

Learning Goals

1. To understand what a **term** represents.
2. To understand what the **degree** of a relation means.
3. To understand what a **coefficient** represents.

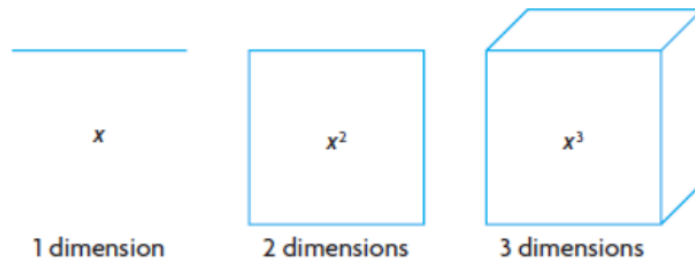
2.1 - Representing Powers up to Degree 3

Algebraic Term - Part of an algebraic expression. The expression $2x^2 + 3x + 4$ has three terms: $2x^2$, $3x$, and 4 .

Degree - the largest exponent on a variable in an algebraic expression.

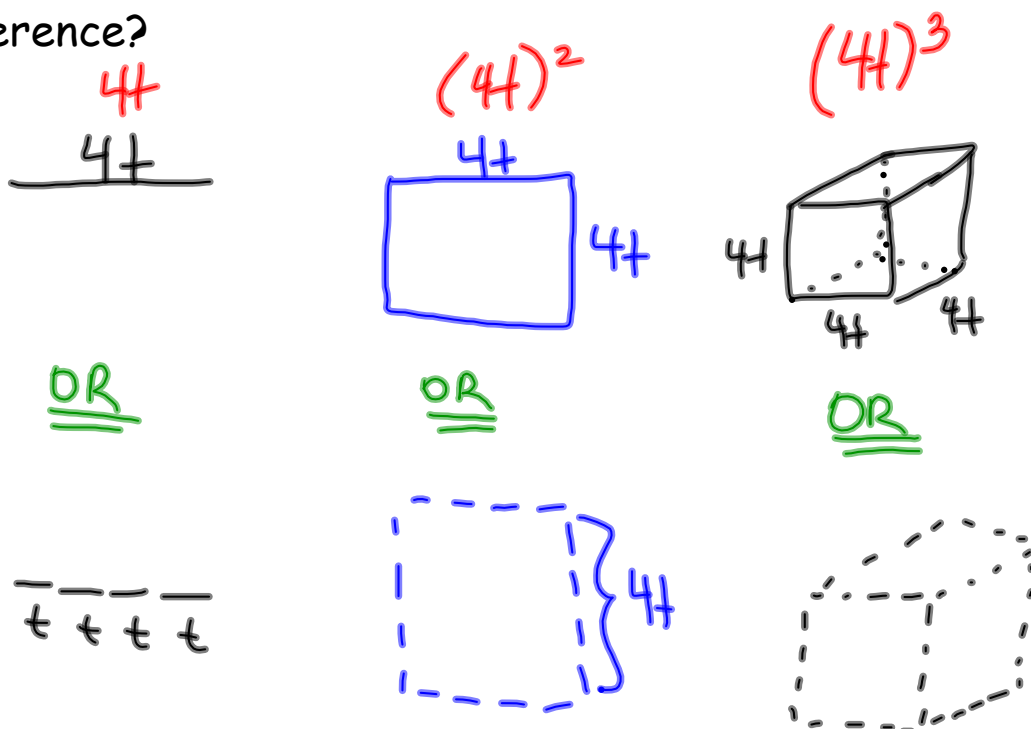
Coefficient - the number in front of the variable. For example, in the term $5x$, the coefficient is 5 .

You can represent single variable terms with powers of 1, 2, or 3 using concrete materials or drawings. The degree of each term corresponds to the number of dimensions in the model.



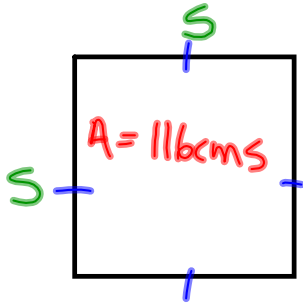
Example One

Joe doesn't understand the difference between $4t$, $(4t)^2$ and $(4t)^3$. How could you show Joe, with pictures, the difference?



Example Two

A **square** wall tile has an area of 116cm^2 . Determine the length of its side to two decimal places.



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= l \times w \\
 &= s \times s \\
 \sqrt{116} &= \sqrt{s} \\
 10.77 &\doteq s
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore the side length is 10.77cm .

Complete: p. 80 - 82 # 1, 2, 4a, 5, 7.