

A decorative graphic featuring a thin blue circle on the left side. A large, dark blue left square bracket is positioned to the left of the title, and a large, dark blue right square bracket is on the right. A horizontal bar with a teal-to-white gradient spans the width of the slide, containing the title text.

## 5.2 Adding & Subtracting Polynomials

*Written by: Cindy Alder*

### **Objectives:**

- Know the basic definitions for polynomials.
- Add and subtract polynomials

# Definitions for Polynomials

- \_\_\_\_\_ – a number (constant), a variable, or the product or quotient of a number and one or more variables raised to powers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – a term or the sum of two or more terms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ or just the \_\_\_\_\_ – the  $a$  in  $ax^n$  or the numerical factor in a term.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – the  $n$  in  $ax^n$  or the exponent on the variable.



# Definitions for Polynomials



- \_\_\_\_\_ – terms with exactly the same variables raised to exactly the same powers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – a term or the sum of a finite number of terms of the form  $ax^n$ .
- \_\_\_\_\_ – the terms of a polynomial written in order of decreasing powers from left to right.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – the greatest-degree term which is written first. Its coefficient is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



# Definitions for Polynomials



- \_\_\_\_\_ – a polynomial with only one term.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – a polynomial with exactly two terms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – a polynomial with exactly three terms.
- To find the \_\_\_\_\_ of a term with more than one variable find the \_\_\_\_\_ on the variables.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – the greatest degree of all its terms.

# [Example 1]

- Write each polynomial in descending order. Then give the leading term and the leading coefficient.

a)  $y - 6y^3 + 8y^5 - 9y^4 + 12$

b)  $-3z^4 + 2z^3 + z^5 - 6z$

## [Example 2]

- Classify each polynomial as a *monomial*, *binomial*, *trinomial*, or *none of these*. Also, give the degree.

a)  $a^4b^2 - ab^6$

b)  $-100$

c)  $p^2 - 5 + 6p - p^4$

d)  $-x^2 + 5x + 1$

# [Example 3]

- Combine like terms then state the degree of the polynomial.

a)  $2z^4 + 3x^4 + z^4 - 9x^4$

b)  $5x^2z - 3x^3z^2 + 8x^2z + 12x^3z^2$

# [Example 4]

- Add the following polynomials.

a)  $(3a^5 - 9a^3 + 4a^2) + (-8a^5 + 8a^3 + 2)$

b)  $(4k^3 + k^2 + k) + (2k^3 - 4k^2 - 3k)$



# [Example 5]

- Add the following polynomials.

$$\begin{array}{r} -6r^5 + 2r^3 - r^2 \\ 8r^5 - 2r^3 + 5r^2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# [Example 6]

- Add the following polynomials.

$$\begin{array}{r} -6m^3 + 2m^2 + 5m \\ -3m^3 + 2m^2 - 7m \\ \hline 8m^3 + 4m^2 - 6m \end{array}$$

# [Example 7]

- Subtract the following polynomials.

$$(p^4 + p^3 + 5) - (3p^4 + 5p^3 + 2)$$

# [Example 8]

- Subtract the following polynomials.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2k^3 - 3k^2 - 2k + 5 \\ 4k^3 + 6k^2 - 5k + 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# [Example 9]

- Subtract the following polynomials.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6y^3 - 9y^2 \qquad + 8 \\ 4y^3 + 2y^2 + 57y \\ \hline \end{array}$$