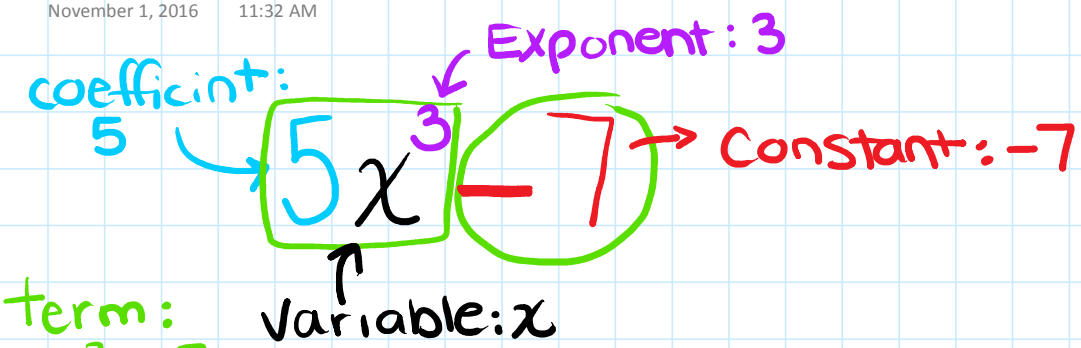
Expressions Notes #1

November 1, 2016 11:32 AM



term:
$5x^3$, -7

Term: parts of an expression or equation seperated by + or −

# of Term	Type of Polynomial	Examples
1	Monomial	x, 9, $-2y$, $3a^2b^3$
2	Binomial	$2x-4$, $-x^3+3z^2$
3	Trinomial	a^2+4a-8
4 or more	Polynomial	$5mn+m^2+2n-6$

Degree of a Term:

Steps to find degree

1. Ignore coefficients and constants.
2. Look at variable's exponents.
3. Do not combine terms.
4. Pick highest degree on term

ex:

1) $8x^{2+3} + x^{3}y^{1} + x^{1}y^{1} + 6$ = degree of 5

$d=5$ ★ $d=4$ $d=2$ $d=0$

2) $-a^{2+3}b^{3+2}c^{2} + 8a^{2}b^{1}c^{2} + a^{2}b^{1} + b^{1}c^{1} + c$ = degree of 7

$d=7$ ★ $d=5$ $d=3$ $d=2$ $d=1$

Combining Like terms

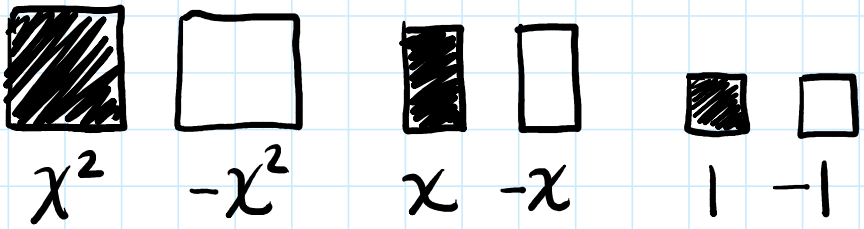
- Coefficients are added or subtracted together for the same variables
- Constants are added or subtracted

ex: $4x^2 - 8x + 2 + x^2 + 3x - 5$

$4x^2 + x^2 - 8x + 3x + 2 - 5$

$5x^2 - 5x - 3$

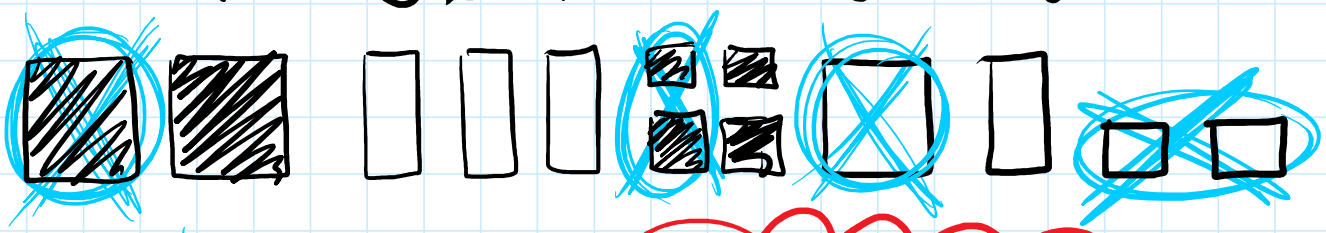
Algebra Tiles:



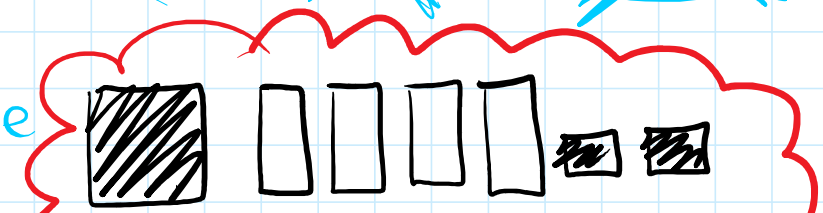
Solve using tiles:

$2x^2 - 3x + 4 - x^2 - x - 2$

$2x^2 - 3x + 4 - x - x - 2$



Cancel opposite
Color same shape



$x^2 - 4x + 2$