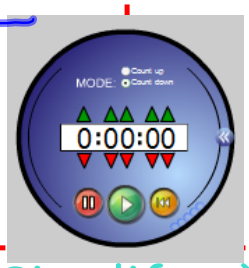
Write a monomial that is NOT a polynomial.

$\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{1}$

Monomial? Binomial? or Trinomial?

$5x^2 - 11x^1 - 2$

Trinomial




Simplify :)

$11x^4 - 12 - 1x^2 - 2x^4 + 2x^4 - 6x^2 + 1$

$= 11x^4 - 7x^2 - 11$

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

$(3x - 2) + (4x + 5)$

# Adding Polynomials

$(5x - 3x) + (6x + 7)$

$(5x + 2) + (3x^2 + 7x - 4)$

# Adding Polynomials

When no # appears infront of the bracket we assume it is "1"

$(2x + 4) + (3x - 5)$

"Remove Brackets" Everything stays the same !!

$= 1(2x + 4) + 1(3x - 5)$

$= 2x + 4 + 3x - 5$

$= 2x + 4 + 3x - 5$

$= 5x - 1$

$$(4x^2 + 3x - 5) + (7x^2 - 8x - 1)$$

$$= 1(4x^2 + 3x - 5) + 1(7x^2 - 8x - 1)$$

$$= 4x^2 + 3x - 5 + 7x^2 - 8x - 1$$

$$= 4x^2 + 3x - 5 + 7x^2 - 8x - 1$$

$$= 11x^2 - 5x - 6$$

$$(9 - 9n^2) + (10n^2 + 5) + (-6n^2 + 3)$$

$$= 1(9 - 9n^2) + 1(10n^2 + 5) + 1(-6n^2 + 3)$$

$$= 9 - 9n^2 + 10n^2 + 5 - 6n^2 + 3$$

$$= 9 - 9n^2 + 10n^2 + 5 - 6n^2 + 3$$

$$= -5n^2 + 17$$

# Now it's your turn!!

$$(4 - 8p^2) + (10p^2 + 2) + (-6p^2 - 8p - 4)$$

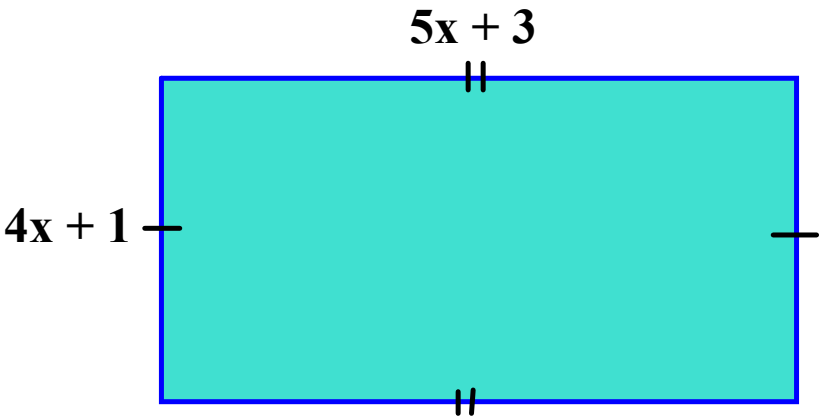
$$= 1(4 - 8p^2) + 1(10p^2 + 2) + 1(-6p^2 - 8p - 4)$$

$$= 4 - 8p^2 + 10p^2 + 2 - 6p^2 - 8p - 4$$

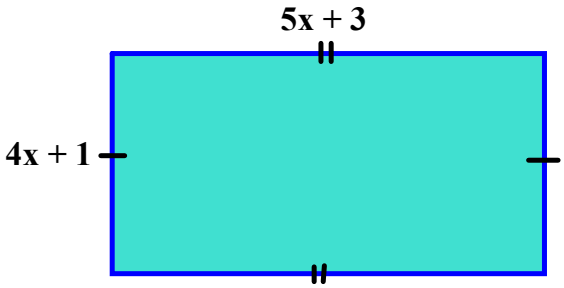
$$= 4 - 8p^2 + 10p^2 + 2 - 6p^2 - 8p - 4$$

$$= -4p^2 - 8p + 2$$

# Calculate the Perimeter




$= (4x + 1) + (4x + 1) + (5x + 3) + (5x + 3)$




$= (4x + 1) + (4x + 1) + (5x + 3) + (5x + 3)$

$= 1(4x + 1) + 1(4x + 1) + 1(5x + 3) + 1(5x + 3)$

$= 4x + 1 + 4x + 1 + 5x + 3 + 5x + 3$

$= 18x + 8$

# Adding Polynomials in Two Variables

Add: $(3s^2 + s - 4c - 5cs + 2s^2) + (-5c^2 + 3cs + 6c - 4s + 7c^2)$ Remove Brackets.

$= 3s^2 + s - 4c - 5cs + 2s^2 - 5c^2 + 3cs + 6c - 4s + 7c^2$ Group like terms.

$= 3s^2 + 2s^2 + s - 4s - 4c + 6c - 5cs + 3cs - 5c^2 + 7c^2$ Combine like terms.

$= 5s^2 - 3s + 2c - 2cs + 2c^2$

# Practice Questions

p.229 - 230

#8, #9, #10

# Ultimate Question !!

$$(3x^2-2x+3)-(5x^2-2x+1)$$

$$3x^2-2x+3-5x^2+2x-1$$

$$-2x^2+2$$