x^2 = x^3$$

$$-n \cdot 3n^2 = -1n^1 \cdot 3n^2 = -3n^3$$

---

51. Work one more.

$$17y^3 \cdot (-2y^{-5}) =$$

First, multiply the coefficients. \_\_\_\_\_

Then, multiply the variables. \_\_\_\_\_

The product is \_\_\_\_\_.

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52. Find the products for the following.

A.  $a \cdot 6a^{-3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

B.  $7z^5 \cdot 8z^4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

C.  $2r^2 \cdot 3r^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



answers to page 19

50. 1; 1  
51. -34;  $y^{-2}$ ;  $-34y^{-2}$   
52. A.  $6a^{-2}$   
B.  $56z^9$   
C.  $6r^4$

---

53. Find the products for the following.

A.  $3(-2r^2) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

B.  $6a \cdot \frac{1}{2}c \cdot b =$  \_\_\_\_\_

C.  $4y \cdot 6y^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

---

54. Good work! Now you will learn to divide variables. First, you need to remember the following rules.

$$\frac{a}{a} = 1$$

$$-\frac{a}{a} = -1$$

$$\frac{-a}{-b} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{-a}{b} = -\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{-b}$$

$$(-1)\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{a}{b}$$

answers to page 20

53. A.  $-6r^2$   
B.  $3abc$   
C.  $24y^4$

---

55. Use the rules in Frame 54 to complete the following:

The expression  $-\frac{x}{x}$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.

The expression  $\frac{-y}{z}$  equals \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

The expression  $\frac{-h}{-j}$  is the same as \_\_\_\_\_.

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56. Now you will learn to work division problems involving variables. Look at the example below:

$$a^4 \div a^2 = a^2$$

SAMPLE

When you divide with variables and exponents, you subtract the exponents. Then write the variable with the \_\_\_\_\_ (difference / product) of the exponents.

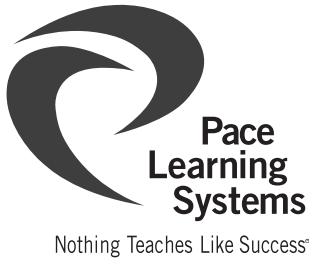
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57.  $x^4 \div x^2 = x^2$

$$y^{10} \div y^7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$n^3 \div n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

You can only subtract exponents if the variables are the same.



## End of Lesson Sample

We appreciate your interest!

Contact Pace Learning Systems for more information or to request a physical sample of the complete lesson booklet.

For more information on the curriculum that contains this lesson, visit us online or contact us any time.

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