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

$(7x - 2) - (5x - 1)$

Subtracting Polynomials

$(8x - 2) - (6x^2 + 7)$

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

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

Subtracting Polynomials

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

$= 1(7x + 3) - 1(5x + 3)$

"+1" Signs stay the same

"-1" Signs change to the opposite !

$= 1(7x + 3) - 1(5x + 3)$

$= 7x + 3 - 5x - 3$

$= 2x$

$$(8x^2 + 2x - 3) - (3x^2 + 3x + 2)$$

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

$$= 8x^2 + 2x - 3 - 3x^2 - 3x - 2$$

$$= 8x^2 + 2x - 3 - 3x^2 - 3x - 2$$

$$= 5x^2 - 1x - 5$$

Remember When Multiplying

When the signs are the same the product is "+"

$(-) \times (-) = (+)$

$(+) \times (+) = (+)$

When the signs are the different the product is "-"

$(-) \times (+) = (-)$

$(+) \times (-) = (-)$

$$(5 - 7n^2) - (3n^2 - 4) - (-6n^2 - 3)$$

$$= 1(5 - 7n^2) - 1(3n^2 - 4) - 1(-6n^2 - 3)$$

$$= 5 - 7n^2 - 3n^2 + 4 + 6n^2 + 3$$

$$= 5 - 7n^2 - 3n^2 + 4 + 6n^2 + 3$$

$$= -4n^2 + 12$$

Now it's your turn!!

$$(5 - 4p^2) - (-7p^2 - 1) - (-6p^2 - 4p + 5)$$

$$= 1(5 - 4p^2) - 1(-7p^2 - 1) - 1(-6p^2 - 4p + 5)$$

$$= 5 - 4p^2 + 7p^2 + 1 + 6p^2 + 4p - 5$$

$$= 5 - 4p^2 + 7p^2 + 1 + 6p^2 + 4p - 5$$

$$= 9p^2 + 4p + 1$$