



## *Déjà Vu, It's Algebra 2!*

### **Lesson 14**

# Polynomials: Addition, Subtraction, & Multiplication

A **polynomial** is an expression that consists of adding or subtracting a combination of numbers and variables. The variables have exponents that are **non-negative integers**.

$$4x^5 - 7x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^2 - \sqrt{3}$$

The **degree** of a polynomial is the largest exponent.

The **coefficients** of a polynomial are numbers in front of the variables.

The **leading coefficient** is the number in front of the variable with the largest exponent.

We classify polynomials in several ways:

By number of terms

Name	# of terms	Example
Monomial		$4x$ or $-7$ or $x^2$
Binomial		$4x - 1$ or $x^2 + 2$
Trinomial		$x^2 + 2x - 1$ Or $4x^5 + 2x^3 - 3x$
Polynomial		$-6x^6 + x^2 + 1 + 8x^4 - 9x^8$

By degree

Name	degree	Example
Constant		$-8$
Linear		$-6x - 2$
Quadratic		$3x^2 + 2x$
Cubic		$x^3$
Quartic		$-x^4 - x + 1$
Quintic		$6x^5 + 4x^3 + 2x^2 - x$

When adding or subtracting polynomials, we add **like terms** (those with the same variables.) We can do this vertically or horizontally.

**Example:**

$$\text{If } f(x) = 4x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x - 4 \text{ and}$$

$$g(x) = x^4 + 3x^2 + x - 2$$

Find the following . . .

a)  $f(x) + g(x)$

b)  $g(x) - f(x)$

c)  $2f(x) - 3g(x)$

We can also multiply polynomials.

**Example:**

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

Let  $n(x) = 2x - 4$  be the number of magic math pills produced by a company at an average cost of  $a(x) = -3x^3 - 5x^2 + x$  dollars per pill, where  $x$  is the number of years since 2000. Create a function,  $c(x)$ , for how much money has been spent on producing these pills as a function of time,  $x$ .

When a polynomial is raised to a higher power, we can **expand** it by a routine, repetitive process. We call this Binomial Expansion.

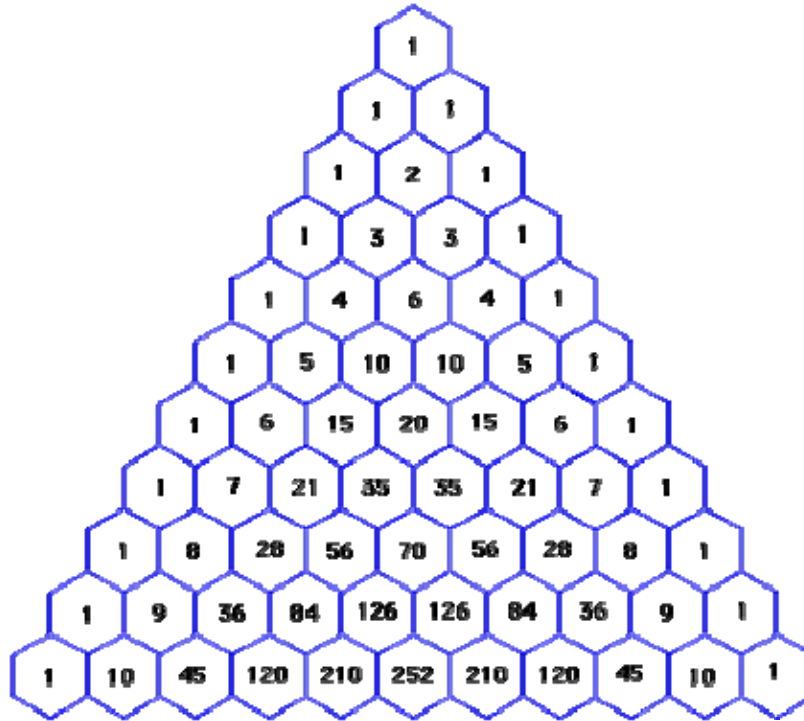
**Example:**

Expand  $(2x - 1)^3$

## *Déjà RE-Vu*

For any binomial of the form  $(a + b)^n$ , we can expand using a more efficient method:

### Pascal's Triangle



Expression	Expansion	Triangle coeffs
$(a + b)^0$	1	1
$(a + b)^1$	$a + b$	1 1
$(a + b)^2$	$a^2 + 2ab + b^2$	1 2 1
$(a + b)^3$	$a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$	1 3 3 1
$(a + b)^4$	$a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$	1 4 6 4 1

**Example:**

Expand  $(x - 2)^4$

**References:**  
**All images TI-83+ calculator**

<http://mathforum.org/workshops/usi/pascal/images/pascal.hex2.gif>

<http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/p/fotos/pascal.jpg>

[http://go.hrw.com/gopages/ma/alg2\\_07.html](http://go.hrw.com/gopages/ma/alg2_07.html)