

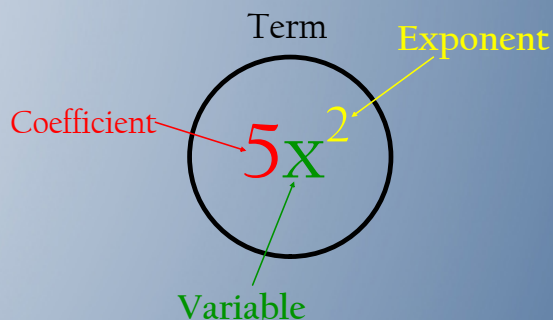
Operations with Polynomials

2.1/2

Terminology to remember...

Monomials

- A number or variable or the product of numbers and variables.
- NO addition or subtraction



Polynomials

- Groups of monomials added or subtracted from one another.
- Monomials are the terms of a polynomial.

$$3x^2 - 2x + 1 \text{ --- Constant}$$

Exponent Laws

Multiplying Powers

$$x^m \cdot x^n = x^{m+n}$$

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

Dividing Powers

$$x^m \div x^n = x^{m-n}$$

$$x^5 \div x^2 = x^3$$

$$\frac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x^3}{x^1} = x^2$$

Power of a Product

$$(x \cdot y)^m = x^m \cdot y^m$$

$$(2x)^3 = 2^3 x^3 = 8x^3$$

Power to a Power

$$(x^m)^n = x^{m \cdot n}$$

$$(x^2)^3 = x^{2 \cdot 3} = x^6$$

Power of a Quotient

$$\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^m = \frac{x^m}{y^m}$$

$$\left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(3x)^2}{2^2} = \frac{9x^2}{4}$$

Zero Exponent

$$\frac{x^m}{x^n} = 1 = x^{m-n} = x^0$$

$$\frac{2^3}{2^3} = 1 = 2^{3-3} = 2^0$$

Negative Exponent

$$x^{-m} = \frac{1}{x^m}$$

$$x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

Distributive Property

$$3x^2(2x + 5)$$

$$6x^3 + 15x^2$$

.	$2x$	$+5$
$3x^2$	$\rightarrow +6x^3$	$+15x^2$

$$(+2x^2 - 1x + 4)(+4x^2 + 2x - 3)$$

$$8x^4 + 8x^3 + 11x^2 - 12$$

	$+2x^2$	$-1x$	$+4$
$4x^2$	$8x^4$	$-4x^3$	$16x^2$
$+2x$	$4x^3$	$-2x^2$	$8x$
-3	$-6x^2$	$+3x$	-12

Commutative Property

$$2x(3x^2 - 1)(x)$$

commute

- to move around
- order doesn't matter for addition and multiplication

$$(2x)(2x + 1) = (2x + 1)(2x)$$

$$3a + 6b + 4a = 3a + 4a + 6b$$

$$6 + 17 + 4$$

$$5 \times 13 \times 2$$

Associative Property

how you group terms doesn't matter

$$a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$$

$$a(bc) = (ab)c$$

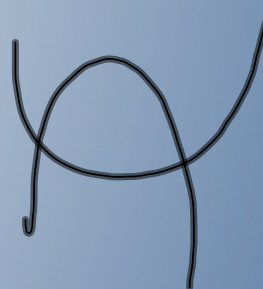
$$(17 + 6) + 4$$

Equivalent Expressions

2 functions are equivalent if...

- they simplify to the same function
- they produce the same graph

and



Checking 1 or 2 values is not enough to show equivalence.

You may pick the intercepts

This is enough to show non-equivalence though!

$$y = -x(x + 20)$$

$$-x^2 + 20x$$

$$y = -1(x - 10)^2 + 100$$

$$y = -1(x - 10)(x + 10) + 100$$

$$= -1(x^2 - 20x + 100) + 100$$

$$= -x^2 + 20x$$

Examples

1) Simplify

$$(-4x^2 - 2xy) + (6x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2)$$

$$2x^2 - 5xy + 2y^2$$

$$(3x^2 + 2y^2 + 7) - (4x^2 - 2y^2 - 9)$$

$$-x^2 + 4y^2 + 16$$

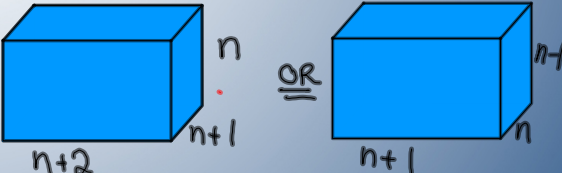
Example 2

Given $h(t) = -5t^2 + 5t + 2.5$ and $v(t) = -10t + 5$ find $h(t)v(t)$

\times	$-5t^2$	$+5t$	$+2.5$
$-10t$	$+50t^3$	$-50t^2$	$-25t$
$+5$	$-25t^2$	$+25t$	12.5
	$= 50t^3 - 75t^2 + 12.5$		

Example 3

The length width and height of a box are three consecutive integers.
Express the volume of the cube as a simplified polynomial



OR

$$\begin{array}{l}
 n(n+1)(n+2) \\
 (n^2+n)(n+2) \\
 \begin{array}{r}
 n^2+n \\
 n \overline{)n^3+n^2} \\
 +2 \overline{)2n^2+2n} \\
 \hline
 n^3+3n^2+2n
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{l}
 n(n+1)(n-1) \\
 (n^2+n)(n-1) \\
 \begin{array}{r}
 n^2+n \\
 n \overline{)n^3+n^2} \\
 -1 \overline{)-n^2-n} \\
 \hline
 n^3-n
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Why did I get 2
different Results??

what does n represent in each?

Assign: p. 88 #6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13
p. 95 # 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13