October 2, 2015

5.2   Degree of a Term:
the sum of all variable's exponents.

$-8 x^{④} y^{③} t^{①}$

D: $4 + 3 + 1 = 8$

Oct 2-9:02 AM

Polynomials

① Monomial → Term
"one"
$5, \ -3x, \ 8y t^3$

② Binomial
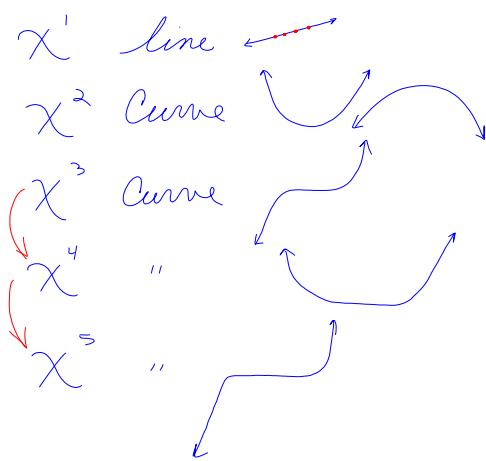"two"
$x + 3$ ↑ sum
$-23x^2 - 2x$
$8x - 6$ ← Difference

③ Trinomial
"three"
$x^2 + 4x - 6$
$-8x^4 - 4y + 5$

④ Polynomial
"many"
$16x^8 - 2x^7 + 5x^4 + 2x - 3$

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Degree of a Polynomial

x^1 line
x^2 Curve
x^3 Curve
x^4 "
x^5 "

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$2x^{③} - 2x^2 + 8x - 9$

Degree: is determined by the degree of the largest term.

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$-2 + 5x^{⑥ \ even} - 2x + 10x^3$

$5x^6 + 10x^3 - 2x - 2$

D: 6

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5.2   Read   #1 — #60 m3

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5.4   Operations on Polynomials

Addition

$(3x + 4) + (-8x + 5)$

$3x + 4 - 8x + 5$

Now we combine
Like terms

What makes terms like?

① They must have the
same variable
x & x, y & y

② Must have the
same exponent
x^2 & x^2, y^3 & y^3

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