## Polynomials

## Definiton: an expression constructed of variables and constants using addition, subtraction, and multiplication

*Exponents must be whole numbers *No division by a variable


1. Which of the following expressions are polynomials? [Circle your choices.]

2. Which of the following expressions are polynomials? [Circle your choices.]



## Standard Form

the terms are in order from greatest degree to least degree and alphabetical


- Example $2 x^{3}+5 x^{2}-4 x+7$ * The highest exponent is called the degree
- Classifying Polynomials: All polynomials are classified by dearee and number of terms.



## Classify the following polynomials by dearee and number of terms.

1. 6
2. $-2 x$ |
3. $7 x^{\prime}+1$
4. $x^{2}+2 x-5$
5. $4 x^{3}-8$
6. $\qquad$ constant monomial
7. $\qquad$
8. $\qquad$
9. $\qquad$
10. $\qquad$
11. quartic polynomial
12. $2 x^{4}-7 x^{2}-5 x+1$

DEGREE: Based on the exponents of the variables.

- The degree of a MONOMIAL: eaCh term
the sum of the exponents of the variables in the monomial
- The degree of a POLYNOMIAL:
the highest degree of any monomial term in the polynomial
Examples: Find the degree of each polynomial.

13. $5 \mathrm{mn}^{2}$

$\eta$
14. $5 a^{2}+3^{0}$



15. $9 \mathrm{x}^{3} \mathrm{yz}^{\prime}{ }^{6}$



4

18. $8 m^{3}-2 m^{2} n^{2}-11$


Write the following polynomials in standard form, 2
7. $3 x+1+2 x^{2}$
8. $x^{2}+64-x+7 x^{3}$
9. $x^{3}+5 x^{2}+28-x$
10. $24-x^{3}+x$
11. $2 a b+a^{3}+5 a^{2} b^{2}-2 b^{3}$
12. $13-x^{3}+5 y^{3}-7 x^{2} y^{2}$
7. $\frac{2 x^{2}}{3}+3 x+1$
8.

9.

10.

12.


